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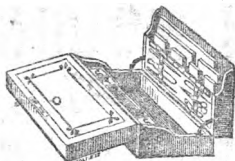
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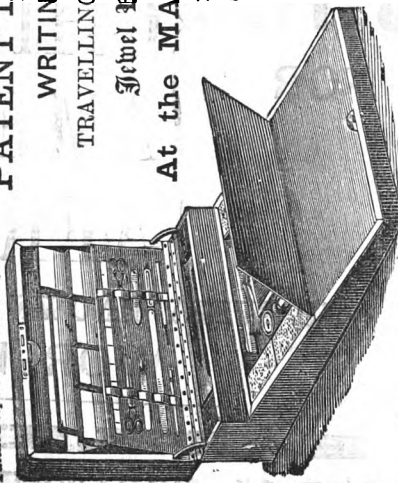
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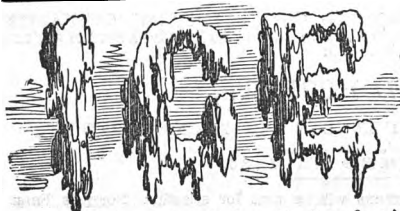
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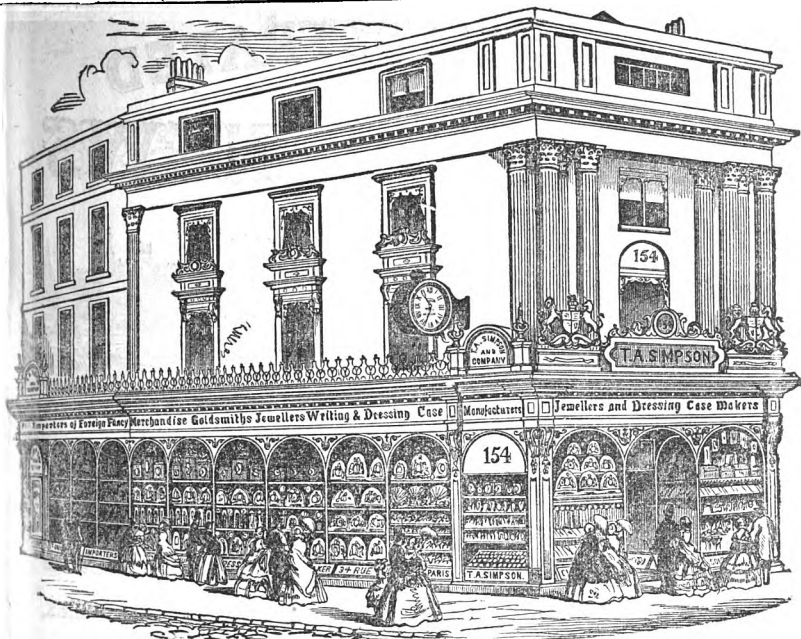
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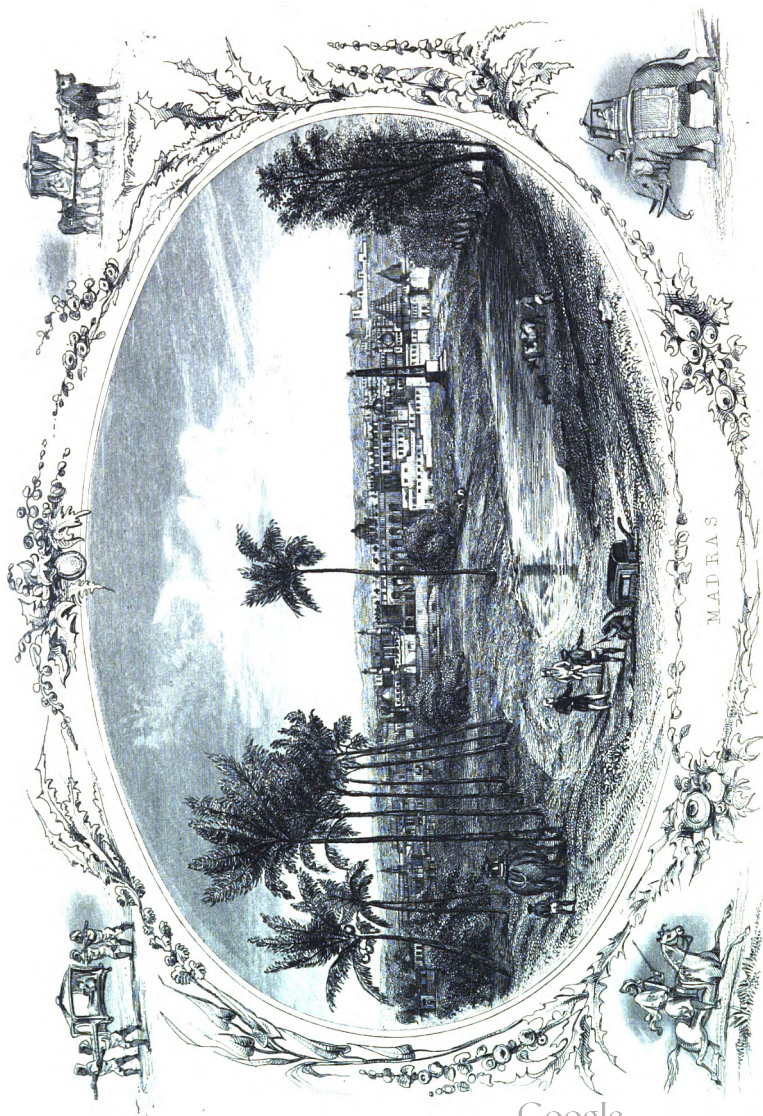
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These routes follow the order of the Government Route Books, compiled for public use in India; that is to say, Madras, the capital of the Presidency, and the routes branching from it, are first described, and then the routes from the chief towns, as Arcot, Arnee, &c., taken alphabetically. Experience has shown this to be the most convenient arrangement for a work of this class; and a very full index will make the finding of any place, however small, perfectly easy.

All the particulars given for the benefit of travellers in the Government Route Books are here condensed into a small pocket volume, which will have the advantage of frequent corrections at short intervals of time; while the official Route Books are revised but once in ten or fifteen years, and take three or four years to pass through the local press: and it deserves notice that this is the first and only attempt hitherto made to give these details, at full length, in such a moderate compass.

As to the spelling of names, the common forms to which the reader is accustomed from long usage, and as they still appear in official maps and documents, are followed in this Hand-book; but the correct native spelling of places is added, to help the traveller in their identification in the progress of his journey.

With respect to the authorities on which the work is based, the Government Route Books form the substratum; besides which the compiler has been greatly indebted to Thornton's official *Gazetteer of India*, and to Pharos's *Gazetteer of Southern India* (which covers the ground of the Madras Presidency), for the general descriptions. Use has also been made of the official Reports on the Progress of India, now annually presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the Act by which the government was transferred to Her Majesty. These reports must be consulted by every one who wishes to know something of the progress made by India within the last few years, and of the extraordinary development of its resources under the new order of things. Other works, as the *Madras Almanac*, *Bishop Heber's Journal*, *A Lady's Letters from*

Madras, Russell's Diary, Forbes's Oriental Memoirs, Burton's Goa and the Blue Mountains, Fergusson's Hand-book of Architecture, &c., are quoted in the body of the Hand-book.

It is just to the proprietors to state that the substance of this work was compiled some years ago, immediately after the occurrence of the disastrous Indian mutiny; but circumstances having delayed its publication at the time, opportunity has been taken to bring down the information to as late a period as possible, and thus to increase the utility of the work.

The unusual facilities of communication and transit now opened up in the East not only serve materially to strengthen the bond of our Indian empire with the mother country, but to promote a more easy and frequent intercourse between them; and so far tend to render the demand for such works as the present indispensably necessary to the oriental traveller. Similar Guides being issued for Bengal and Bombay, BRADSHAW'S HAND-BOOKS FOR THE THREE PRESIDENCIES, in conjunction with the OVERLAND GUIDE TO INDIA, already published, will be found to make a useful and compact series, which the proprietors confidently offer as containing every information respecting India which a person proceeding to any part of it, either in a private or official capacity, would wish to possess.

To avoid errors in descriptions embracing such an extent of territory, and crowded with so many foreign names, would be impossible; and we shall therefore be much obliged to residents and travellers in India for authenticated corrections relative to any locality with which they may be pleased to favour us, addressed to 59, Fleet Street, London, or 106, Cross Street, Manchester.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

† Telegraph Station.
 = Railway Station.
 * Water only obtainable.
 ‡ Provisions and Water procurable.
 N. North.
 E. East.
 S. South.

W. West.
 yds. yards.
 N.W. North West.
 N.E. North East.
 S.W. South West.
 S.E. South East.
 E I.C. East Indian Company.

Madras:

**TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES,
FROM 4 ANNAS TO 10 RUPEES PER MONTH, SHOWING THE AMOUNT PER DAY.**

Day	4 annas		6 annas		8 annas		1 R.		2 Rs.		3 Rs.		3½ Rs.		4 Rs.		4½ Rs.		5 Rs.		5½ Rs.		6 Rs.		7 Rs.		8 Rs.		9 Rs.		10 Rs.	
	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	per month.	
1	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2	0 20	0 20	0 30	0 60	1 10	1 40	1 70	1 100	2 10	2 40	2 80	3 40	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	
3	0 0 30	0 0 50	0 1 10	2 20	2 40	2 80	3 40	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	
4	0 0 60	0 0 100	1 10	2 20	2 40	2 80	3 40	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	
5	0 0 90	0 0 150	1 40	2 80	3 20	4 00	4 40	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	16 00	16 40	
6	0 1 00	0 1 20	1 10	2 20	2 40	2 80	3 40	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	
7	0 1 30	0 1 60	1 40	2 80	3 20	4 00	4 40	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	16 00	16 40	
8	0 1 60	0 1 90	1 70	3 00	3 40	4 00	4 40	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	16 00	16 40	
9	0 1 90	0 2 00	2 00	3 30	3 70	4 30	4 70	5 30	5 70	6 30	6 70	7 30	7 70	8 30	8 70	9 30	9 70	10 30	10 70	11 30	11 70	12 30	12 70	13 30	13 70	14 30	14 70	15 30	15 70	16 30	16 70	
10	0 2 20	0 2 50	2 50	4 00	4 40	5 00	5 40	6 00	6 40	7 00	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00	9 40	10 00	10 40	11 00	11 40	12 00	12 40	13 00	13 40	14 00	14 40	15 00	15 40	16 00	16 40	17 00	17 40	
11	0 2 50	0 3 00	3 00	4 50	4 90	5 50	6 00	6 40	6 80	7 40	7 80	8 40	8 80	9 40	9 80	10 40	10 80	11 40	11 80	12 40	12 80	13 40	13 80	14 40	14 80	15 40	15 80	16 40	16 80	17 40	17 80	
12	0 3 00	0 3 30	3 30	5 00	5 30	6 30	6 60	7 00	7 30	7 70	8 30	8 60	9 00	9 30	9 70	10 30	10 60	11 00	11 30	11 70	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 70	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 70	16 30	
13	0 3 30	0 3 60	3 60	5 30	5 60	6 60	6 90	7 30	7 60	8 00	8 60	8 90	9 30	9 60	10 00	10 60	10 90	11 30	11 60	12 00	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 60	14 00	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	
14	0 3 60	0 3 90	3 90	5 60	5 90	6 90	7 20	7 60	7 90	8 30	8 90	9 20	9 60	10 00	10 30	10 90	11 20	11 60	11 90	12 30	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	
15	0 4 00	0 4 30	4 30	6 00	6 30	7 30	7 60	8 00	8 30	8 70	9 30	9 60	10 00	10 30	10 70	11 30	11 60	11 90	12 30	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	
16	0 4 30	0 4 60	4 60	6 30	6 60	7 60	7 90	8 30	8 60	9 00	9 60	9 90	10 30	10 60	11 00	11 60	11 90	12 30	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	
17	0 4 60	0 4 90	4 90	6 60	6 90	7 90	8 20	8 60	8 90	9 30	9 90	10 20	10 60	10 90	11 30	11 90	12 20	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	
18	0 5 00	0 5 30	5 30	7 00	7 30	8 30	8 60	9 00	9 30	9 70	10 30	10 60	11 00	11 30	11 70	12 30	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	
19	0 5 30	0 5 60	5 60	7 30	7 60	8 60	8 90	9 30	9 60	10 00	10 60	10 90	11 30	11 60	12 00	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	
20	0 5 60	0 5 90	5 90	7 60	7 90	8 90	9 20	9 60	9 90	10 30	10 90	11 20	11 60	12 00	12 30	12 90	13 20	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	
21	0 6 00	0 6 30	6 30	8 00	8 30	9 30	9 60	10 00	10 30	10 70	11 30	11 60	12 00	12 30	12 70	13 30	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	
22	0 6 30	0 6 60	6 60	8 30	8 60	9 60	9 90	10 30	10 60	11 00	11 60	11 90	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 60	13 90	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	
23	0 6 60	0 6 90	6 90	8 60	8 90	9 90	10 20	10 60	10 90	11 30	11 90	12 20	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 90	14 20	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	
24	0 7 00	0 7 30	7 30	9 00	9 30	10 30	10 60	11 00	11 30	11 70	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 70	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	
25	0 7 30	0 7 60	7 60	9 30	9 60	10 60	10 90	11 30	11 60	12 00	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 60	14 00	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	15 90	16 30	16 60	16 90	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	19 60	
26	0 8 00	0 8 30	8 30	10 00	10 30	11 30	11 60	12 00	12 30	12 70	13 30	13 60	14 00	14 30	14 60	15 20	15 60	16 00	16 30	16 60	17 00	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	19 60	20 00	20 30	
27	0 8 30	0 8 60	8 60	10 30	10 60	11 60	11 90	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 60	14 00	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 60	16 00	16 30	16 60	17 00	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	19 60	20 00	20 30	20 60	
28	0 9 00	0 9 30	9 30	11 00	11 30	12 30	12 60	13 00	13 30	13 70	14 30	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	16 20	16 60	17 00	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	19 60	20 00	20 30	20 60	21 00	21 30	
29	0 9 30	0 9 60	9 60	11 30	11 60	12 60	12 90	13 30	13 60	14 00	14 60	15 00	15 30	15 60	16 00	16 60	17 00	17 30	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	18 90	19 30	19 60	20 00	20 30	20 60	21 00	21 30	21 60	
30	0 10 00	0 10 30	10 30	12 00	12 30	13 30	13 60	14 00	14 30	14 70	15 30	15 60	16 00	16 30	16 60	17 20	17 60	18 00	18 30	18 60	19 00	19 30	19 60	20 00	20 30	20 60	21 00	21 30	21 60	22 00	22 30	

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupees per Month.	Month of 28 days.			Month of 29 days.			Month of 30 days.			Month of 31 days.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	3	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	0	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	6
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	1	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	2
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	4
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	10	1	4	2
41	1	7	5	1	7	7	1	5	11	1	5	8
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	1
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	6
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	7	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	7	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	1	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	7	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	5	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	3	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	10	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	3	16	2	1

R.—Rupees. A.—Annas. P.—Pice.

DRAS.

ala (extending
age, Rajmahal
(Ghaats) irri-

lains, fertilised
d with a few
luxuriant, and
the world, the
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nbay is May,

apples, plan-
icks, custard
ges, lemons,
gooseberries,
ates, citrons,
umbers, brin-
celery, beet-
ms, jamroot,
Antelopes,



BRADSHAW'S

ILLUSTRATED

HAND-BOOK TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

INDIA IN GENERAL.

THIS vast nucleus of kingdoms comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the north, Bootan, Assam, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the same ocean and Persia on the west. It lies between 8° 4' and 36° north latitude, and 66° 44' and 99° 30' east longitude. The entire population is about 160,834,297, and area 1,466,576 square miles. The superb mountain chains of the Hima-

layas (N. and N.E.), Sulaiman and Hala (extending to the sea on the W.), Vindhayan Range, Rajmahal Hills, and the east and west Ghats (Ghauts) irrigate it.

The country consists of extensive plains, fertilised by numerous rivers, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the chain of mountains the loftiest in the world, the highest of which (the Himalaya) is about 27,000 feet above the level of the sea, and their formation gneiss. The climate and seasons are considerably diversified, owing to the difference of latitude and local situation.

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE TRIBUTARY AND INDEPENDENT STATES IN INDIA ARE:—

STATES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
The Nizam's Dominions	90,000	10,000,000	Hydrabad.
Kingdom of Nepaul	53,000	1,500,000	Kitmandoo.
Rajaship of Berar	60,000	3,000,000	Nagpore.
Scindia	93,000	4,500,000	Hyderabad.
The Guicowar	25,000	2,500,000	Baroda.
Rajaship of Rajpootana	100,000	7,000,000	Shadpoor.
Chieftainship of Kattiwar	10,000	1,468,900	Amurelli.
Raja of Sattara	11,000	1,500,000	Sattara.
French Possessions	500	200,000	Pondicherry.
Portuguese Possessions	1,200	500,000	Goa.

Its productions, manufactures, &c., are sal-ammoniac, muslins, calico, diamonds, indigo, opium, raw silk, cotton, sugar, spices, drugs, wrought silks, Cashmere shawls, rice, pepper, gold, saltpetre, cinnamon, castor oil, samu, pearls, chintzes, teak, tobacco, sandal wood, &c., hemp, flax, borax, lapis lazuli, bezoar, iron, copper, coal. The mean temperature of the coldest month is about 52°. That of the warmest 140°.

The rainy season (monsoon) in Bengal begins in July, Madras in October, and Bombay in June.

The hottest month in Bengal and Bombay is May, and Madras June.

Cocoa nut, papaw, mangoes, pine apples, plantains, pomegranates, pumplenoses, jacks, custard apples, leeches, guavas, melons, oranges, lemons, linens, grapes, soursops, almonds, gooseberries, strawberries, tamarinds, plums, figs, dates, citrons, loquats, potatoes, cabbages, yams, cucumbers, brinjals, peas, beans, salads, artichokes, celery, beet-root, cauliflowers, noll-coll, mangosleens, jamroor, &c., all thrive well in this country, Antelope,

ahlgushes, ponies, mules, sheep, Arabian camels, elephants, apes, monkeys, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyænas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, buffaloes, musk weasels, bandicoots, snakes, lions, rhinoceros (with one horn), tigers, &c., abound throughout this extensive territory.

Magnificent temples and ruins are scattered all over the empire. The inhabitants are generally indolent, crafty, subtle in the highest degree, and all divided into various castes and sects, among which may be enumerated,

The Brahmans (who recognise a supreme being in Brahma); the Jains (who profess a modified Boodhism); the Seiks (who profess a religion which is a mixture of Brahmanism and Islamism); the Mussulmen (who follow the doctrines of Mahomet); the Thugs (who believe their infamous robberies and murders to be under the protection of a Deity); and Parsis (a rich and most powerful caste, who follow the doctrines of Zoroaster, the worship of the ancient Magi, and whose influence in Western India is powerful and increasing); the Hindus (who follow the doctrines of their sacred books, the Vedas, Vuranus, &c.)

The first notice that historians appear to have of this vast empire (the native name of which, in the Sanscrit language, is Bharuta, but whose proper appellation should be Medhyama, the first monarch of which was Bharut) is in the year 2188 B.C., when Menu legislated in this kingdom, and who appears to have been a contemporary with Menes, who founded the Egyptian monarchy, and enacted laws, if it were not that monarch himself, and the traveller must consult

THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF INDIAN HISTORY,

AND EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

[Compiled from *Elphinstone's* "History of India," *Thornton's* "History of the British Empire in India," *Anderton's* "English in Western India," and other authorities.]

EXPLANATION.—In order to give a distinct view of the succession of the princes in the chief empires or kingdoms, in a simple, and yet clear manner, the series of the sovereigns of the numerous and most important nations, is pointed out in the table with the following numbers, viz.:—

The Ghizni House, thus	1
" Gujarát Kings	2
" Governor-Generals of India	3
" Factors of Surat	4
" Khandesh (Candeish) Kings.....	5

The Lodi Dynasty	6
" Marátha Princes	7
" Muhammadan Conquerors.....	8
" Muhammadan Kings of the Dakhan (Vijayapur Dynasty)	9
" Ditto the Kutb Sháhí Dynasty.....	10
" Ditto Ahmadnagar do.	11
" Ditto Berar do.	12
" Ditto Barí Sháhí do.	13
" Mughuls, or House of Timur	14
" Málwah Kings	15
" Oude Kings (Awad, Oudh)	16
" Peshwás	17
" Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for India	18
" Slave Dynasty	19
" Secretary of State for India	20

B.C.

2188. Menu, supposed to be Menes, legislated in India, called, in Sanscrit, Bharuta (from Bharut), its first sovereign.

2059. Zoroaster (Zartasht), King of Bactriana, the founder of the Magi and Parsi (Parsee) religion, flourishes.

2040. Jensched or Dsjemschid, the Bactrian Zend or Parsi Chief, flourished, and from whom Sir Cursetjee (Jamshidji) Jejeebhoy (Jijibhai) Bart., is descended.

638. Birth of Sakya Muni, or Buddh.

589. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht of the Persians and the Reformer of the Parsi creed), born at Balk, in Kurdistan. This date is a disputed point among the Parsis, as some of them erroneously fix his birth-place at Rehé, in the North of Persia, and the date is 520 B.C. Hence the origin of the Parsi Feast, Kh'urdád Sál, kept on October 1st. There are two sects of Parsis, viz.:—

1.—The *Sháhansháhs* or *Rasms* who retain the liturgical rites and computation of time adopted on their arrival in India, in 625 A.D.

2.—The Kadimis, who follow the liturgical rites and computation of time (a difference of one month), introduced in the 18th century, by the erudite priest, Jámáap.

They are distinguished from each other by their costume, one sect wearing a turban, and the other a chintz-covered pasteboard mitre, but that of the priests being of white muslin.

538. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht) compiles the Zend Avesta.

The Persians conquer Media.

The Zoroastrian Creed becomes the established religion of Persia.

543 The first Buddhist convocation held at Rajagriha.

552 The Magi (Parsi priest) Pseudo Smerdis usurps the Persian throne. His deception is discovered by his wife, owing to his having no ears (which had been cut off), and he himself is slain. The Parsis cast off the thralldom of their priesthood, who now (1859) possess no political influence over them as a body.

Darius I., surnamed Hystapes (Hystapis) issues an edict, "That on a certain day none of the Magi shall be allowed to appear in public, and if they do, any person may kill them with impunity."

510 Zoroaster dies, aged 79 years.

530. Alexander the Great destroys the ancient religious books of the Parsis (Gheubers or Fire Worshipers).

529. Chauakya, born at Kalyan (Callian).

527. Alexander the Great defeats King Porus of India; penetrates to the Ganges, founds cities, and passes over the Indus river at Taxila (Attock).

315. Chandragupta (Sandrakottus) flourishes.

Chaukya his tutor and minister also flourishes.

200. The laws of Manu.

170. Antiochus the Great makes an irruption into it, in order to exterminate the Parsis.

104. The date of the Buddhistical books of Ceylon.

57. The Vikramaditya and Shakuntalá Era.

20. Porus, King of India, sends an embassy to Augustus Cæsar.

A.D.

78. Era of Shalivahan.

229. Ardeshir Bugehan (Babekan). Artaxerxes restored the Parsi religion.

243. The Parsis persecuted in Persia.

570. Birth of Mahomet (of a Koreish noble family) at Mecca.

622. Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, the Era of the Egra (flight) and the Chronological standard of the Mahometans.

629. The travels of Hiuan Tsang.

632. Mahomet dies of fever after partaking of viands poisoned by a Jewess, to test his prophethip, and is buried at Medina.

640. Yazdajird, the last of the Sassanian Dynasty of the Persian Kings, dethroned by the Khalifah Umar. Hence the origin of the Parsi feast, Nawroz (Páppáth), their New-Year's Day (the first *Fawardin*, August, September). The Parsis now migrate to the island of Hermaz (Ormuz).

655. The Parsis proceed to Hindustan and land at Dib (Diva), a small island south-west of the Kattywar (Kathisawad) Peninsula.

74. The Parsis migrate to Sanjan (24 miles south of Daman, 54 miles from Surat, and 125 north of Bombay), situated in the territory of the Rana Iada (Iayadeva), a feudatory chief of

the King of Champanir, and thence dispersed themselves over Gujarat, bands locating themselves at Anklisar, Baukanir Bharuch (Broach), Baryao, Cambay. (Khambayat), and Nausari.

711. 3—Muhammad Kásim conquers Sind (Sindh). 900. The Parsis still remain at Sanjan and in Gujarat.

977. 3—Mahmúdd I. deposes his brother and governs.

1022. 3—He invades India and destroys Sonmath.

1152. 3—The Princes of Ghor dismember the kingdom of Ghizni.

1—Khusran I., son of Bahráin, reigns, the first of the Lahore (Láhr) Ghizni branch.

1184. 1—Muhammad Ghori captures Lahore (Láhur).

1186. The Parsi settlement at Sanjan laid waste, and they go to Bansada.

1193. Muhammad Ghori defeats the Rajahs (Rájás) of North India, on the banks of the Saraswai river.

1196. The Parsis migrate to Nausari, Surat, and thence to Bombay.

1205. 19—Kutb, an imperial slave, mounts the throne of Láhr, and conquers Delhi.

1221. Genghis Khan, the Tartar, invades India.

1370. 5—Malik Rájá Farrukhi, King of Khandesh (Candeish).

1396. 2—Muzaffar Sháh, first king of Gujarat (Guzerat).

1397. 19—Timur Lang (Tamerlane) conquers Hindústan, captures Delhi, proceeds via Kábul (Cabool) to Samarkand, and names Khizr Viceroy of Láhr (Lahore), Multán (Mooltan), and Dibalpur.

1399. 5—Malik Nasir (Malik Rajah's eldest son), rules over Khandeish.

1401. 13—Sultan Diláwar Ghuri declares himself King of Málah, and names Dhar and Mándu his capitals.

1413. 6—Daulat Lodi reigns.

1482. 13—Kásim Barid (a Turk) reigns over Bidar.

1484. 12—Fathulláh (Imád Sháh) rules over Berar.

1486. 11—Malik Ahmad Nizám Sháh becomes King of Ahmadnagar.

1489. Vasco de Gama lands at Calicut.

9—Abul Muzaffar Yusuf Adil Sháh ascends the Dakhan throne.

1510. Calicut (Kolikod) burnt by the Portuguese Admiral, Albuquerque, who also captured Goa, which was then ceded to that nation.

1512. 10—Sultan Kuli Kutb Sháh rules Golkonda.

1525. 14—Bábar, son of Tímur, governs the Mughul Empire.

1530. 14—Humayún, son of Bábar, reigns.

1532. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.

1555. 14—Akbar the Great reigns.

1589. 11—The Levant Company's expedition arrives in India.

1600 The Governor and Company of Merchants of London granted a charter to trade to the East Indies for 15 years.

1601. The English fleet, which sailed from Torbay, arrives at Achéen (Sumatra), proceeds to

- Bantam (Java), and forms trading factories at both places
1608. The first English Ambassador to India (John Mildenhall) arrives at Agra.
1605. 14 Jahāngir (Salim), Akbar's son, governs the Mughul empire.
1609. The East India Company becomes a corporate body.
- Captain Hawkins arrives at Agra, with credentials to the Emperor Jahāngir.
- 4—First Factor of Surat, Wm. Finch, left in charge by Captain Hawkins.
- The Dutch take possession of Palikat.
1611. Sir Henry Middleton, with four ships of war, arrives at Surat.
- 4—The Mughul Emperor permits the English to form factories at Ahmadabad, Gogo, Khambayat (Cambay), and Surat.
1613. 4—Thomas Aldworth, Factor of Surat. Captain Best defeats the Portuguese, Captain Downton succeeds him. The Mughul Emperor permits the residence of an envoy at Agra.
1615. 4—Thomas Kerridge, Factor of Surat. Sir Thomas Roe arrives in India as ambassador to the Mughul Emperor.
1616. 4—Thomas Kerridge, President, or Chief, or Agent of the Factory, or English House, at Surat.
1617. The Danes found a factory at Tranquebar (Tallangambadi).
1618. A contention for the Spice Islands between the English and Dutch; the latter prevail.
1619. The English obtain from the Dutch a portion of the Palikat pepper trade.
1623. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat. Pietro della Valle (Il Lellegrino) visited Surat.
1624. The East India Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
- The English trade with Durgarāzapātnam.
1626. Sir Thomas Herbert visited Surat.
1627. 14—Khurram, Jahāngir's third son (styled Shah Jahān), governs.
1628. 4—Richard Wyld, President of Surat.
1630. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat.
1631. 4—Joseph Hopkinson, President of Surat.
1632. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
1633. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat.
1635. An Anglo-Indian treaty concluded with Portugal.
1636. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat. The Mughul Emperor allows the British to trade throughout all his territory, in consideration of the cure of his daughter, and mistress of the Nawaub of Bengal, by Mr. Surgeon Gabriel Broughton.
1638. 4—William Fremien, President of Surat.
1639. The servants of the English factory at Durgarāzapātnam go to Madras (*Mandray*, or *Mandir-ray*).
1641. Fort St. George (at Madras) built by the English.
1643. 4—Francis Breton, President of Surat.
1651. 4—Captain Jeremy Blackman, President.
1654. 4—Edward Pearce, President. Fort St. George constituted a Presidency.
1656. 4—John Spiller, President of Surat. 4—Henry Revington, President of Surat.
1657. The East India Company granted a new Charter.
1658. 14—Aurangzib ('Alamgir), the third son of Shah Jahān (Khurram), rules.
- 4—Henry Greenhill, Edward Pearce, Nathaniel Wyche, Matthew Andrews, Presidents of Surat.
- The Forts erected by the English on the Malabar Coast placed under the control of the government of Surat; and those in Bengal, under the Madras Presidency.
1659. 7—Sivaji has Afzal Khan (the Bijapur General) murdered at Pratapgarrh.
1660. The Dutch capture Nagapatnam (held by the Portuguese), and make it the capital of their possessions.
1661. Bombay ceded to the British Government by Portugal, as part of the Dowry of Charles II's Queen (the Infanta Catharina). The Portuguese Indian authorities cede Bombay to Cook (Captain), the successor of Sir A. Shipman, on certain conditions who virtually becomes Governor of Bombay.
- The Earl of Marlborough arrives with five ships-of-war in Bombay harbour to take possession, but the Portuguese-Indian authorities refuse to cede it. He lands Sir Abraham Shipman and 400 men on the island of Anjideva, 36 miles south of Goa, nearly all of whom perish.
- The East India Company granted a new Charter, with the privileges of making peace, declaring war, exercising criminal jurisdiction, and sending unlicensed Europeans back to England.
1662. 4—Sir George Oxenden, President of Surat.
1664. The French East India Company formed. The English defend Surat against Sivaji. Aurangzib grants the British greater privileges for their gallantry.
- 7—Sivaji assumes the title of Rājā, and proceeds to Delhi.
- Thea, or tea, exported from Surat.
1666. Sir Gervase Lucas (a Royalist) succeeds Captain Cook as Governor of Bombay, and dies shortly afterwards.
1667. Captain Cary, Governor of Bombay.
1668. Bombay (the island) granted to the East India Company by Charles II., and Captain Young becomes Governor.
1669. 4—Gerald Angier, President of Surat, and afterwards Governor of Bombay.
1670. Honāwar (British) factory destroyed by the natives, and all the English residents murdered.
- Two courts of judicature established at Bombay. The climate of Bombay now very injurious to Englishmen.
1672. Sir William Langhorne, Governor of Madras.
1673. St. Helena (island) granted to the East India Company by Royal Charter.
- Angier, Governor of Bombay (who presented the large chalice and cover, preserved in St. Thomas's Cathedral, at Bombay) drowns

off the Dutch Fleet, who attempted to capture the island.

1874. 7—Sivaji ascends the throne.

1876. Mr. Gifford, Governor of Bombay.

1877. 4—Charles James, President of Surat.

4—Thomas Rolt, President of Surat.

1880. 7—Sivaji dies, and his son Shambhuj (Sambhaje) rules.

1881. 4—John Child, President of Surat.

Mr. Smith arrives at Bombay, at a stipend of £60 per annum, and establishes the mint.

1883. Captain Keigwin revolts from the East India Company, and holds Bombay.

1884. Captain Keigwin submits to the Admiral Sir Thomas Grantham, who arrives from England.

The first cotton screw sent to Bombay.

1887. Bombay made a regency, with supreme authority over all the East India Company's possessions, and Sir John Child appointed Governor.

The French colonise Pondicherry (Puducheri).

The English, who were driven from Hooghley (Hugley), return thereto.

1888. The English factory at Bharuch (Broach) in a flourishing state.

1889. Fort St. David built.

The Imperial Admiral Takuh Khan Sadi takes Mazagoan, and lands 25,000 men at Bombay, on account of the cruelties of Sir John Child.

7—Shamouji executed by Aurangzib.

1890. 7—Raja Ram (the son of Sivaji, by his second wife) rules.

Sir John Child dies.

4—Bartholomew Harris, President.

The Sidi leaves Bombay.

1893. The East India Company lose the Charter for non-payment of 5 per cent. on their Joint Stock.

1894. 4—Samuel Annesley, President.

1896. The London Company (the Old East India Company) ordered to cease trading.

1898. New Charter granted the East India Company (on the 1st of October), who style themselves the new Company.

Calcutta purchased by the London Company.

Fort William built:

4—Stephen Colt, President for the London Company.

4—Benjamin Newse, President for the New East India Company.

1700. 4—Sir Nicholas Waite, President.

4—The date of Stephen Colt's last despatch to the Company.

Sir Nicholas Waite lands at Bombay.

The London Company authorised to trade under the New Company's Charter.

1707. 14—Bahador Shah (Muhammad M'uzim), the second son of Aurangzib, governs.

1708. 7—Sivaji II. (Shao or Sahu Raja), the son of Shambhuj, governs.

The disputes between the Old and New East India Company finally arranged.

Sir John Gayer imprisoned by Sir Nicholas Waite.

1712. 4—The Surat Factory abandoned, owing to the hostility of the Native Government.

14—Jahandār Shah (Mu'azza d'-din), the eldest son of Bahadur, rules.

No East India Director allowed to hold office as a Director of the Bank of England.

1711. 14—Farrukhsiyar (the son of Azim), second son of Bahadur, governs.

1714. 17—Bajaji Wishwanath declared Peshwa.

1715. Deputies of the East India Company arrive at Delhi, and

1717. In this year are allowed to hold land near the factories, and to trade *duty* free.

The Ostend East India Company established.

14—Rafi'ud-darjat (the son of Rafiah-sh-Shah), the third son of Bahadur, rules.

1718. 4—President Charles Buon (Governor of Bombay) arrives at Surat to examine into the state of the East India Company's affairs.

Muhammad Shah (the son of Jahán, grandson of Bahadur) governs.

1720. 17—Baji Rao Balaji (Balaji's son) rules.

1722. 16—S'adad Khan, a Persian Noble, rules over Oude, Oudh, or Awadh.

1723. The Ostend East India Company granted a Charter by the Emperor of Germany.

1724. 4—John Courtney, President of Surat.

1729. 4—Henry Lowther, President of Surat.

1730. The East India Company's Charter renewed until 1769.

The East India Company lend the British Government £3,200,000, at 4 per cent. interest, and pay a fine of £200,000.

1731. The Swedish East India Company established.

1736. 4—John Lambton, President of Surat.

1739. 14—Nadir Shah captures and plunders Delhi.

10—Abdu'l Mansur (Saudat Khan's nephew) governs.

4—John Hope, President of Surat

1740. 17—Balaji Baji Rao (the eldest son of Baji Rao Balaji) reigns.

1744. The East India Company lend the British Government £1,000,000, and their Charter is renewed until 1783.

1746. A French fleet lands a force 12 miles south of Madras.

Madras taken by the French under Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment.

Labourdonnais' treaty (to restore the town for a ransom) violated by the Governor of Pondicherry (Puducheri), Dupleix.

1747. 14—Ahmad Shah (the son of Muhammad Shah) governs.

Dupleix attacks Fort St. David, but is repulsed.

4—Thomas Marsh, President of Surat.

1748. The British besiege Pondicherry (Puducheri) and are repulsed.

4—Thomas Dorrill, President of Surat.

Madras restored to the British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1749. James Henry Lamb, President of Surat.

13—Alex. Dawson, Governor General of India. Sahuji, Raja of Tanjore (Tanjur), is dethroned by his cousin; the British assist him and

under Clive take Devikōta. The Carnatic (Karnatak) war commences. The English make a treaty with Pratap Sing.

7—Sivaji II. dies, and the entire power falls to the Peshwas.

1750. Mr Richard Bouchier, Governor of Bombay

1751. 17—Mahammad! All claims the Nuwabship of the Karnatak (Carnatic) and takes refuge in Trichinapalli (Trichinopoly), which the French, under M. Lally and Chanda Sahib, unsuccessfully besiege.

Clive captures Arcot, and most gallantly defends it.

1752. 3—William Fytche, Governor General of India.

Charles Crommelin, President of Surat.

1753. 14—Ayazu'd-din (the Son of Jahandar Shah), styled 'Alamgir II., reigns.

Roger Drake, Governor General of India.

1754. Dupleix recalled by the French Government: from this dates the fall of their influence in India

Treaty of Peace between the French and English signed at Pondichery (Puducheri)

The English and French refrain from meddling with the internal government of the Native Princes.

1755. 4—Brabazon Ellis, President of Surat.

1756. The Maratha Piratical Chief's (Angria) two strongholds, viz.—Bankot and Suwardurn, captured by Commodore James.

Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, and the Peshwa's troops take Angria prisoner, and destroy his forts.

Bancot (Bancoot) river and 10 villages ceded to the Bombay Government by the Peshwa.

17 Shuja'u'd-daulah (the son of Saldar Jaug) governs Oude.

Sooraj-on-Dowlah (Siraju'd-dulah), Subahdar of Bengal, attacks Calcutta, where the Black Hole atrocity is perpetrated.

1757. Calcutta recaptured by the English.

The memorable battle of Plassy

Mir 'Atar made Subahdar of Bengal.

The Karnatak war renewed.

Madurah captured by the British.

1758. 3—Colonel Robert Clive, Governor-General of India.

Count Lally with a French fleet attacks Fort St. David, which he takes after two attempts, and destroys the fortifications. A council of ten, and a Governor for three months appointed. Lally captures Arcot, and then besieges Madras.

4—John Spenser, President of Surat.

1759. 3—Henry Vansittart, Governor-General of India.

Lally retires from Madras.

Surat Cattle taken by the Bombay troops.

Machhlipatnam captured by the British.

Treaty between the British and the Nizam, in which the latter excludes all French people from his dominions.

The British take Wandewash.

4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.

1760. The British capture Arcot.

Colonel Clive returns to England.

Mir Kasim succeeds to the Subhahdarship of Bengal, and cedes to the British the revenues of Burdwan (Varhawan), Chittagon, and Madnapur.

14—Interregnum in the Mughul empire.

1761. 14—Ali Gauhaur (Shah 'Alam) governs the Mughul empire.

Pondicherry (Puducheri) captured from the French, whose power is virtually lost in the Dakhan

Battle of Paniput, where the Maratha power was broken up.

Major Carnac defeats Shah 'Alam II. at Patna.

Treaty concluded with Shah 'Alam, who acknowledges Mir Masim as Subhahdar of Bengal, on receiving the annuity of £240,000 per annum.

17—Mahadev-Rao (the second son of Balaji) succeeds as Peshwa.

1762. 4—William Hodges, President of Surat.

1763. Pondicherry (Puducheri) and the forts captured from the French restored to them by virtue of the treaty of Paris.

Mir Kassim attacks Mr. Ellis at Patna, and takes him and the British troops prisoners. Patna re-captured by the British, who engage to restore Mir Jafra as Subhahdar of Bengal. Mir Kasim takes refuge with Shuja'u'd-daulah, Nuwab of Oude.

1764. The battle of Buxar.

3—Lord Clive, Governor-General of India.

3—John Spencer, Governor-General of India.

1765. Mir J'afar dies at Calcutta.

Najmu'd-daulah (his son) becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.

Shah 'Alam II. grants the East India Company the revenues (*diwan*) of Bahar, Bengal, and Orissa.

1766. Saifu'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal. The North Sarkars ceded to the British by the Nizam for 5 lakhs of rupees (50,000).

1767. 3—Harry Verelet (Verelst), Governor-General of India.

1768. 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat. Balaghot and the Karnatak ceded to the English by the Nizam, and the purchase money of the North Sarkars reduced considerably by that Prince.

Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali) attacked by the British.

1769. 4—Robert Gambler, President of Surat.

Haidar Ali reaches Madras.

The English make peace with that Prince.

3—John Cartier, Governor-General of India.

1770. Mubarku'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.

1771. 4—Daniel Draper, President of Surat.

4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat. The Marathas and Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali) wage war against each other.

3—Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India.

Shah Alam II. and the Marathas enter Delhi.

1772. 17—Narayan Rao (Mahadev Rao's brother) becomes Peshwa. Broach captured. Mr.

Mostyn named envoy to the Peshwa.

- The Maráthas conclude a treaty with Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
1778. 17.—Naráyan Ráo murdered. Raghunath Ráo (the second son of Baji Ráo Balál) succeeds.
- The Nuwab of Oude (Awadh) purchases Allahabad and Korah for 50 lakhs of rupees (£500,000).
- The prince covenants to pay the British 40 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) for the reduction of Rohilkund (Rohilkhand).
- The British capture Tanjore (Tanjur), and deliver the Raja to the Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English drive the Dutch away from Nagapatnam.
- The East India Company authorised by Act of Parliament to borrow £1,400,000, at 5 per cent. interest.
- The qualifications for votes in the East India Company settled by Act of Parliament, viz.:—Proprietors of £6,000 to £10,000 to have 6 votes; £3,000 to £6,000 to have 3 votes; £1,000 to £3,000 to have 2 votes; £500 to £1,000 to have 1 vote. Six directors to go out by rotation. Bengal Presidency to have supreme control over Bombay, Madras, and Surat. The Supreme Court established at Calcutta.
1774. 4.—William Andrew Price, President of Surat, dies.
- 4.—Robert Gambier succeeds him, but is suspended for gambling transactions.
- 17.—Máhádev Rao Maráyan (Naráyan Ráo's son) becomes Peshwa.
- The British defeat the Rohillas, and capture Thannah (Tanna) and Salsette.
- Bassein and the island of Salsette captured by the Bombay troops.
1775. Treaty entered into between Raghuhá (the deposed Peshwa) and the Bombay Government, upon his ceding to the British the revenues of Broach (Bharuch), and the territories of Bassein and Salsette.
- The Bombay troops successfully assist the deposed Peshwa, but withdraw, as the Supreme Government repudiates the acts of the Bombay Government, but from which act dates its substantive power.
- Raghuba proceeds to Surat.
- Benares ceded to the East India Company by Asafu'd-daulah Nuwab of Oude (Awadh), in exchange for Allahabad and Korah.
- Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras.
- 15.—Asafu'd-daulah (the son of Shuj'an'd-daulah) becomes Nuwab of Oude (Awadh).
- Rawson Hart Boddam, President of Surat.
- The Rajah of Tanjore (Tanjur) restored to his territory.
- Naud Kumár executed for forgery.
- The Governor of Madras (Lord Pigot) arrested and imprisoned by two members of the Madras Council.
1777. The British capture Chandernagore (Chandranagar), Carical (Karikal), Pondicherry (Puducheri), and Machhilpatnam, from the French.
- Warren Hastings resigns his appointment, but afterwards withdraws his resignation.
1778. 7.—Ram Rájá (the son of Sivaji II.) governs.
1779. Disastrous expedition to Poonah (Punah, Poona).
- The British deliver up Raghuhá.
- A treaty concluded with the Peshwa, and the English give up all the territory which they had taken from him since 1756.
- General Goddard performs his well-known march across India, arrives at Burhanpur on the 6th February, and enters Surat on 26th of the same month.
1780. The Taptee river (Tapti) crossed by General Goddard, who captures Ahmadabad. Dabhol, and repulses Sindhia.
- Sir Hector Munro leaves Madras to encounter Haidar Ali.
- Baillie defeated, and obliged to surrender.
- The British retreat to Madras.
- Arcof captured by Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
- Sir Eyre Coote reaches Madras with a large body of troops.
1781. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Haidar Ali in the vicinity of Porto Novo, and enters Madras. Lord Macartney becomes Governor of Madras. The British capture Nagapatnam, Palikat, and Sadras, from the Dutch.
- The Governor-General (Warren Hastings) confers the judgeship of the Sadr Diwani on Sir Elijah Impey (chief justice of the supreme court).
- The House of Commons recalls that judge.
- The East India Company charter renewed until 1794, by the company paying £400,000, and being allowed an 8 per cent. dividend.
1782. Bednúr captured by General Matthews.
- The French General, Bussy, lands at Cuddalore (Guddálor).
- General Stuart refuses to proceed thither, rescinds his order, and marches in April; attacks that place, and is repulsed with great loss of Europeans.
- General Stuart arrested and sent to England.
- Treaty between France and England, and the French Indian possessions evacuated by the British.
- Who restore Trincomalee to the Dutch.
- Bednúr captured by Tipú (Tippoo Sahib), who treats the English prisoners of war most cruelly.
1783. 4.—Thomas Day, President of Surat.
1784. The British garrison of Mangalore (Mangalur) capitulates to Tipú (Tippoo), and leave with the honours of war.
- 17.—The Peshwa Raghunath Rao dies.
- The English conclude a peace with Tipú (Tippoo).
- The Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's bill.
- 18.—Lord Sydney, First President of the Board of Control.
1785. 3.—John Macpherson, acting Governor-General of India.

- 3—Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General of India, but declines to act.
- 4—Warren Hastings granted an annuity of £4,000 for 28½ years.
- 4—Andrew Ramsay, President of Surat.
1786. 3—Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India.
- The East India Company purchase Pulo Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and take possession of it.
- The Governor-General of India allowed to act independently of his council.
- The British Government permitted to recall the Governor-General of India at its pleasure.
1787. 4—John Griffith, President of Surat.
1788. Warren Hastings impeached, and his trial commences.
- Guntur (Guntoor) ceded to the Nizam.
1789. The Decennial Land Settlement instituted in Bengal and Bahar.
- Tipu (Tippoo) attacks Travancore.
1790. Tipu (Tippoo) plunders that territory.
- The English, Maratha, and Nizam confederacy formed against Tipu (Tippoo).
- General Meadows commands the expedition against that prince.
- 13—The Right Hon W. Wyndham Grenville, President of the Board of Control.
- 3—Major-General Meadows, Governor-General of India.
1791. Warren Hastings commences his defence.
- Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore (Velur), and captures Bengalore (Bengalore).
- Disease spreads in the British camp, the troops retreat, and are joined by the Maráthas, and both enter Bangalore (Bengalur).
1792. The Allied Forces storm Seringapatam (Shrirangpatnam).
- Tipu (Tippoo) signs a treaty, gives his two eldest sons as hostages and covenants to pay £3,300,900.
- 3—Lord Teignmouth (then Sir John Shore), Governor-General of India.
- The Decennial Land Settlement completed.
1793. 13—Right Hon. Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control.
- The Zilla (District) Courts of Justice for Civil Causes instituted in Bengal.
- The Courts of Appeal instituted at Dacca (Dhaka), Calcutta, Murshidabad (Moorshedabad), and Patna.
- The Sadr Diwani Adalat (Final Civil Appeal).
- The Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Final Criminal Appeal) Courts established at Calcutta.
- The French settlements, Pondicherry (Puducheri), &c., re-occupied by the British.
- The East India Company obtain a renewal of their Charter for 20 years, on condition that they pay the salaries of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and provide 300 tons of shipping for private traders.
- 17—Baji Rao Raghunáth (son of Raghunáth Rao) governs as Peshwa and Mahadev Rao Náráyan commits suicide.
1794. Tipu (Tippoo) has his two sons restored to him.
1795. The Nizam is defeated by the Maráthas, who occupy a portion of his territory.
- The British take possession of the Dutch settlements of Amboyna, Banda, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malacca.
- Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.
- Cochin surrenders, after a most obstinate and gallant resistance.
- 4—William Gamuel Farmer, President of Surat.
- Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796. 4—John Spencer and Daniel Seton, both Presidents of Surat; the office is then abolished, and Collectors are appointed by the Bombay Government.
1797. 16—Vazir Ali (the son of Asafu'd-daulah) reigns over Oude, but is deposed by the British, owing to his illegitimacy, and confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta.
1798. 16—Saadat Ali Khan (the brother of Asafu'd-daulah, governs Oude (Awadh, Oudh).
- The British storm Seringapatam (Shrirangpatnam), at which Tipu (Tippoo) is killed by a Grenadier.
- 3—Sir Alured Clarke, Acting Governor-General of India.
- 3—The Marquis of Wellesley (then Lord Mornington), Governor-General.
- The Nizam enters into a treaty with the British, disbands his French troops, which are replaced by English battalions.
- The kingdom of Mysore (Maison) partitioned between the British and the Nizam.
- The Rájá of Tanjore (Tanjúr) surrenders his territory to the English, and receives 1 lakh of Pagodas (£35,000), and one-fifth the net revenue.
- Sir John Malcolm proceeds from Bombay as Plenipotentiary to Persia.
1800. The Nuwab of Surat surrenders his territory for £10,000 per annum.
- The Nizam yields up his Mysore (Maison) acquisition to the British for their protection.
1801. Ali Husain succeeds as Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English require him to sign away his power, which he declines doing.
- 'Azimu'd-daulah (his nephew) placed on the throne by the British, on his agreeing to conform to their behests.
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeats Jeswant Rao Holkar at the battle of Indur (Indore).
- The Nuwab of A'wadh (Oude) cedes Rohilkhand (Rohilcund) and the Doab to the East India Company.
- The treaty of Amiens restores Pondicherry (Puducheri) to the French.
- 13—Viscount Lewisham, President of the Board of Control.
1802. 16—Viscount Castlereagh, President, &c.
- The Nuwab of Farrukhabad cedes his territory to the English for an annuity of 168,000 rupees (£10,800).
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeated by Holkar, near Poonah (Punah), from whence the Peshwa goes to Bassein, leaving the British Resident to subdivide English troops.
- The Peshwa concludes a treaty with the

British, cedes territory for the support of a contingent, to be provided by the East India Company, and agrees not to hold any political intercourse with any State, except in concert with the English.

1803. General Wellesley (*the Iron Duke*) marches with the Madras army on Punah (Poonah). The Peshwa returns to Punah with a guard of British troops.

Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras. General Wellesley captures Ahmदनगर (Ahmednugger).

The victory of Assaye gained by the British over Sindhia, and the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) defeated (the first celebrated action of *the Iron Duke*).

Bhurhánpur, Asirgarh, and Gávelgarh taken. General Lake captures Aligarh; and the Marathas near Delhi, which he enters, and takes the Royal family and Emperor prisoners.

The British gain the battle of Laswaree.

Cuttack (Katuk) ceded to the British by the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore), who agrees to admit English *only* into his territory.

Sindhia cedes, with the same stipulation, Ahmदनगर (Ahmednugger), Broach (Bharuch), and the forts on the Doab to the British.

The Mughal Emperor taken under the protection of the British, and an annuity of 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000) allowed him. Pondicherry (Puducherry) taken by the British.

1804. Lord Lake retreats from the siege of Bharatpur (Bhurtpore).

The Raja of Bharatpur concludes a treaty with the English, covenants to pay 20 lakhs of rupees (£200,000), cedes several districts, and delivers up his eldest son as hostage.

1805. 3—Marquis of Cornwallis, Governor-General, dies the same year at Ghazepoor.

3—Sir George H. Barlow, Acting Governor-General in India.

Holkar concludes a treaty with the British, excludes all Europeans (the British excepted) from his territories, and gives up all his dominions north of Chambal (Chumbul), and in Bandalkhand (Bundelcund).

1806. Colonel Fancourt, 13 officers, and 99 Europeans savagely butchered at Vellore (Vélúr).

3—Lord Minto, Governor-General of India.

18—Lord Minto, President of the Board of Control.

18—The Right Hon. George Tierney, President of the Board of Control.

18—Akbar (son of Shán Alam), Emperor of the Mughul Empire.

1807. War declared against the Rájá of Travancore. Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras.

18—The Hon. Robert Dundas, President of the Board of Control.

18—The Earl of Harrowby, President of the Board of Control.

1808. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by Colonel Hamilton, at Anjuricha.

7—Sa'hu II. (the adopted son of Ram Rájá) governs the Marathas.

1809. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by the British.

The Madras army mutiny at Chitradrug (Chittledroog), take possession of the treasure, but are defeated by Colonel Gibbs.

The Madras troops at Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam) mutiny, but some surrender.

18—The Hon. R. Dundas again becomes President of the Board of Control.

1810. The British capture the Islands of Amboyna, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and take possession of Banda and Ternate.

1812. 3—Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings), Governor-General of India.

18—The Earl of Buckinghamshire President of the Board of Control.

1813. The East India Company's Charter renewed, and the trade with India thrown open.

Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay.

1814. The Nepalese (Nipalese) attack Bhutwal police station. The British declare war against Nepal (Nipaul).

Dr. Middleton, first bishop of Calcutta.

15—Ghaziud-din-Haidar (the son of Sáadat Ali) governs Oude (Oudh).

1815. Napoleon the Great landed at St. Helena as a prisoner (October 18th).

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

Kumaon ceded to the British by the Nipalese, at the Convention of Almora.

1816. 18—The Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control.

1817. Baji Rao cedes Ahmदनगर (Ahmednugger), and some other territory to the British.

Vazir Ali (formerly King of Oudh, Oude, Awadh) dies at Fort William.

The Governor-General (the Earl of Moira) attacks the Pindaris (Pindarees).

The Guicowar (Gaikwad) cedes Ahmदनगर (Ahmednugger) to the British.

Baji Rao (Peshwa) is defeated by Colonel Burr, with a most inferior force.

Colonel Hopeton Scott gains the Battle of Sitabdi, at which the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) commands in person.

Sir Thomas Hislop defeats Holkar at the Battle of Mehidpur.

1818. Peace concluded with Holkar. The Pindari War concluded, the chiefs and gangs being destroyed.

17—Baji Rao (the Peshwa) surrenders to the British, who send him to reside at Benares, annex his dominions, and refuse to acknowledge *Nana Sahib*, his adopted son, as the Peshwa, hence his hatred to the English.

7—Pratap Singh (Sahu II.'s eldest son) placed on the throne by the British.

1819. The Nuwab of Oude renounces his fealty to the Emperor of Delhi, and assumes the title of king.

15—The Nuwabs of Oude become kings.

1821. Napoleon the Great dies at Longwood, May 5th, aged 52.

- Sir Thomas Munroe, Governor of Madras.
 1822. 3—The Hon. Charles Bathurst, President of the Board of Control.
 3—The Right Hon. George Canning appointed Governor-General, but declined to act.
 3—Lord Amherst, Governor-General.
 18—The Hon. C. Watkin William Wynn, President of the Board of Control.
 1823 Dr Heber, second Bishop of Calcutta.
 1824. The Dutch cede Malacca to the British.
 Singapore (Singhapur) purchased by the English.
 The first Burmese (Burmese) war begins.
 The Bengal army embark for Rangoon (Rangoon).
 Rangoon captured, and Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim surrender to the English, who also take Martaban and Yeh.
 The 26th, 47th, and 62nd Bengal Infantry mutiny, the second corps erased from the Bengal army list, and many of the Sepoys (Sipahis) killed.
 1825. The Bharatpur Rebellion takes place on the death of Rájá Baldev Singh, whose infant son the British support, in opposition to the usurper Durjan Sál, that prince's uncle.
 The British troops march to Ava.
 1826. Lord Combermere captures Bharatpur.
 The British conclude the treaty of Yandabu with the King of Birman (Barmah), who cedes Assam, Arakan (Araccan), Mergui, and Tenasserim to them, and agrees to pay an indemnification of £1,000,000.
 1827. 16—Nasru'd-din-Haidar (the son of Ghaziu'd-din) becomes King of Oude (Oudh).
 Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
 1828. 3—W B. Bayley, Esq., Acting Governor-General of India.
 13—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
 18—Viscount Melville, President of the Board of Control.
 3—Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India.
 Sir Charles Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
 1829. Europeans permitted to hold 60 years' leases of lands in India, in their own names.
 Sati (Suttee), widow burning, prohibited by the Indian government.
 1830.—Sir T. S. Beckwith, Governor of Bombay.
 18—The Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control.
 1832. The natives of India permitted to sit as Justices of the Peace and Jurymen.
 1833. The East India Company obtain a renewal of their charter, and their property is held in trust for the crown.
 The Bishoprics of Bombay and Madras formed.
 The China trade thrown open to all Englishmen.
 Agra made the capital of the North-western Province, which is formed into a presidency.
 The crown takes possession of St. Helena.
 1834. The British capture Markara, the capital of Kurg (Coorg); the Raja is deposed, and the territory annexed.
- 18—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
 1835. 3—Lord Heytesbury appointed Governor-General, but her Majesty revokes it.
 3—Sir Charles Metcalf Acting Governor-General in India.
 18—The Right Hon Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. (now Lord Broughton), President of the Board of Control.
 1836. 3—Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.
 1837. 16—Muhammad Ali-Shah (the brother of Ghaziu'd-din), King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh).
 14—Muhammad-Bahadur, Emperor of the Mughul Empire (King of Delhi).
 1838. The Simla proclamation issued.
 The Governor-General declares war against Dost Muhammad of Kabul (Cabool).
 1839. The Bengal army leaves Ferozepoor (Firuzpur) en route for Afghanistan, and enters the Bolan Pass.
 The Bombay army enters the Bolan Pass, and reaches Kandahar.
 Ghazni captured by the English.
 Shah Shuj'a enters Cabul (Kabul, Cabool).
 7—Pratap Singh deposed by the British, and sent captive to Benares.
 7—Appa Sahib (his brother) governs the Marathas.
 1840. Dost Muhammad, of Kabul, surrenders himself to Sir Wm. Macnaughten.
 1841. The following British officers treacherously murdered at Kabul (Cabul, Cabool), viz. Sir A. Burnes, Lieuts. Burnes and Broadfoot.
 The Afghans rise against Shah Shuj'a and the British.
 Akbar Khan (Dust Muhammad's son) shoots Sir W. Macnaughten.
 The English army at Kabul capitulates.
 18—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
 3—Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India.
 3—Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, President of the Board of Control.
 1842. 16—Amjad' Ali Shah (the son of Muhammad Ali), King of Oude.
 The English retreat from Kabul.
 The whole of the British troops massacred, except Dr. Bryden, and a boy taken prisoner, by the Afghans, at Crudamak.
 Akbar Khan besieges Jala'la'bad.
 Colonel Palmer gives up Ghazni to the Afghans, but General Nott recaptures it.
 General Pollock enters Kabul (Cabul), and rescues Lady Sale and the British prisoners.
 The British army evacuates Afghanistan.
 Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the honour of knighthood.
 1843.—18—The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control.
 Sir Charles Napier gains the Battles of Meeanee (Miania), and Dabba (Haidarabad).
 Sir Henry Gough (now Lord Gough) defeats the Gwal or forces (in the pay of the widow

- of Jaukaji Rao Sindhia), at Maharajpur, 15 miles N.W. of Gwalior Fort.
- General Grey gains the Battle of Paniar, 12 miles S.W. of Gwalior Fort.
1844. Shir Singh (the son of Runjeet Singh) governs the Punjab.
- 3—Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, recalled by the East India Company.
- 3—W. W. Bird, Esq., Acting Governor-General.
- 3—Sir Henry Hardinge (Lord Hardinge), Governor-General of India.
1845. Sirs Henry Hardinge and Henry Gough gain the Battles of Muddki and Firdzshahr, and defeat the Sikhs.
1846. 13—Lord Broughton again becomes President of the Board of Control.
- Sir Harry Smith gains the Battle of Aliwal.
- The British gain a brilliant victory at Sabraon.
- The treaty of Lahore (Lahur) concluded, and Dhalip Singh placed by the British on the throne of Lahur.
- The annexation of the Jalandar Doab.
- The Sikhs covenant to pay £1,500,000 to the British.
- Kashmir given to Gulab Singh, who pays £1,000,000 on account of the Sikh fine.
1847. 16—Wajid 'Ali Shah (the son of Amjad 'Ali) becomes King of Oude.
- 3—The Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General in India.
1848. 7—Appa Sahib dies, and his possessions are annexed by the East India Company.
- The Mulraj of Multan (Mooltan) ordered the murder of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vanns Agnew.
- Multan (Mooltan) besieged by Lieutenant Edwardes, in concert with the Bhawalpur army, commanded by Fath Muhammad Ghori (the late Vizir of Mir Rostám of Sindh).
- General Whish raises the siege through the desertion of Shir Singh, but it is renewed in December.
1849. Multan (Mooltan) stormed.
- Battle of Chilianwala (close to the spot where Alexander the Great, in 327 B.C., defeated Porus, King of India) gained by the British.
- Lord Gough defeated by the Sikhs.
- Mulraj surrenders to the British, and sentenced to be transported for life.
- The victory of Gujarát gained over the Sikhs, whose entire army (in March following), 16,000, laid down their arms.
- Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., founded the Parsee Benevolent Institution at Bombay.
- The Ameers of Scinde (Sinde, Sindh) deposed.
- The Punjab (Punjab) annexed to the British.
- Sir Charles Napier arrives at Calcutta, as Commander in Chief of the Indian army.
1850. The 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutiny, and are disbanded.
- Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G., the Nepanlese (Nipalese) Ambassador, arrives at the Court of St. James's.
- Sir Charles Napier resigns his command.
- Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, entertains the Nipalese Ambassador with great magnificence.
1851. 17—Baji Rao, the ex-Peshwa, dies at Bithur (Bithoor), near Kanhpur (Cawnpore), and leaves his property to Nana Sahib (Nana Dhundu Punt), the miscreant author of Cawnpore massacre in 1857.
- Malacca, Pelu Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and Singapore (Singapur), formed into a government, independent of Bengal.
- An English fleet proceeds to Rangoon (Rangun), to obtain redress from the King of Birman (Birman).
1852. 18—The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule (Lord Panmure) the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, and Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., Presidents of the Board of Control.
- General Goodwin captures Rangoon (Rangun). The Second Burmese war.
1852. The British take possession of Promé and Pegu, both of which are evacuated, and then permanently occupied and annexed.
1853. The second Burmese war ends.
- The East India Company's Charter renewed, only so long as the Government deem such desirable, but the number of directors are reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown has the power to nominate six of them.
- Raghují Rajah, of Nagpur (Nagpore) dies without issue, and the territory lapses to the East India Company.
1855. 18—The Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control.
- 3—Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.
1856. 16—Wajid 'Ali, King of Oude (Oudh. Awadh), deposed, owing to the mal-administration of his territory, and such annexed to the British possessions.
- The Queen mother of Oude, the king's brother, and son, proceed to England.
1857. The Bengal army discontented, the greased cartridges made the pretext for rebellion in January.
- The 19th Native Infantry mutiny in February. *Chapatís* distributed from Cawnpore (Kanhpur) as a signal for rebellion.
- Mungál Pandí (34th Native Infantry) wounds Lieut.-Adjutant Baugh, and is executed, together with the Jam adár of the 34th N.I., who commanded the guard when the above circumstance took place.
- The Queen of Oude received by Queen Victoria.
- Sir Henry Lawrence suppresses the mutiny of the 7th Oude (Awadh) Irregulars, at Luknan (Lucknow), in May.
- A portion of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry placed in irons for refusing the greased cartridges.
- The Cantonments at Meerut (Mirat) set on fire, the prisoners liberated, the Europeans murdered, and the Sepoys (*Sipahís*) proceed to Delhi in May.

14—The garrison at Delhi revolt, and proclaim Muhammad Bahadur the Emperor of Delhi, as the great Moghul.

Captain Frazer killed at Meerut (Mirat), by his corps, the Sappers and Miners.

The 24th, 27th, and 51st native regiments rebel at Peshawar.

General Anson, the Commander in Chief, dies of cholera, at Karnal (Karnool).

The rebels of Delhi defeated by the Meerut brigade at Ghaziu'd-din-nagar.

The 48th, 71st, and 13th Native Infantry, and the 7th Cavalry rebel at Lucknow (Lukhnau).

The Native Infantry disarmed at Agra, Benares, and Allahabad, and a great number of Europeans killed, in June.

The 12th Native Infantry mutiny at Jhansi, and massacre all the Europeans. Nana Sahib (Dhundu Punt) attacks Sir Henry Wheeler at the entrenchments at Cawnpore (Khanpur). The entire Bengal army in open revolt. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir H. Barnard) reaches Delhi after the battle of *Budli Sarai*, in which the Adjutant-Gen. (Col. Chester) is killed.

The diabolical massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore (Khanpur), by the *miscreant* Nana Sahib, takes place on the 27th June. Lieut. Saunders, of the 84th regiment of Foot, was crucified.

General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., makes his memorable victorious march on the 1st July.

Sir Henry Lawrence killed at Lucknow (Lakhnau), on the 4th July, by a shell. His son created a baronet.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera.

Sir Henry Havelock captures Cawnpore.

General Wilson becomes Commander-in-chief. Gulab Singh dies on the 2nd of August.

General Nicholson arrives at Delhi, storms it on the 14th, and captures it on the 20th Sept., with the loss of 1,178 killed and wounded.

Sirs Henry Havelock and James Outram (the *modern* Bayard) relieve the gallant garrison of Lucknow (Lakhnau), which had been besieged since June.

The Queen of Oude dies, and lies buried at Paris, in the Mussulman Cemetery.

Sir Colin Campbell becomes Commander-in-chief, and arrives at Khanpur (Cawnpore) on the 3rd November, advances against Lucknow (Lakhnau), reaches the canal, takes the Dilkusha Palace and La Martinière, storms the Sikandar-bagh, and opens a communication with Sir James Outram.

The Lucknow garrison evacuate their position and retreat to Khanpur (Cawnpore).

Sir Henry Havelock dies on the 25th, at Lucknow (Lakhnau). General Windham defeats the Gwalior rebels, who afterwards attack and drive him back, when Nana Sahib captures and plunders Cawnpore (Khanpur) on the 27th November.

Sir Colin Campbell, on December 6th, utterly routes the Gwalior rebels.

1858. Sir Colin Campbell captures Farrukhabad on January 2nd.

Jung Bahadur, the Nepaulese general, advances with 10,000 Gorkhas, and takes Gurakpur (Goruckpore).

Sir James Outram, Bart., defeats the rebels on the 16th January, at the 'Alambagh, Lucknow (Lakhnau).

Native entertainment to European troops at Bombay, January 6th.

Mahommied Faril, chief rebel leader of Central India, hanged.

Rajah of Shorapore captured at Hyderabad on 12th February.

14—Muhammad Bahadur, King of Delhi, found guilty of treason, and banished to Rangoon for life.

The Arabs at Aden defeated by her Majesty's troops on the 18th of March.

March, 18th—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control fourth time.

Sir Colin Campbell takes Lucknow on the 19th March.

Commissioner Yeh reaches Calcutta on the 22nd March.

The disarming of the North-west Provinces takes place on the 20th March.

The disarming of the Myhee Caunta takes place in April.

Azimgur relieved by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th April, and Lieut. Charles Wemyss Havelock, nephew of the illustrious General Havelock, killed.

Lieut. Willoughby, of Lucknow celebrity, killed at the Fort of Roodamow.

Sir W. Peel, of the Naval Beigate, died at Cawnpore of small-pox, on the 27th of April.

Majjoo Khan seized by Captain Angelo on the 26th of April.

The Rangunga river turned by the British. Brigadier Adrian Hope killed at the taking of Rocco Fort.

Kooser Sing, the Rebel, wounded at Judespoor in April.

The father of the Rancee of Jhansi hung at Jhansi on the 5th of April.

Lieut. Charles Webber (the boy hero), Bombay Engineers, distinguished himself at Jhansi on its capture in April.

Shahjehanpore, on the 1st May; Bareilly, on the 7th May; Calpee, on the 23rd May; all taken by Sir Colin Campbell.

The 4th Bengal Native Infantry attempt to mutiny at Hooshipore, and six of the mutineers hung.

The Rancee of Jaloun surrendered to Sir R. Hamilton.

The Rancee of Paron captured at Dadaghur on the 9th of May.

The Bheel Naicks, Beema and Mussowaz, surrendered.

Bheen Dao of Moonderger, and the Desayees of Hembgee, take possession of the Fort of

Fowl, in the Dharwar Collectorate. on the 29th May.

The Chief of Nargoond killed C. T. Manson, Esq., the Acting Political Agent.

Fort Copal captured by Major Hughes on June 1st, and Bheem Rao and the Desayee slain.

Colonel Malcolm stormed Nurgoond, and the chief was captured by Mr. Southern on the 3rd of June.

The Tessildar of Hussanpore arrested two princes of the Delhi family.

The Maharajah Scindia defeated by the rebels at Gwalior, and fled to Agra on June 1st.

The Chief of Nargoond hung at Melgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

The Christians massacred at Jedda on the 15th June. The British Vice Consul (—Page, Esq.) hacked to pieces. The French Consul (Monsieur Eveillard) and his lady stabbed by the natives, but their daughter escaped after killing the assassins of her parents. The Sultan has granted £400 to their representatives.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Gwalior on the 20th June, and the Maharajah restored to his capital.

The brother of the King of Oude dies, and is buried at Paris.

General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant Victory at Nawabgunge on the 13th June.

The celebrated rebel Moulvie killed on the 9th June.

A proclamation of amnesty to all but murderers proclaimed at Calcutta on the 13th July.

Jeddah bombarded by Captain Pullen on the 23rd July, and on the 6th August. Eleven of the assassins hung in sight of the town.

Sir John Lawrence granted a pension of £2,000 per annum by the East India Company.

Tonk captured and plundered by Tantia Topee in July.

The Rajah Maun Singh joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th July.

Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, attacked with paralysis in July.

Jabza Patten captured by the British, and the Rana surrenders to Colonel Lockhart at Soosneen on the 28th August.

The disarmed troops at Moultan mutinied on the 31st August. Four of the Nana's emissaries captured and executed at Gwalior for tampering with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

The first Indian Council in London formed of Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, President; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.; Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.; Sir Proby Thomas Cautley; Sir John Lawrence, Bart.; Captain Eastwick, and Messrs. Arbuthnot, Macnaghten, Mills, Mangles, and Prinsep; Sir A. Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Sir R. Hussey Vivian. Salaries, £1,200 per annum,

with retiring pension, after ten years' service, of £500.

The East India Company abolished, and British India transferred to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 1st September

The Electric Telegraph extended to Ceylon and Kurrachee on the 20th September, by Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent E. T. in India.

Sir James Outram, G.C.B., created a baronet in October.

The young prince of Oude resides at Cairo.

Meteran, the rebel Bheel leader in Candeish, killed on the 8th October, by Holkar's Cavalry, under Captain Keating.

The assumption of the government of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria proclaimed at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in November.

Sir Colin Campbell created Baron Clyde General Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow, created a K.C.B.

Birwa Fort captured by Brigadier Barker in gallant style.

Lord Clyde issues his proclamation to the people of Oude on taking the field.

Baboo Kissory Chund Mitra, the native magistrate of Calcutta, dismissed from his office.

The Rajah Lall Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and fortress of Amety in November.

The Nawab of Banga surrendered himself to General Michel.

Baba and Dummunt Dessaces surrendered to the Goa government.

20—Lord Stanley first Secretary of State for India.

Lord Clyde entered Lucknow on the 20th November.

Lord Clyde defeated Beni Matihoo Sing at Doundeea Khera, opposite Futtchepore.

Brigadier Smith defeated Maun Sing at Komdry on the 28th November.

Captain George Hare, Commandant of the 5th Native Hyderabad Contingent, shot by a Sepoy in the officers' mess at Ellichpore.

The inhabitants of the village of Thorawtay, in Burnah, excited to revolt by a Fishman, who pretended to be a prince, but it was soon quelled, and the *soi-disant* prince secured, upon a reward of £100 being given for him.

The contract signed for a new East India House in Downing Street.

General Napier defeated the rebels under Feroze Shah (one of the princes of Delhi) at Ranode.

Mr. Burrows nearly cleared the Jugdespore jungle.

The son of Umpseed Allee Shah surrendered himself to Lord Clyde at Nanparah on the 24th December; here Lord Clyde dislocated his shoulder.

1859. Brigadier-General John Jacobs, of the Scinde Horse, died on the 6th January.

The Rajah of Shahgurb pardoned by the Indian government in January.

- The Amarajah Dhuleep Sing marries a lady at Pesh.
- The Punjab (Trans-Sutlej States, Cis-Sutlej States, and the Delhi territory), formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship, and called the Punjab and its dependencies.
- Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and some of the Royal Artillery, had an affray, when two gunners and a non-commissioned were killed.
- The Brahmans of Tinnevely commenced a riot, to prevent a Christian funeral from passing their temple. Three companies of Sepoys were called out, and 39 of the people were killed.
- Her Majesty's proclamation read at Katmandoo, before the King of Nepaul, in full durbar, and royal salutes fired.
- The rebellion in Oude entirely suppressed.
- The Begum and Nana Sahib penetrate into Nepaul.
- Tantia Topee defeated at Boshia by Brigadier Showers.
- The Rohilla Arabs and Deccawes rebel on the borders of Berar.
- Nawab of Furruckhabad surrendered himself in January.
- Col. Benson marched 140 miles in five days, and attacked Tantia Topee.
- The rebel Rodka Govind, and his brother, killed in the action at Kurwee.
- Col. Hill defeated the Rohillas and Arabs at Chicumba, N.W. of Hingolee, and Captain Mackinnon killed.
- The Bheels on the north border of Gujarat (Guzerat) in revolt.
- The inhabitants of Santiapore (Bengal) petition the Queen to introduce the Indian *Lotus* on the national emblem with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.
- Sir Jung Bahadoor, K.G., the Nipaulese Commander-in-Chief, issued a proclamation that he will surrender the rebels to the British.
- The Rohilla warfare is ended in February.
- Sir Robert Napier advances to meet Maun Sing, west of Narghur, in Gwalior.
- General Whitlock enters Rewa, and the wavering Rajah advances to meet him.
- Sir John Lawrence Bart., G.C.B., turned the first turf of the Punjab Railway at Lahore on the 8th February.
- An affray took place between the men of the 3rd Dragon Guards and the 3rd European Regiment, when the former behaved badly, and wounded several of the latter.
- Maun Sing surrendered. Tantia Topee captured by Colonel Meade's detachment.
- April 15.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died at Bombay (born 1783), and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart.
- Tantia Topee, born at Poona, captured, and hung at Seepree on the 18th April.
- 20.—Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for India.
- Sir Erskine Perry appointed Member of the Indian Council.
- The Right Hon. James Wilson appointed Chancellor of the India Exchequer.
- The European soldiers who enlisted in the E.I.C.'s service demanded their discharge; Lord Canning issued a proclamation granting it to them.
- The 5th European Regiment in open mutiny at Allahabad, Lahore, Gwalior, and Berhampore.
- The recruits in Barrackpore took their discharge.
- The Ex-King of Oude set at liberty.
- The Rana of Nuggur Parkur rebelled, but the outbreak was soon suppressed.
- The Nawaub of Furruckabad banished for life, also Bala Rao, one of the *incarnate fiends* in the Cawnpore massacre.
- Cholera rages bad at Calcutta and Bombay.
- Notes in circulation, to be cashed at the chief treasuries, on account of the Indian government, which will accelerate remittances between the three Presidencies.
- 30th July.—A cyclone passed over Calcutta, and every line of railway was interrupted. Two steamers and 46 vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost in the Hooghly.
- 6,000 of the Bengal European army took their discharge in spite of the warnings of Lord Clyde.
- The rebels 8,000 strong defeated in the Nepaul forests, by the Sikh troops in the British Service.
- Kurrachee and Lahore united by Telegraph.
- 5th and 6th Regiments of the Madras Cavalry disaffected.
- European intelligence first conveyed to Calcutta in August, per Red Sea Telegraph, in 18 days.
- The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's *Will* proved by his sons, in the supreme court, at Bombay, under the enormous sum of £8,500,000.
- General Mansfield takes the command of the Bombay army.
- Intelligence from Aden to London, per telegraph, in 11 days.
- An excise duty placed on tobacco.
- Intelligence, via Red Sea Telegraph, from Calcutta, in 15 days.
- The P. and O. Company's vessel, the *Alma*, wrecked off Mooshedjerah.
- Income tax bill passed at Calcutta.
- Sep. Mundelseer attacked by the Delhi Prince Feroze Shah; 700 prisoners released by him, and Capt. Hawes, the Political Agent, killed.
- The Waghers, a fanatical race in Kattiawar, in insurrection.
- Oct. Nana Sahib occupies the Frontier Districts of Nepaul.
- The Sealkote Fakir, Hubel Sing, hung, and his body burnt.
- Telegraph constructed from Ragusa to Alexandria.
- Memorial church being erected at Cawnpore, near Wheeler's intrenchment and St. John's church.

The Nana's uncle (Nana Punt Marna Kursuma) captured at Poonah.

Nana Sahib on the banks of the Raptee.

Oude disarmed; 1,499,006 weapons taken from the people.

Dwarka bombarded—the fort and island of Beyt stormed and the Waghurs driven out.

The Maharajah of Cashmere sent Her Majesty Queen Victoria a Cashmere shawl tent, and a solid gold bedstead, valued at £150,000.

The Gov.-General holds a durbat at Lucknow All the Grandees in Oude are invited.

The mutinous soldiers of H.M. Indian Army, 3rd Bengal European regiment, tried and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years, but Lord Clyde revised the sentence to 18 months' imprisonment.

Native petition against the property tax, and an offer to subscribe six millions for government, if such is rescinded.

Sir G. Whitlock opened the campaign in Bundelcund.

Ex-King of Oude accepts £120,000 per annum, and gives up all claim on his late territory of Oude.

Central India disturbed at Nassik.

Deccan hill tribes in rebellion, also Rohilla bands at Hingolee.

The Rohillas advanced near to Hyderabad.

The rebels defeated on the Goruckpoor frontier at Bootwat.

Sir Hope Grant takes command of the China Expedition.

The Assam Tea Company's establishment, and all the Cacharees, struck for wages.

The following is the compensation allowed by the Indian Government for losses sustained during the rebellion: For loss of immovable property, $\frac{1}{2}$ its value up to £100 (rs. 1,000), and $\frac{1}{4}$ of above that sum. Movable property $\frac{1}{2}$ its value up to £500 (rs. 5,000).

5,000 rebels encamped in a mud fortress near Neemuch on the banks of the Nerbudda.

The Sumnud, "deed of grant," of their possessions, made to the Talookdars of Oude.

Nov. The Maharajah Scinda rewarded at the Durbar, held at Agra, by Lord Canning, with territory of the annual value of £30,000.

The Talookdars in Oude appointed collectors of revenue.

Mr. James Wilson landed at Calcutta as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 29.

The Governor-General bestowed rewards on the following native Princes, and fixed the revenue to be paid by them from 1859:—

£30,000, Maharajah of Bulrampore.

£30,000, Rajah of Kuppooorthulla's brother.

£26,000, Maharajah Maun Singh.

£9,900, Rana Rughonath Singh.

£9,900, Rajah of Moramow.

£3,700, Rajah Hardoo Buksh.

£8,000, Rajah Roostum Sahahe of Dera.

The Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, Jagherdars of Logassee and Gourihar, will,

in the event of failure of direct heirs, be allowed to adopt successors, as a reward for their meritorious conduct during the rebellion.

The Indian and Queen's service to be amalgamated.

Dec. Salt Tax increased to 8 annas (1s.) per maund (80lbs).

Income Tax fixed at 2 per cent. on incomes from £240 @ £600 per annum, and 4 per cent. above that sum, without any exceptions.

Lord Canning has distributed gifts and lands valued at £3,000,000.

Dec. 24. New License Tax introduced into the Punjab.

1860. Jan. Rupee paper brought into the British market.

Jan. 9. Governor-General at Lahore to receive the Sikh Chiefs.

Sir R. Montgomery has imposed a License Tax on the villages, and a triple octroi on the towns in the North Western Provinces.

Ex-King of Oude settled at Garden Reach. Bill passed Council to exempt himself, family, residence, and retinue from judicial process.

Paper Money about to be introduced into India.

Telegraphic communication with Java and Singapore, completed and at work.

Telegraphic communication, via Red Sea Telegraph, with Kurrachee, Muscat, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria, completed and at work.

Feb. Lord Canning holds a Grand Durbar at Umballah, at which the Maharajah of Puteelah and Rajah of Jheend both attend. Grand review of British troops.

New Route to China, about to be constructed, from Rangoon to the S.W. Provinces; distance, 500 miles to the Burmese frontier; 250 miles across Burmah to Esmook, but whether by rail, tram, or bullock hackery-road, undecided.

French pushing forward a Transit Route from Cochinchina.

The Russians have complete control over the inland operations of China in the N.

Lord Clyde proceeds with the Governor-General to Peshawur, to receive in Grand Durbar Dost Mahomed of Cabool.

Feb. 7. Mrs. Hodson, widow of Capt. Hodson, presented to her Majesty the sword taken from the King of Delhi, which belonged to Jehanghire, A.D. 1605, also the sword he surrendered, which belonged to Nadir Shah.

March. Her Most Gracious Majesty sent a telegraphic message to the Viceroy of India on the completion of the Indian telegraph.

Degrees of B.A. first conferred on the students by the senates of the Madras and Calcutta Universities.

2,000 European singing-birds, imported into Calcutta.

Sir Hugh Rose, C.C.B., appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, hung in front of the Cotwalee at Bareilly.

Lord Elphinstone resigns the governorship of Bombay, and is succeeded by Sir George Clerk.

A clasp granted by the government for the relief of Lucknow.

Sir William Mansfield appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army.

No less than 1,832 mutiny convicts are confined at Port Blair (Andamans), where the ex-Raja of Mithowli (Lonee Sing) died in March.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., visits England; attends Her Majesty's levee and state hall.

The first bullock train (in 10 days) established between Agra and Bombay

Cavalry depot for the supply of horses for the Indian forces established at Sydney under Col. Atkinson.

Coffee plantations reputed to succeed in Chota Nagpore, and on the Gali Parvatam Hills, in Orissa.

The first section (36 miles) of the Baroda and Ahmedabad railway opened with great *éclat*.

The first English newspaper started by the natives, published at Bombay, and called "The Indian Banner." The Parsis also publish a religious magazine.

The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad (Tafuzzul Hoosain Khan) exiled to Arabia.

The Lucknow jewels returned to the ex-king of Oude.

The Pindarees plunder the village of Nowsharee, near Surat.

The Ryots of Lower Bengal refuse to grow any indigo, and the districts of Krishnagar, Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad are disturbed by formidable armed bands.

The privates of the European regiments stationed at Madras (to the number of twenty) allowed to attend the Madras Civil Engineering College.

New cotton mills established at Bombay.

The telegraph between Suez and Aden ceased communication in April.

The Viceroy of India at Sealkote.

The city of Dacca destroyed by fire and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

The Director of Public Instruction at Bombay issues five certificates for native pleaders in the Supreme Court.

Dehree formed into a new cantonment.

The Vehar waterworks at Bombay prove a failure.

The East Indian railway in the Bengal district, viz., 24 miles between the river Adjai and Cynthea opened for traffic.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, viz., from Decksall to Barsee Road (50 miles) opened.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's secret minute on Mr. Wilson's budget having appeared in print, he is re-called, and Sir Henry Ward appointed his successor.

The People's Bank of India established with a capital of £50,000, at Calcutta, in imitation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra.

The Rana of Nuggur Parkur, Kurrungee, and his accomplices, were sentenced to transportation.

The Madras railway opened as far as Tripatore (137 miles).

May 8. Professor Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, the best Oriental of the day, died, aged 75.

The Secretary of State for India orders that all Europeans engaged in the Educational Department *must*, within a stated period, pass an examination in the vernacular language of the District in which they are employed.

The Lieut. Gov. of Bengal suppresses the Churruck Fojjah, or "The Swinging Festival."

General Sir Willoughby Cotton died.

Lord Clyde resigns command of the Indian Army.

Major Macpherson, Political Agent at the court of H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior, dies.

The station of the European Barracks at Jackatalla, on the Nilgiri Hills, ordered to be called Wellington.

A fire broke out among the cotton at Colaba (Bombay).

The French have established a consul at Zanzibar.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral opened at Rangoon.

The port of Saigon, in Cochin China, opened for foreign trade.

Sir Henry Rawlinson resigns the post of Minister at Teheran.

The opium sale realised £4,500,000; the produce was grown and manufactured at a cost of £1,000,000.

The Kings of Siam send two of their sons, accompanied by Sir Robert Schomberg, the British Consul at Bangkok, as an embassy to H.M. Queen Victoria.

The forts of Calpee, Jaloun, and Oomri, razed to the ground by order of the Indian Government.

The Rajah of Bikaneer orders all the Sikhs in his service to learn English.

The works on the Bhoore Ghat Railway suspended, owing to the fearful visitation of cholera.

Many Parsees visit England this year.

The London and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, organised, with a capital of £2,000,000, to establish a monthly communication with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

The first portion (29 miles) of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between the Tuptee and Nerbudda rivers, opened.

Brigadier Chamberlain drives the Mahsood Wazeerac from their last stronghold.

H.H. the Nizam has been presented with a son and heir.

A monument erected at Cawnpore to the memory of Captain Sir William Peel.

The remains of the late A. Schlagentweit, the traveller, discovered by his two servants.

Excellent Egyptian cotton, grown by Mr. Shubrick, at Changleput, Madras Presidency.

A terrific cyclone visited Kurrachee.

The Maharajah of Burdwan, the greatest Zemindar in Bengal, addresses the Hon. Mr. Wilson, in approval of the new system of taxation.

The Delhi Prize Money amounts to £855,791 14s.

The silver received and coined monthly at the three Presidency mints averages, viz. :—

Bombay	£4,985,771	£110,000
Calcutta	353,662 14s.	355,121 6s
Madras	52,233 10s.	51,721 2s.

The population at Lucknow disaffected about the income tax, and the Europeans and troops all on the *qui vive*, expecting an *emute*.

The Rajah of Travancore was presented with a sword-belt, valued at £500, the gift of H.M. Queen Victoria, in return for the ivory state chair presented by the Rajah to her Majesty.

The *Malabar* wrecked in the harbour of Galle, having the British and French Plenipotentiaries (Lord Elgin and Baron Gros) to the Court of Peking, on board.

The Local Army in India now consists of 4,980 officers, and 224,353 men, of whom 13,884 are Europeans, and 210,469 Natives.

July.—Under Royal Warrants of 13th January, 46 medical officers of the Bengal establishment, who have completed twenty years' service in India, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

Cholera breaks out in the camp at Poona.

The United Service Club entertains Lord Clyde upon his return from India.

Income tax is now deducted from the pay of Bombay servants.

August.—Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras, died at Fort St. George, on the 2nd inst., after a few hour illness, of cholera. The Hon. W. Morehead becomes provisional Governor.

The Right Hon. James Wilson died on the 11th inst., at Calcutta, of cholera.

The Bombay merchants petition against an increase of the tax on opium.

September.—The harvest in the North Western Provinces is jeopardised by the want of rain. Famine is apprehended.

Sir John Lawrence receives the freedom of the city of Glasgow.

A large quantity of jewels, belonging to the rebel Queen-mother of Oude has been seized and appropriated by government.

Some excavations made by Lieut. Johnston, near Peshawur, have led to the discovery of pottery of Greek origin, dated about 1800 years back.

Government issues a notification to the local European army that the amalgamation of the armies will not affect their rights and privileges.

Major-Gen. Woodburn died, on the 28th inst., at Ahmedabad.

Death of Dr. Buist, of Bombay, of dysentery. Mr. S. Laing, M.P., and Secretary to the Treasury, is appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, as Financial member of Council at Calcutta.

Volunteer rifle corps are established in Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Bombay, in consequence of a government manifesto.

October.—East India Railway opened on the 15th inst. to Rajmahal, a distance of 202 miles, in presence of the Viceroy and others.

The works on the Baroda railway are suspended. A famine round Neemuch is imminent.

Great dislike to the income tax is generally evinced.

A Famine Relief Fund for India has been commenced in London.

November.—Death of Sir H. Davidson, Chief Justice of Madras, on 3rd inst., at Ootacamund.

The 5th European regiment mutinies at Dinapore and is disbanded.

The Government of India publishes an important despatch, enumerating 106 public works postponed or retarded for want of funds.

Nana Sahib reported to be alive in Thibet, at the head of some thousand followers.

December.—A small detachment of troops repulsed in Sikkim.

Dearth begins to be felt in the North Western Provinces, about Delhi and Agra.

Strong native opposition to the income tax at Bombay, Surat, Bassain, &c.; but the leading traders at Benares express their concurrence with the measure.

Death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle, on the 19th inst.

Lord Clyde and Sir J. Outram receive the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of honour, on the 20th.

Sir C. Wood announces the recognition of the right of adoption by Hindoo princes, above the rank of jagheerders, and sanctions the grant of half a million to the Mysore Princes, descendants of Tippoo Sahib. Public meetings of the natives condemn the latter measure.

1861. January.—Mr. Laing lands at Calcutta on the 10th inst. The Viceroy's durbar at Jubulpore, on the 14th inst., is attended by the Maharajah of Indore and other princes. The government intends to employ land-owners and other private gentlemen, native and European, as magistrates. The Prince of Travancore offers to subscribe £500

towards a throne of gold, from the native rulers, to be offered to the Queen as sovereign of India.

Opposition to the income tax at Bombay is dying out. Death of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, on 18th inst.

A treaty is made with the Nizam, which, in reward of his fidelity during the mutinies, provides for a restoration of territory to him, and cancels a debt of half a million due to government.

Increase of the famine in the North-Western Provinces.

February.—Famine rages over the area between Lucknow and Lahore; deaths at the rate of 400 and 500 a day. It is also felt in Travancore. Liberal subscriptions are raised.

The excavation of the Futteygurh branch of the Ganges canal, and other works, are begun.

Mr. Laing condemns Mr. Wilson's currency scheme.

The new Governor, Sir W. Denison, arrives at Madras.

March.—The deficit in the Indian budget is estimated at 6½ millions sterling.

An Army Amalgamation Commission is appointed, of which Major-General Sir R. Napier, Sir R. Birch, &c., are members.

The Government issues a despatch on the subject of cotton, directing the improvement of the routes from the cotton-growing districts to the shipping ports, and that every convenience is to be afforded for bringing growers and exporters into communication.

The Rajah of Sikkim makes his submission.

Prince Kootobudeen, one of the Mysore pensioners, is murdered in his house at Garden Reach, Calcutta, on 31st inst.

The ryots in Lower Bengal refuse to sow.

Mr. Laing publishes a complete vindication of the charges brought against him by the Canada Grand Trunk Railway Committee.

Death of the Bishop of Madras on the 4th inst.

The Viceroy receives some of the most influential of the Talookdars of Oude on the 10th.

The Scinde railway from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, opened on the 11th.

April.—The order for the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 22nd.

Mr. Laing introduces his budget on 27th. The army is to be reduced to 200,000. A reduction of £3,600,000 is effected in expenditure, and an increase of £2,080,000 in revenue; this, with £500,000 to be raised by taxation, will leave a surplus of £250,000. Local legislative councils are to be established, for levying taxes for local works, &c. The import duty on cotton is to be lowered from 10 to 5 per cent. The income and license taxes are given up.

Death of General Congreve, at Simla, on the 29th.

June.—Copious rains fall in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, but great suffering still exists in the Punjab.

Mr. Laing leaves Calcutta (9th inst.) for England, for the benefit of his health.

Col. Baird Smith publishes his official report on the famine. By relief houses and works, half a million persons have been benefited directly, and another half million have been assisted to emigrate to other districts. The whole body of sufferers has amounted to nearly a million and a half.

In the Bombay Presidency the Public Schools have increased from 29 in 1855 to 761 in 1860.

July.—Abundance of rain continues to fall all over India. At Bombay it amounts to 45 inches. Many thousands of persons are still on the relief lists at Delhi, Agra, and Peshawur. The price of opium has fallen. The Godavery works are to be proceeded with.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund in London is closed, after £146,000 has been raised, besides the sums raised elsewhere and in India.

Col. W. E. Baker is appointed member of the Council of India, upon the retirement of Col. Durand.

Death of Sir J. C. Melvill, on 23rd inst., late Secretary of the E.I.C.

August.—The Earl of Elgin is announced to be the successor of Earl Canning, as Viceroy of India.

An act for establishing a paper currency received the Governor General's assent. Notes of £1 and upwards are to be issued. The amount based on Government securities is not to exceed 14 millions; coin and bullion are to be kept in hand for all other notes.

Cholera makes great ravages in Agra. Meerut, &c., in the North-West, where famine had raged before.

Many officers join the staff corps, under the new regulations.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway opens from Surat to Bulsar, a distance of 45 miles.

Capt. Smith, at Almorah, prepares for an expedition to the frontiers of China, *via* Ladak, Khoken, &c.

Mr. Seton Karr, Secretary to the Bengal Government, resigns his post, in obedience to a minute of the Governor General, on account of the publication of *Nil Darpan*.

September.—The great flood which succeeded the drought, occasions serious damage in many parts of Central India and Bengal.

A body of 600 rebels moved about Rajpootana, closely watched by the Maharajah's and the British forces.

The steamer Mayflower ascends the Godavery, to Chanda, in the heart of the Nagpore

cotton district. Twice as much Indian cotton is sown this year as last, and the the crop promises to be very favourable.

October.—Lord Canning publishes resolutions permitting the absolute sale of waste lands, and the redemption of the land revenue. Both measures have been temporarily suspended by the Secretary of State in Council.

A monster train of 74 carriages runs from Surat to Baroda day before the Dussera fair.

Major Carnegie is dismissed from civil employment in Oude for dishonourable dealing in Government paper.

Death (on 9th inst.) of Sir R. Shakspear, agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

November.—The Viceroy, on the 1st, at Allahabad, invests the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, and others, with the Order of the Star of India. The old Legislative Council met at Calcutta on the 16th, for the last time, when a despatch from Sir Charles Wood is read, expressing the high sense he entertains of the important services the Council has rendered, in the marked improvement it has effected in the legislation of India.

The new Indian Council Act proclaimed.

Death (on 18th inst.) of Lady Canning, of fever, at Calcutta. Buried at Barrackpore.

One of the sons of the ex-Empress of Delhi, the Mogul Beg, who cut down Mr. Fraser, the Resident, and took an active part in the massacre of May, 1857, is arrested in Scinde, and sent to Delhi for trial.

Mr. Laing arrives at Calcutta, on the 30th inst. with renovated health.

December.—Opening of the Great Southern of India line, to Tanjore, on the 2nd.

A Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India is to be created.

Various public bodies wait on Mr. Laing, and express their satisfaction with the measures of Government, in respect to the finances, and to point out that cotton could be raised to any extent in the peninsula.

Cholera breaks out at Bombay, in the Hindoo bazaar; 172 deaths in a week.

Earthquake at Vizianagram, on the 13th, lasting 10 seconds.

Death of Col. Baird Smith.

The Delhi prize money ordered to be paid. Nearly 80 Madras Field Officers have retired under the Annuity Act.

1862. January.—The exportation of saltpetre prohibited, on account of the Trent affair.

New Legislative Councils, composed of English and Native members, hold their first meetings at the three Presidencies; that of Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce memorialises the Secretary of State on the defenceless condition of the city.

A reduction of 12 native regiments to be made in the Madras army.

Prince Cumrooden, a prince of the Mysore family, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for forgery.

The Governor-General publishes a minute censuring the policy of Sir J. P. Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the indigo districts.

February.—Pegu, Tenasserim, and Aracan, united into the province of "British Burmah," under Colonel Phayre, as Chief Commissioner.

North Canara transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency.

Illness and resignation of Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay.

March.—The Earl of Elgin, the New Viceroy, assumed the Government on the 13th inst. Lord Canning left on the 18th, after receiving addresses from the English and native residents.

Mogul Beg (see November, 1861) hung before the palace of Delhi, on the 14th.

A Mahratta conspiracy discovered at Hyderabad. Its leader, Bala Rao, Nana Sahib's nephew, and one who took part in the Cawnpore massacres, was brought to trial, and hung on the 9th September.

The Maharajah of Gwalior abolishes the export duty on cotton.

Sir J. P. Grant demands the withdrawal of the censure passed upon him by the late Viceroy.

New Sailors' Home, Bombay, opened on 29th.

April.—Various addresses of welcome presented to the Earl of Elgin.

The late Rajah of Mysore is informed that his country cannot be restored to him.

The merchants of Calcutta petition in favour of import duties; of Bombay, against them; but both unite against the income tax.

Hon. Mr. Morehead, of Madras, declines a seat in the Supreme Council.

The cotton crop of Bombay reported to be worse and shorter than that of last year.

Hon. Mr. Laing makes his financial statement on the 23rd, showing a surplus of £900,000 for 1862-3. The cash balance is £17,690,000.

Military expenditure reduced to £12,200,000. Education grant increased to £500,000.

Import duties on price goods to be reduced to 5 per cent.; on yarns to 3½.

Sir Bartle Frere, the new Governor arrives at Bombay, in succession to Sir G. Clerk.

Dr. Main, reader in the Middle Temple, appointed Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India. Opening of the Punjab railway from Umritsir to Lahore.

May.—The Madras line opened across the peninsula, to Beypore, on the Malabar Coast.

June.—Mr. Laing recalled by the Secretary of State, on account of differences about the Indian Budget. He is succeeded by Sir C. Trevelyan.

Death of Earl Canning, K. G., in England.

July.—Telegraph open through from England, to Jubal in the Red Sea.

The Indian Navy is to be abolished as a distinct branch of the service, and its officers to be pensioned.

September.—Dissolution of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

October.—Colonel Priestley expelled from the United Service Club, Calcutta, for reporting a private conversation to the Commander-in-Chief.

Baboo Gambhoo Nath Pandit, a native lawyer, is appointed a Judge in the High Court, Calcutta.

Col. Phayre goes on a mission to the King of Burmah. By treaty signed 10th Nov., a free passage is opened across Burmah to the South of China, subject to a light customs' toll.

Sir W. Denison presides at the planting of 700 acres of the Neilgherry slopes, with cuttings of Peruvian bark brought over by Mr. Markham from South America.

November.—The ex-King of Delhi dies at Rangoon.

Wreck of the *Colombo*, with the homeward mails.

Victoria Gardens at Bombay opened by the Governor.

East India Railway now opened from Calcutta to Benares, 440 miles.

Death of the Maharajah of Puttealah, of cholera.

December.—Mr. Yule appointed to succeed the late Col. Davidson, as Resident at Hyderabad.

Coal has been discovered in East Rewar.

Dost Mohammed invests Herat.

1863. January.—Sir C. Trevelyan, the new Finance Minister, arrives at Calcutta.

The Bombay and Baroda Railway is opened to Ahmedabad.

March.—Death of Sir James Outram at Pau.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

As travelling in India is totally different to the mode pursued in European countries, there not being any way-side accommodation or hotels, except in the capitals of the Presidencies, it may be as well to initiate Griffins (as Europeans are designated on their first appearance on Indian soil) into the mystery how to provide for their individual comfort. Should a voyage "per river or coast steamer," be contemplated, then it is only necessary to take a native body-servant (valet) and a few articles of luxury by way of diet; if, however, it is intended to adopt the "budgerow," then it is absolutely indispensable to be accompanied by a suite of servants, *i.e.*, cook, cook-boy, hammal, butler, and body-servant, and, previous to embarking, a plentiful supply of hams, tongues, tea, coffee, sugar, preserved meats, milk, pickles, preserves, ale, brandy, soda-water, water, rice, firewood, lamp-oil, wicks, cheroots, potatoes, &c., should be placed on board, as well as a small but amply-stored medicine chest, spirit lamp with a supply of spirits of wine, powder, shot, ball; a complete camp equipage, with telescope, books, rifle, revolver, percussion caps, photographic apparatus, and a hammock, by which means the traveller will be enabled to pass his time pleasantly enough by

sketching the beautiful scenery, shooting when the wind is adverse or the boat run a-ground, but if unable so to do, a well-selected library will beguile the tedious hours.

If the tour is to be performed on horseback, it will be absolutely necessary that a bullock hackery should be hired, in which must be placed a complete camp equipage, the personal effects and wardrobe packed in tin boxes, well covered over with waterproof material, stores of preserved meats, milk, ham, potatoes, rice, tongues, coffee, tea, cheroots, sugar, brandy, ale, wine, soda water (the ingredients being placed in tin well-stopped bottles, with ivory spoon measures for each quantity necessary to be mixed together; this will be found much more convenient than soda-water in bottles, as such are liable to break), rifle, revolver, percussion caps, pocket compass, photographic apparatus, telescope, stable gear, gram, forage, horse shoes and nails, lamp oil, cotton for wicks, Woodhouse's essence of ginger, medicine chest, resai (a padded counterpane, with crimson silk cover), when travelling to the N.W. provinces, as the climate is very cold; corkscrew, a large supply of fuses, coachman's horn, spirit lamp, and a good supply of alcohol (spirits of wine), which can be used also for making punch, as a small quantity diluted with water forms excellent grog.

The traveller can always, with his spirit lamp and French cafetière, make his coffee in five minutes, and, if provided with a small deep frying pan made to fit his spirit lamp, cook his preserved fish, soup, meat, &c., as he journeys onward, without waiting until he arrives at the travellers' bungalow. The body servant (valet) and cook should accompany it, together with the grooms with the led horses, and it should be sent *en route* four hours previous to the traveller's departure, so that the tent may be pitched at the appointed place prior to his arrival, and when the departure from a place is determined on, the same precaution should be adopted during the whole of the journey. Two o'clock in the morning is the best time to commence travelling, which continues until nine, when the traveller should rest, and remain in his tent until five o'clock, after which hour he can stroll about the locality, taking care to be well armed, and accompanied by a servant, always being on the *qui vive* for wild beasts, &c., which may afford him excellent sport, and returning to his tent early, retire to rest.

When on horseback he should avoid exposing himself to the sun; use a cotton umbrella, well covered with white cotton, or if not, wrap himself up in a white cloth, which will be found the most convenient, still leaving his face uncovered; his head should be well protected, by having several rolls of muslin wrapped round his hat (which should be made in the shape of a helmet, with a point on the top and peak back and front), similar to the mode in which cabmen place hay bands round theirs to exclude the rain. He will also do well to wear a belt, well wadded in the summer, and made of flannel in the winter, round his loins, so as to keep them warm, an excellent preservative against cramp, cholera, &c., and which the natives all adopt. Holsters should be fixed on the saddles, with waterproof coverings, so as to exclude all damp from the revol-

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September.—Dissolution of the Bombay Steam | sketching the beautiful scenery, shooting when the
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vers; his luncheon case (Allen's make) well stored, but containing a metal or silver tumbler instead of a glass one, drab dreadnought, leggings of light texture, and oak keg (to contain one gallon of water), with lock and strap, fastened on the saddle. Great care should be taken to inspect and personally superintend the grooming and feeding of the steeds, or else they will be unable to perform the journey, for the Indian grooms are proverbially considered the greatest thieves imaginable, as they will rob (without the slightest compunction) the horses of their gram (corn), bake it and eat it themselves, neither will they groom them unless well looked after. It is quite *folly* for a European to leave the supervision of his domestic establishment to an Indian butler, for he only fleeces him a hundred-fold, but he should divest himself of all lethargic feeling or caste prejudice, and inspect everything himself. On arrival at the end of a journey the horse should be walked up and down until quite cool, then well groomed with the hand, no brush or curry-comb being used, but merely a wisp of hay, his legs washed, feet picked, stopped with buffalo's dung, and his mane and tail well combed, his shoes examined, placed under a tent, and gram, hay, and water given to him. On no account should the grooms be allowed to absent themselves from their steeds, close to whom they must invariably be made to sleep, in case of plunderers, or the steeds being taken ill at night. The hammock swung inside the tent, the shady side of which should be hooked up, unless the night is very cold, will be found much more pleasant and cool to sleep in than any couch or bed. Directions should be given to strike (take up) the tent at 1 A.M., and the packing up of everything should be personally inspected. This refers to the traveller's individual baggage, &c.

Should the dawk (dāk) or palanquin be selected as the chief mode of transit, the traveller will do well to purchase a strong-built one (and not make use of the government one described below), the price of which is Rs. 100, or £10; have it well examined as to its solidity in all respects, and fitted up in such a manner as to ensure his individual comfort. He is strongly recommended to have the pillows as well as the mattress (two for the head and one for the knees), or small bolster covered with dark red Morocco leather or leather cloth, with chintz coverings. Places at the sides should be constructed for his rifle, revolver, umbrella, stick, telescope for day and night, and photographic apparatus. His luncheon case and oak keg (Allen's make) should also be hung up on one side, as well as his hat and cap; his library arranged at the upper end of the interior of the palanquin, on the ledge above the drawer, the latter of which should be divided into two compartments, one division to contain and be fitted up as a writing desk and stationery case, so constructed as to be removed intact and used by the traveller, and the other as a wash-hand stand, with chamber utensil, basin, jug, &c., and just at the centre of the interior of the palanquin should be placed one of Gardner's or Tucker's Funkah Lamps, and a requisite stock of the candles expressly prepared for such should also be provided. A large drawer lined with tin, and having a cover of the same metal, should

be constructed so as to be placed along the whole length of the palanquin, under the cushion or mattress, but should be so arranged as to draw out like a table drawer in front of the palanquin, without disturbing the mattress or interfering with it in any way. This should contain stores of cigars, lucifers in tin boxes, preserved meats, coffee, tea, sugar, brandy, ale, soda-water, and be well packed, to prevent injury from shaking. The palanquin should be covered with white calico or coarse cotton cloth during the dry season, with cut *cuss-cuss* mats well damped on the top, and in the wet with waterproof material, or a slight block-tin covering so constructed that the rain will drop off the sides, such covering being extended a little beyond the top, like a kind of gable. His body servant can travel with him in a dhoolie, and at the government travellers' bungalow he will prepare his meals, &c. All baggage should be packed in tin boxes well covered with waterproof material, or else in extra tin cases with locks, which are conveyed on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs* all along the route, so that change of linen, &c., can be procured. On arrival at a travellers' bungalow, the best thing for the traveller to do is to take a *lukewarm* bath (which is preferable to cold water), then change his apparel, sit down to his repast, stretch his limbs and view the scenery around him, for, as he will have been much confined in his wooden carriage, a little gentle exercise will invigorate him. The bungalows have been erected on the most elevated and interesting sites in the country. On no account should the traveller omit taking with him some tools and nails, as, should any accident occur to his palanquin, it is utterly impossible to obtain wherewith to repair it, unless such should occur near one of the stages, and he is cautioned to examine it himself daily during the journey. Rate of travelling, 100 miles per day (24 hours), at 3½d. to 4d. per mile, by carriage dāk. There are turnpikes in the N.W. provinces, which are known by a bar being placed across the road, and a large bangle on the opposite side, in which resides the toll-keeper, to whom the traveller pays 8 annas (1s.) toll. Hanging lamp in the palki (dāk) will enable the traveller at night to read, and often serve as a *scarecrow* to frighten away the wild beasts, as also will the blowing of a horn when passing through the dense jungle. The pitarahs, deep, square tin boxes, should contain his baggage.

The conveyance provided for the traveller by Indian post-office authorities consists of a palanquin, or wooden box, about 8 feet long, 4 wide, and 4 high, with wooden shutters so arranged as to be opened and shut at pleasure, and constructed like Venetian blinds, which admit the refreshing breeze as effectually as they exclude the scorching rays of the eastern sun, the damp dews of night, or the deluging torrent of the stormy monsoons. Inside the traveller reclines at full length on a well stuffed cocoa mattress, covered with silk damask or Morocco leather, over which is placed a small Persian rug, with two pillows similarly covered; there is also a small species of bolster placed in the middle, to be put under the thighs, so as to enable the passenger to assume a comfortable recumbent position. At the upper end is a shelf and drawer, and at the sides

nettings similar to the pockets used in carriages, only of larger dimensions, in which can be placed all articles which the traveller may consider as essentially necessary for his comfort. This is borne or carried on the shoulders of four bearers (*palkee wallahs*) by means of a pole passed through the two iron rings which are firmly fixed at each end of the palanquin. The baggage (which should invariably be packed in tin boxes covered with waterproof oilskin) is carried along on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs*. Many thousand miles are passed over in this most agreeable and pleasant mode of journeying through a country. It is performed by night and day, at the rate of five miles per hour. Tariff, from 3d. to 1s. per mile. A few of the *désagrémens* to the uninitiated are the pains produced in the bones (similar to rheumatism) by a long trip *via dawk* (*dāk*), owing to the constant jolting of the body, the appeals of the relay bearers for *Buxis* (*Cherrimeri*) at every stage, which seldom exceeds twelve miles, but in some instances are as short as six or seven miles; the flashing of the oil flambeaux by the torch-bearers (who continually feed their torches from a bottle of oil slung across their shoulders), which are carried to frighten away wild animals and serpents; the bearers' incessant buzzing, humming, low murmuring, chaunting (often impromptu and complimentary to the traveller of light weight, but to a regular built John Bull quite the reverse), and the rumping of the Mussalchee by the side of the palanquin with his lighted torch. Yet notwithstanding these trivial drawbacks, in which an old Indian traveller finds abundance of amusement rather than discomfort, the comfort of an Indian dawk is that there you are your *own* master; it is your easy chair, toilette, cuisine, and library by day, and couch by night. The bearers stop when, where, and as long as you please. Drawing back your Venetian shutters, you can admire nature's magnificent panorama of beautiful diversified landscapes, in which pass rapidly before you luxuriant jungle, foaming cascades rushing down from the lofty fantastic summits of perpendicular mountains covered with rich foliage; and should you behold the ruins of some Hindoo temple you can alight, visit, and inspect its ancient architecture and half obliterated inscriptions; and if fond of shooting, abundance of game is to be met with in all the routes. Should the traveller's limbs become cramped after a night's journey, he can, when he reaches some sweet secluded spot, where the wild cry of the partridge, the lark's carol, and the jungle-cock's crow is heard, descend from his wooden box and take a rural promenade; then ensconced in his palanquin (*paliki*) the slackened pace of the bearers soon warns him that one of those most comfortable rests for travellers, the government bungalow, the only public accommodation to be met with, is close at hand, where he can luxuriate in a bath, refresh the inner man, and perambulate about in those beautiful localities. For, thanks to the Indian engineering officers, such resting places have all been erected on the most elevated and interesting spots, commanding magnificent and extensive views, which a lover of the fine arts will not fail to appreciate, by sketching some of the most striking.

On no account should an unclimatised European attempt to travel in the interior on an elephant or camel, as it is exceedingly fatiguing, and produces great pain in the limbs. But if he wishes he can travel on horseback exactly as the European officers do (see encamping ground, page 2), which is slow but extremely pleasant.

TRAVELLERS' BANGLA.—This is provided with two beds (no curtains; the traveller should always carry his *brown* net Musquito curtains with him, in short, a hammock made of knitted cotton is preferable to a bed, in which case the hooks for fixing in the wall must be packed up with it), a table, chairs, &c. A small locked book-case of works, generally on religious subjects, is found in some of these buildings, on the walls of all of which hang a card with a notice stating that the traveller has to pay for three hours' stay, 8 annas (1s.); 24 hours' stay, 16 annas (2s.) Previous to leaving he must enter in the *travellers' book*, which will be presented to him (and which he should peruse, as it often contains some droll remarks entered by previous travellers), his name, position, from whence he came, destination, date, and time of arrival and departure, amount paid to the keeper of the bangla, and his opinion of the accommodation afforded.

DISEASES AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.—Those incidental to the climate can be prevented by the following precautions, viz.:—Avoid heat by day, chills and dews by night; accustom the body to cold; the diet should be nutritious and regular; exercise, (walking), should be taken in the cool of the evening; clothing should be changed with the seasons; mercurial and calomel preparations should never be administered unless absolutely necessary, and then under medical advice, if such is at hand; select a dry, lofty, eligible site for residence; temperance, in the strictest sense of the expression, should be observed both in eating and drinking.

DRESS (EUROPEAN).—Cotton shirts and sheets should be used. *Blankets* should always be placed under the sheets and on the beds in the monsoon. Blanket trousers should be used in the rains. *Flannel* vests should also be worn. *Linen* clothing and sheets should never be used. *Woollen* garments should be worn in the monsoon, up the hilly countries, and at the sanatoriums.

The *Brahmans* can be distinguished by the small white turbans which they wear.

EXERCISE.—*Driving*, in the cool of the evening, is beneficial. *Palki* (palanquin) exercise healthy. *Riding*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 4 to 7 p.m. in the evening, salutary. *Swims*, used early in the mornings, and in the cool of the afternoons, are extremely healthy. *Walking*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 5 to 6 p.m., at a gentle pace, is very salutary.

EXPOSURE.—Europeans should avoid exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun. When out of doors the *chhatra* (large umbrella), or an English cotton umbrella covered with white calico, should be used. An English jockey cap, covered with a white quilted cotton stuffed covering, with curtain to protect the nape of the neck, and folds of muslin twisted round the band, like the turban of the natives, should be worn. The *kamrand* waist cloths, as

used by the natives, protects the viscera of the abdomen from cold, and Europeans would do well to wear a shawl twisted round their loins like a belt.

FOOD.—5 a.m., café au lait, with a piece of dry toast, should be taken; 8 a.m., breakfast, tea, with a chop, cutlet, or fish; 1 p.m., luncheon, plain, with pale ale or soda water; 7 p.m., dinner, plain, but as nutritious as possible, with pale ale, dessert, consisting of bananas, custard apples, grapes, oranges, loquat, lichia, musk-melons, mangoes (but if they heat the body and produce boils, must be avoided), guavas, pine apples in moderation, shaddock, all subacid fruits, water melons, and port, claret, or champagne wine; 9 p.m., coffee, with cakes or dry toast. *Buttered toast* should never be taken. The hours of refreshment should be observed with the strictest regularity. The health and comfort of all Europeans, either going to reside in, or visit India, will be considerably enhanced by rigid attention to the following remarks:

BATHING.—The cold bath, of 60° to 75°, should only be used early in the morning and before dinner, from March to September: the tepid bath, of 85° to 92°, may be used at any time, but especially when the functions are irregular or defective; the warm bath, of 92° to 98°, can be used with safety; the hot bath should average from 98° to 112°; *shampooing* beneficial, and the hair glove (*kisa*) should be used.

BITES (Ordinary Snake).—Fix ligature round the limb affected, some distance from the wound; if the wound be in a fleshy part, cut out, by *elliptical* incision, the ragged edges; suck the wound with a cupping glass or mouth; if the patient be faint or the pulse sinks, administer 1 oz. brandy, 1 drachm laudanum, with sugar and peppermint water, in warm water; the patient must not sit down, but walk about; the chest, extremities, and throat, must be rubbed with ammonia, ether, and laudanum; dram doses of ammonia, or eau de luce, mixed with water, must be taken every ten minutes. *Cobra and Black Kerite Snakes.*—Excision, cauterization, and scarification, the only sure remedy.

CHOLERA. This disease is very often brought on by an immoderate indulgence, viz.:—Eating oysters; unripe fruit and indigestible food; drinking cold liquids when overheated; intemperance, or unwholesome water; sleeping on the damp ground, or in the open air, at unhealthy seasons, and exposure to the cold night air. The remedies are, viz.:—The application of mustard plasters to the abdomen, or a warm bath; copious draughts of warm water; 80 drops of laudanum (poured from a 2-oz. phial), 6 drops of oil of peppermint, or 20 drops of essence of peppermint, and 20 grains of calomel; kanji, or rice water, with table salt in it, or pieces of ice placed in the mouth will allay the thirst; after the first attack (if signs of irritability are shown), 20 grains of calomel should be taken; the bowels must then be kept open with calomel and jalap. If a child, aged 1½ to 2 years, is the patient, then 12 grains of calomel, 8 drops of laudanum; 2 drops of oil of peppermint must be administered immediately; the hands and feet should be placed in hot water (of as high a temperature as bearable) until the disease is subdued; if relieved (after a lapse of eight hours),

a dose of castor oil should be given. The natives (if not of a plethoric habit), should when attacked, be treated thus, viz.:—Astringent pills, composed of 5 grains calomel, 2 grains asafetida, 2 grains black pepper, 2 grains opium, 3 grains camphor, should be divided into three pills, and readministered if rejected. Three hours afterwards, if the symptoms have been stopped, the following pills, viz.:—5 grains calomel, 12 grains extract of colocynth, ¼ grain extract of tartar emetic, divided into three pills, should be administered.

MEDICINE CHEST FOR TRAVELLING.—This should contain ammonia, adhesive plaster, blistering plaster, cautery, calomel, cupping glass, camphor, colocynth (extract of), cholera pills, eau de luce, ether, gold-beater's skin, ipecacuanha, jalap, lint, laudanum, lancet, measuring glass, magnesia, opium, oil of peppermint, pestle and mortar, pennyroyal (essence of), quinine, rhubarb, sponge, scales and weights, tartar emetic, teaspoon, scissors.

DRINK.—Beverages to be used, viz.:—Ale (pale), in moderation; brandy (*weak*) and water, in moderation; iced beverages revive the spirits, strengthen the body, and aid digestion; heating drinks should be avoided; porter injurious on account of its heaviness; spirituous liquors should be used sparingly; soda-water, with a small quantity of brandy, is refreshing; sherbets (sherbat) are wholesome; vegetable acids allay the thirst and cool the system; port wine should be taken in moderation; claret is refreshing; sherry turns acid on the stomach, and should be avoided.

MARCHING.—Europeans should start at 2 a.m., and partake of a cup of coffee and bread before starting. The neck should be bare, and a roll of flannel wrapped round the loins. In the cold season a flannel shirt and cloth clothes should be worn. The head should always be covered with a light, cool cap, and never exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and wet clothes should be changed as quickly as practicable. The *kandis* (sides of the tent) should be thrown down (on the shady side), and so left, except the night air is very cold. *Karbi* (the stalk of the *foadr*) makes an excellent mattress when covered with blankets. A cold bath should be taken every other day before breakfast, or four hours after dinner; the body should not be heated, and the skin well rubbed and dried. Flour (*did*) should be procured, and *chapatis* (thin unleavened cakes) baked on iron plates. Rice and *dál* (pulse), when boiled together, form a nutritious food, with the addition of salt and pepper. Beef, boiled slowly for two hours, with a few slices of salt pork, or bacon (if procurable), two handfuls of flour, onions, salt, and pepper, form a good meal. Rice boiled separately, and mixed with the soup, is also very palatable. Carrots, turnips, onions, and the native vegetables, *batyans*, *sag* (greens), &c., are always procurable in the cold season, and should be much used. Mutton and fowls (when obtainable) can be substituted for the lean beef. Fish is easily procured when near large rivers. Milk is invaluable. Fruit (ripe) is very beneficial: over-ripe and un-ripe equally pernicious, and produce disease. Spirits (undiluted) should never be taken on an empty sto-

mach, nor early in the morning, but after a meal, and then only sparingly.

THE MORAL BEHAVIOUR of all classes of Europeans should be extremely *discreet*, not only to preserve that inestimable blessing, health, but to command the respect of the native community.

SERVANTS.—The general staff for a family consists of butler (*khānsaman*), under-butler (*Kridmāgar*); cook (*bāwarchi*), a Portuguese native of Goa, the best: under cook; four boatmen (maungies, dandies); coachman (*gāriwān*, *ghareewallah*); dog keeper (*dūriya*, *kuttawallah*); door-keeper or porter (*darbān*, *durwan*); gardener (*mali*, *mallee*); groom, one for every horse (*Syee edis*, *ghorawallah*); house servants (*Hāmmals*); under house servants (*musalcheedā hammāl*); messenger, belted (*chaprāsī Sepoy*); lady's maid, one for each lady (*āyah*); nurse, one for each child (*āyah*); four *pālki* bearers (*hamma's*, *palkiwallah*); porter (*darbān*); *pālki* bearer, the chief (*sardār*); sweeper (*mihtar*); male and female teacher (*mūnshi*); tailor (*dāri dūrree*); water carrier (*bhisti*, *bheester*, *panceewallah*); watchman (*ramosis*); washerman (*dhoobi*, *dhoobe*); valet, body servant, (*khidmatgar*). For duties and rate of wages see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, pages 144 to 152. The traveller's staff necessarily consists of butler, cook, groom, valet, washerman. The traveller by dawk (*dāk*) only requires a valet.

SLEEP.—The hour of retirement should not exceed 10 p.m., except when attending official réünions, and then the European should take leave as early as etiquette will permit. Essence of pennyroyal, rubbed over the face and hands, will protect the person from mosquitoes, as also will smoking a cheroot when encased in a cot (bed), with large mosquito frame and curtain. Nightmare may be avoided by taking occasionally carbonate of soda (one scruple) in aromatic water, at bed time.

TRAVELLING.

The Independent mode is to purchase two tents and portable tent furniture, two bullocks, camels, and ponies, hire 8 servants, whose wages will amount to £5 per month.
Keep of the stud about £4 "
Personal expenses *en route* £5 "
European comestibles and drinkables. . . £4

£18 per month.

The encampment is a very pretty scene, as the tents are generally pitched in a shaded spot, the arms piled in front, the horses tethered under trees with their grooms seated by them, the Sepoys (*Sipahis*) cooking their food, brass vessels of various sizes scattered here and there, squirrels springing from branch to branch, crows (*miars*) and sparrows hovering about for the remnants of the traveller's repa-t, bullocks taking their rest, Sepoys performing their ablutions near the well and washing their garments, both of which (their bodies and habiliments) some dry in the sun, after which they smoke and sleep, then again they resume puffing their hookahs and playing at Puchesse, one of their favourite games, and something similar to dominoes.

DAKS (*Dawks*) can be always obtained from the Postmaster General at the post office, where the fixed cost of the intended route can be ascertained. The usual tariff averages from 4 (6d.) to 8 annas (1s.) per mile; the same must be paid for *in advance* to the Postmaster General of the Presidency or the district, beside an additional sum fixed by the local government as demurrage, in case the traveller does not proceed on his route at the rate he states, so as

to cover the cost of keeping relays of *bangy wallahs* (bearers) waiting for him *en route*. The travelling averages about 5 miles an hour. No less than 11 European surgeons are attached to this department, and located at various spots, with stipends varying from £125 to £510 per annum.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RETIRING FUND.

Covenanted Servants pay 4 per cent. on their salaries (except travelling allowances) which entitles them to, viz.:—after 10 years' service a donation of £500; after 15 years, a pension of £250 per annum; after 22 years, a pension of £500 per annum. If they subscribe the amount of £2,500 to the widows and orphans' fund, the benefits derived are, viz.:—his widow receives an annuity of £300; each daughter an annuity of from £30 to £100, and a dowry of £300; each son an annuity of from £30 to £100, until he becomes of age.

Uncovenanted Servants possess no retiring fund, which is much to be lamented; and if the British Government do not intend to place these much valued and hard working portion of Indian officials upon the same equality as covenanted members of the service, a club should be formed by the whole community in each Presidency, under the management of a high covenanted official, and the funds invested in Indian Government securities.

Military Servants, after any period of service less than 22 years, officers receive a pension of from £36 to £108 per annum, according to period of actual residence in India; after 22 years' service, on the full pay of his rank.

The following pensions are granted to the widow of a colonel, £250; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12, £30 and £15; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a lieutenant colonel, £175; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12, £30 and £45; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a major or chaplain above 10 years' standing, assistant chaplain above 15 years £145. Captain, surgeon, chaplain, under 10 years, assistant chaplain under 15 years, veterinary surgeon, after 10 years' service, £120. To the widow of a first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, or veterinary surgeon, after 10 years' service, £102 3s. 9d. To the widow of a second lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or veterinary surgeon, under 10 years' service, £81 15s.

The Languages spoken throughout the Presidencies are:—

ASSAMESE.—Very similar to the Bengalee.
BRIG BHAKUR.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
BENGALEE.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
BOONDELA.—Derived from the Sanscrit.
CANARESE.—Dependent on the Sanscrit, and spoken in southern India.
CINGALESE.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.
CUTCHER.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.
GUZERATEE.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken by the Parsis, who have adopted it as their vernacular.

HINDEE (*Ordoo*, or *Hindostanee*).—Derived from the Sanscrit. The primitive language of the Hindoos and the common dialect of the Mahomedan population, but considerably modified by the Arabic and Persian tongues. It has two dialects—1st, the Urdu, or *Rekhta*, which abounds in words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic. 2nd, the *Hindūs* (*Hindi*, or *Kharī Boli*), which consists of words of native origin, and derived from the Sanscrit.

MAHARATTA.**MALAYA.****PURBIA.**

PURBIA.—Derived from the Arabic the language of the Mahomedan faith, laws, and civil regulations.

PUNJABEE.

SANSKRIT.—The language of the Brahmin religion, Men's laws, Hindoo civil laws, *keystone* to all the principal dialects spoken in India, and consists of 12 characters.

SINDHEE.—Derived from the Arabic.

TAMIL.**TALOOGOO.**

PERSIAN.—This language was used in the Indian courts of law until 1837, and is now being much cultivated by the Parsees (Parsis) in Western India.

MADRAS COLLECTORATE.

Territory, Centre Military Division of Madras Army, Collectorate, Madras. Civil Authority, The Hon. the Governor, Col. Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. Government House. Military Station, Head quarters of the Madras Army. Military Authority, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. Population, 720,000.

Extent: this City and Collectorate extends from N. to S. along the coast from the village of Attapalam, to the mouth of the Adyar river (9 miles), and is about 34 miles broad. The Fort Flagstaff is situated in lat. 13° 4' N., and long. 80° 16' E., and stands in the centre of the locality which this place occupies in its extension from N. to S.

THE CITY OF MADRAS

Is situated at the altitude of 20 feet above the sea, ranks as the *second* city in the British-Indian Territory, is the capital of the Presidency, seat of Government, and an Episcopal see; but it is most disadvantageously situated for foreign trade, owing to the violence of the surf which, during the months of October, November, and December, dashes with such violence against the beach, that all communication between the shore and the roadstead is totally impracticable, except by means of the Masuliah boats and Catamarans, and many lives are lost during that period in attempting to land or put off to the shipping. A remedy for this great inconvenience has been found in the construction of a Pier, which was commenced September, 1853, by Colonel P. Kennedy, on Mitchell's screw-pile system, and will soon be completed. It is carried out beyond the surf to the distance of about 1,350 feet, having a depth of 25 feet at the end, and is traversed by lines of railway.

Unfortunately the roadstead is subject to severe storms, and to guard against the lamentable consequences of such, a flag is hoisted at the flag-staff of the Master-attendant's station, as soon as the Superintendent of the Observatory perceives any premonitory signs of approaching gales, in order to forewarn vessels to put to sea immediately; thus captains of vessels at this place should, to be in perfect safety, always keep their ships in such trim and order during those months that they could put to sea at a moment's warning.

The original portion of this place, which was granted by the native Prince Raja, of Chandragudi, in 1639, to the British Resident, Mr. Day, consisted of the irregular semicircular polygon Fort of St. George, having a front of 500 yards, and the sea face being a diameter N. and S. The foundation of the ramparts which are surrounded by artificial stone work, and washed by the sea, consists of cisterns, well

supplied with water from the wells in the Black Town. The Fort is defended on the land side by a double line of bomb-proof fortifications, and with heavy guns on its sea face, the whole of which is now being considerably enlarged, improved, and put into a state of thorough repair. It contains the public edifices—with a wide esplanade, ornamented with plantations, and intersected by water-courses, which separates it from the Black Town, which was well drained in 1848. Three well-arranged and broad streets, extend from N. to S., divided into four equal sections, lined with well-built European shops. Parallel lies the beach of the Bay of Bengal, lined with *chunam* edifices, which appear as if constructed of beautiful white marble; at the S. E. end stands that noble edifice, the General Hospital. The houses are generally built of clay, chunamed over, tiled with a quadrangular court in the centre, and *emallapaments* round it. The European Residents occupy two-storied villas, raised several feet above the ground, with spacious, lofty, airy, and large apartments, swing doors, windows, and Venetian blinds. During the hot season, Kussa mats are kept hung up, well moistened, at the doors and windows of the W. apartments, which produce a fragrant coolness throughout the entire domicile; and within all the rooms are fitted up with *Punkhas*, or "fans," composed of a thick deep flounce, or valance, of white calico, cut in an oblong shape, and fastened to a piece of wood, which is suspended from the ceiling by means of one of its larger sides having a rope attached to both ends, by means of which it is pulled to and fro by the Panka-wallahs, "fan attendants."

ROUTE THROUGH THE CITY.—Leave the Landing Place, situated opposite to a well finished line of buildings, which are supported on arched bases and used as Godowns (warehouses) of merchants, the Granary, Supreme court of judicature, Sea custom house and Town police office; pass along the back of them to that thickly populated district of the town called *Muttial Pet*, *Peddu Nika Pet* (the Black Town), which extends 14 mile W. and 1 mile N. and S., is bounded on the W. by Cochrane's Canal, enclosed on the N.W. by a formidable wall, once most strongly fortified. It is situated on very low ground, which in some places is not more than 6 inches above the level of the sea, from which it is protected by a stout stone bulwark. It contains 3 broad, well-arranged streets, lined with terraced houses and European shops, extending N. and S., which intersect and divide the town into four equal parts. Near the N. wall is situated the Seven Wells Enclosure, where extensive water works and two reservoirs have been constructed. The water obtained therefrom is not only highly valuable on account of its purity, which principally arises from its being filtered through a fine quartz and bed (the admixture of which with shell lime produces the brilliant polish on the Madras *chunam*), which is about 500 yards long, and 400 yards broad, and extends in a N. direction, (they are about 15 deep), but also on account of its preserving qualities, which enable it to remain sweet for a considerable time at sea.

Thence proceeding to the N., we enter the suburbs of Rayapuram, or "Peter's Town," in which stands the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, and "Rayappaskavil," pass on to Attapuram and Tandiyavudi, and to the W. beyond the canal, we enter the Vepery district (so designated from Vypar, "trade") and Parawakam, whilst to the N.W., divided from them by the canal, are situated the villages of Vasavalli and Perumbur, each respectively having a large tank. At the N.W. angle of the Black Town, we pass the Mint, where the traveller

should inspect the testing coin weight machine. Then proceed to the Fort of St. George, constructed in the shape of an irregular polygon, nearly resembling a semicircle, the sea face being the diameter, extending N. and S., with a clear frontage of 500 yards. The Ramparts, fenced by an artificial stone-work barrier to protect them from the raging surf, are almost washed by the sea. The works on the sea face contain numerous cisterns, well supplied from the "Seven Wells," situated at the N. end of the Black Town, there were formerly ten of them; all but two are choked up, and they yield no less than 264,000 gallons in 24 hours. The land side is fortified with three full and two demi bastions, the latter stand on the wall which *crémaillères* along the beach. Within it are situated the Council Chamber, where the members of Government hold their councils, and the offices of the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Military Auditor General. Those of the Accountant General are in Charles and James Street; Board of Revenue, Old Exchange; Civil Auditor's office, St. Thomé Street; General Treasury, Portuguese Square; Stamp office, St. Thomé Street; Stationery office, in the Arsenal, which is well filled and contains two guns, which originally belonged to Tipu Sahib, the muzzles of which are beautifully carved to represent tiger heads. In the centre, on the parade ground, opposite the Council House, stands, upon a circular sculptured pedestal, ornamented with a fine alto-relievo representation of the surrender of Tipu Sahib's sons, the fine marble statue of the Marquis of Cornwallis. To the S.W. of this lies the island, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, so called from its being surrounded by the Kuam river. Between the Fort and Government gardens stands Chantrey's fine bronze equestrian statue of Sir Thomas Munro, erected by a public subscription of £9,000. That able administrator died of cholera in 1827, at Pattikodu, his body being interred at Gutti, where stands a monument to his memory.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1625. The British had this place granted to them by the Raja of Chandragadi.
 1639. Mr. Francis Day removed the British Establishment from Armagom (Armogam, Duragarapatanam) 35 miles N. of Pulicat, to this place.
 1746. M. de la Bourdonnais entered it, when the keys were delivered over to him in the name of the then reigning French monarch, but it was soon restored to the British.
 1758. M. Lally appeared before it with a large force, which was soon routed with considerable loss.
 1769. Haidar Ali obtained possession of it.
 1780 }
 1792 } The Mysore army re-appeared before it.

Then proceeding to the S. we reach Triplicane (*Tiru-valli-kedi*), "the lake of the sacred lamp," the Mussulman quarter, past the Chepuk Gardens, where stands the large Palace, formerly inhabited by the Niwab of the Karnatak, and containing some good rooms, and situated S.E. of the government gardens. The reception room "*Darbar*," is a large, handsome saloon, embellished with beautiful pillars, and containing an excellent portrait, by Hoppner, of George IV. when Prince of Wales, close to which, on the N.W., stands

The Government House, a rather handsome colonnaded edifice, standing in a park, at the extremity of which, situated on the beach, is the pretty marine villa, which the Governor inhabits in the hot season. Detached from the private suite of apartments stands

a very large banqueting room, containing some badly executed portraits of Coote, Cornwallis, Madsow, Sir M. Strange, &c. Here the Governor gives his public breakfasts and dinners; the former can be attended by gentlemen, who on arrival should call and leave their cards with the Town Major, and interviews are granted by the Governor, upon the applicant sending in his card the day previous.

Thence proceeding in a W. direction we enter the Districts of Chintripet and Egmore (originally called Eilamber, but in Tamil, Yalambar; still continuing in the same direction, we arrive at the Spur Tank, forming one of a chain of tanks which extend from N. to S., the principal of which is the Long Tank, 2 miles in length from N. to S., and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad. Proceeding W. of Triplicane we enter the districts of Pudukot, or "New Town," and Nannambakam which the Kuam river separates from those of Royapeta and Parchevi, "Place of the Pariahs," and to the S. of these are situated St. Thomé, Quibble Island and Alvarpeta, whilst beyond flows the Adyar river, and on the W. stand the Nannambakam and Long Tanks, and proceeding to the S.W. extremely we reach

The Artillery Barracks, situated on the Mount (8 miles distant from the fort), with commodious cantonments, capable of quartering 2,000 men, having a noble parade ground; and the old Roman Catholic Armenian Church, called "The Expectation of the Blessed Virgin," 109 feet long, and 18 broad; erected in 1547, by the Portuguese, on the summit of the above isolated greenstone and sienite cliff (300 feet high), which commands an extensive and picturesque view. The traveller should not omit to examine the *Adausonia*, Digitata, a Senegal plant, growing in its native soil to 100 feet in girth, and here averaging about 30 feet in circumference. The Gardens here are well worth a visit, and contain the *Sopora* plant, a native of Celebes, a very rare shrub, bearing an oval-shaped medlar flavoured fruit. The traveller can then return to the fort by that extremely fine and beautifully picturesque road called the Mount Road, which is lined with elegant villas, and shaded by rows of banyan and tulip trees which entirely exclude the heat of the noon day sun. This road follows the Adyar river, flowing to the S., crossing which, by the Marmalong or Mamillamma, a fine 20-arched structure, and 410 yards long, inclusive of the causeway, we soon reach the Little Mount, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Mount Road. On this small rocky eminence, stands a small Roman Catholic Church, situated in the district of Mallapur, or "City of Peacocks," as the natives say, that 70 years ago the whole of this vicinity abounded with peacocks, held sacred by them, because Kirtikeya is reported to have rode upon that bird. Then continuing our exploration we find the Nagambokam Tank, standing on the W., and the village of Tondiapet, on the N., which form the extreme limit of the Madras Collectorate, although the Akbari Limit extends 8 miles farther.

The Observatory, situated near the College, and close to the Kuam river, was erected in 1793, and is now conducted by Captain Jacob, formerly of the Bombay Engineers.

The Lighthouse, situated on the Esplanade, close to the N. face of the fort, stands at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea. The traveller should ascend its massive steps to the top, from which he will obtain an extensive and extremely interesting marine view.

The Horticultural Gardens, standing in Mount Road, about 1 mile from the Observatory, are well arranged, and deserve a visit.

PROMENADES AND DRIVES:—

The Beach, which extends along the shore for a quarter of a mile south of the fort.

Mount Road, which leads from the St. Thomas' Cantonment to the fort (6 miles), through a most beautifully shaded avenue of trees, and lined on both sides with handsome residences and gardens. The Old and New Lightouses. The Observatory. Horticultural Gardens, where the garrison band plays every Tuesday evening; the Little Mount Ennore, and the Red Hills.

THE SUBURBS contain the following divisions, viz:—

1. *Royapooram* (Royapuram), situated N. of the Black Town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

2. *Vepery and Parsavakam*, lying W. of the native town, the streets in which are well arranged and clean, but the cross ones are confined and filthy. In the S. part stands that beautiful structure, St. Andrew's Church.

3. *Chintadrappettah* (Chintadripet), which is separated from the latter part by the Koom (Kuar) river, which almost entirely surrounds it, contains the streets which are well built, wide and clean. In it stands the public Dispensary; whilst to the W. lie the populous districts of Poodlopettah and Egmore. That of Triplicane stands to the S. of the fort, from which it is separated by the Koom river, which flows W. to E., and flows into the Bay of Bengal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the Fort St. George. About 1 mile from this the stream separates into two branches; the left one, which is then joined by a watercourse from the S., flows by the S. rampart of the Black Town, and also past the S.W. face of the fort, and the right proceeds S., then S.E., and both re-unite about 300 yards from the sea, where they enclose the Is and, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, intersected by roads, with the statue of Sir Thomas Munro standing in the centre.

There are two bridges across the above river, viz., St. Andrew's and Ashton's shop. The Government Gardens are situated on the right branch, to the S.E. of which lies the Chepak Garden, with the late Nawab of the Karnatak's palace. Between this and the sea stands a very handsome Mosque, the only one of note in the city; also the Government House. To the West lies the large and populous suburb of Royapettah, in which is situated that beautiful structure, St. George's Church. About 3 miles to the S. of the fort, and close to the sea, lies the scattered suburb of St. Thomé. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of this the Adyar river falls into the sea, after flowing W. to the E. from the S. end of the town. To the W. of the town lie a complete chain of *stagnant* waters, which extend from N. to S., the Long Tank being the most S., a few of them contain good water filled by springs, but the majority depend upon the monsoon for their supply, while others have been allowed to become in a most filthy condition. The Wells in the Black Town contain most excellent water, but those of the other parts are *brackish*, and, when drunk by Europeans, produce not only cutaneous diseases, but also fever.

THE EUROPEAN ETIQUETTE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Send letters of introduction (which, *tye-the-bye*, are worth a bit, unless of a family character), by a Sepoy, with card, and then call next day, either at residence (then before 10 a.m. or after 1 p.m.), or at the office from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Military officers must report themselves on arrival to the Town Major. Naval

officers to the Master Attendant at the Dock Yard. Travellers should send their address to the Post Office Authorities; call on parties to whom they wish to be known, and if on military men, leave their card at the mess room of the regiment.

COINS.

	R. A. Pice. Pie.	R. A. Pice. Pie.
Gold Mohur	16 0 0 0	Anna 0 0 4 0
Rupee	0 16 0 0	Pice 0 0 0 0

PRICE OF SPECIE.—Sovereigns, about Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; bank notes, Rs. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

HOTELS.—Valu Mudelliar's Family, Myrtle Grove House (the best), near the Club Jyah Mudelliar's; the Elphinstone, 35, Mount Road, Clarendon; the Prince Albert.

Tariff.—Board and lodging, Rs. 5 per diem; Rs. 100 per month, *exclusive* of drinkables, but which includes. viz.:—a small bedroom, use of general apartments, coffee at 6 a.m. breakfast (déjeuner à la fourchette) 10 a.m., tiffin (luncheon) 1 p.m., dinner 7 p.m. Pale ale, Rs. 1 per bottle; wine/sherry and port, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THE CLUB, situated near the Mount Road (Pudupatt district) $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from the Beach, founded in 1832, contains a good library, admirably conducted, bachelors' dormitories, and family suites of rooms in a separate building. Members of the Bombay and Bengal clubs are considered as *honorary members*. Travellers and strangers can easily obtain admittance. A monument to the late General Neil faces it.

Tariff.—Bed and bath rooms, Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ per diem, which can only be occupied one month, should the resident members be numerous. Averaged daily expenses from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 (8s. to 14s.)

Hours of Admittance.—It is open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

BAZAARS.—Well supplied with beef, mutton, veal, kid, fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, excellent fish, potatoes, turnips, peas, carrots, cabbages, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, onions, salad, mangoes, plantains, pine and custard apples, oranges, grapes, guavas, &c.

ICE DEPÔTS.—The Ice house at South Beach, established in 1845, is open from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily, except on Sundays, when it closes at 8 a.m. Branch Dépôt at No. 24, Second line beach. **Tariff**, 1 Anna per lb. cash, 1 Anna and 3 pie credit.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—The Garrison Band, which plays every Tuesday evening at the Horticultural Society's Gardens, also well worth a visit. The Great Industrial Exhibition. The Rendezvous of the Madras Snake Changers and Jugglers, the most celebrated in India, whose extraordinary tricks of inserting (as they twist themselves round with great velocity) a number of eggs, one by one, into the loops attached to their turbans, all of which they keep in rotatory motion without breaking them, is well worth minute inspection.

RACES.—Annually.

REGATTAS at Ennore (Ennur) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reached per road, or via Cochrane's canal, per boat or steamer.

RAILWAYS.—The main S.W. line from Madras is now open across the peninsula to Beypoor, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; via Trivelpore, Arcorum Junction, Vellore, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat, &c. From Arcorum Junc-

tion, 27 miles of the N.W. line are open, as far as Putoor. Trains several times daily. See Time Tables in *Bradshaw's Overland Guide*. The Railway terminus is situated on the Black Town Esplanade, outside the N. wall, and between it and the village of Rayapuram, close to the beach, with which a line of rails places it in communication.

STEAM PACKETS.—Steamers ply on the Cochrane, formerly Lord Olive's Canal. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels arrive here. Outward bound, on the 9th and 25th of every month, and then sail, immediately after coaling, for Calcutta. Those Homeward bound arrive from Calcutta on the 13th and 27th of every month, and then proceed to Ceylon, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Southampton.

India Mail are made up for Bombay and Calcutta daily.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company's Agent—R. Franck, Esq.

THERMOMETER.—The lowest range, 75° to 83°; the highest, 140°. May and June are the *hottest months*, during which period "the doctor" or sea breeze sets in at noon, and continues until after nightfall; after which the *land wind* prevails. In May and April, "along shore wind" predominates, which produces rheumatism in all its most painful forms; and January and February are the coolest.

CONVEYANCES, &c.—Horses, per day, Rs. 3; Palanquins on the stand, Rs. 1 per turn within the Fort; Rs. 30 per month, with four bearers, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

COOLIES (Kulis) for carrying merchandise, &c., from shops to private residences, or performing any manual labour, receive 1 pie each article, or 2 annas per diem for labour. They can also be hired for jobs at stipulated rates.

BULLOCK HACKERIES are wooden carts, roughly constructed, on two wheels, with cover and curtains.

BOATS.—The *Massulah* "fishing boat," so called from *machli* "a fish," is constructed of planks sewed together with coir twine without iron clamps or nails, which enables it to bend to the foaming surf, the formidable barrier at this place, where in the calm season the *surf wave* is seldom less than 3 ft. high; 6 ft. in squally, and 14 ft. in tempestuous weather.

When the storm flag, a red and white chequered ensign, waves from the Master Attendant's flagstaff, which generally happens from the 15th of October, when the N.E. monsoon begins, until the end of December, during which period all premiums on Sea Insurances in this quarter are *doubled*. Captains of vessels in case of emergency, frequently pass through the surf, but then the *Massulah* boats are accompanied by *calamarians* (so-called from *kadu*, "forest," and *maram*, "tree;" or *kattu*, "to tie," and *maram*, "tree"), which are merely rafts, consisting of three logs of wood from the jungle, from 20 to 25 feet long, and 2½ to 3½ feet broad, the centre one being the largest, and having a curved surface at the fore end, which ends in a point; the side ones are smaller, with straight sides and fitted to the centre log, all of which are fastened together with three spreaders and cross lashings, having at their tender a smaller one formed of a single log, 8 feet long. Both are fitted with a small sail, and expertly paddled by two men, who are always on the *qui vive* in case of a passenger being thrown into the surf. It is much more hazardous to approach the shore in a heavy surf, than to leave it when such prevails.

The Boats hireable at the Canal Basin, are—

Description.	Size.	No. of Crew.	Passengers carried.	Charge for detention of boat per diem, including bat or provisions for men.	Tariff.	Destination.	Miles distant.	Time of journey.	Harbour Dues.
<i>Bojra</i> (Budge) or cabin boat	1	5	4, with their baggage	3½ Rs. = 7s.	15 = 30 6 = 12 4 = 8	Sooloorpett Coromandel Pulicat Ennore	Sooloorpett .. 60	24 hours with a N. wind. 18 hours with a S. wind.	Each boat 4 Annas per ton.
Ditto	2	3 or 4	ditto	2½ " = 5s.	10 = 21 3 = 7 2 = 5	Do.	Coromandel } 30 or Pulicat }	12 hours with a N. wind. 9 hours with a S. wind.	
<i>Pulicat</i> top boat, with tarpaulin cover, small, light, and excellent sailing vessel	3	2	ditto	1 " = 2s.	3 = 7 1 = 3	Do.	Ennur 10	4 hours with a N. wind. 3 hours with a S. wind.	
<i>Northern</i> boat, or lighter, from 5 to 20 tons burden	Large	2	6 bearers, palankeen and baggage, or 10 cart/loads of baggage	1½ " = 2s. 6d.	3 = 7 1 = 3 1 = 2 6	Do.			
Ditto do.	Small	2	6 bearers, palankeen and a small quantity of luggage.	1½ " = 2s. 6d.					

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.—The overland mails depart twice, monthly; the boxes are closed at 6 p.m. on the day previous to their departure. Letters and newspapers can be forwarded to Bombay and Calcutta by special post (time of transit respectively 6 and 8 days), so that they should be posted on the 5th and 16th of every month, if intended to be forwarded to Europe per overland mails from the former place of the 12th and 25th.

PLACES TO WHICH PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE IS OPTIONAL OR NOT.

PLACES.	ROUTE.	LETTERS.
Great Britain	Via Marseilles .. Via Southampton	Must be prepaid. Can be prepaid or sent unpaid.
United States and Canada, Malta, Gibraltar, & Egypt	.....	Can be prepaid.
Foreign—Europe ..	Via Marseilles .. or Trieste	Must be prepaid. Must be prepaid.
China, Manila, Batavia, Australia, Bourbon, & Mauritius	Via Southampton	Can be prepaid.
Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, and Aden	Via Galle	Must be prepaid.
	Via Galle	Can be prepaid or sent unpaid.

Letters to any place within the East India Company's territories, forwarded by Government Steamers, are liable to Indian rates of postage, which can be prepaid or not; but on letters to any place not within the East India Company's Territories, if for despatch by private ship or steamer, the Indian rate of postage must be prepaid.

INDIAN LETTER POSTAGE, IRRESPECTIVE OF DISTANCE.

Not exceeding 1 1/2 Tolas .. 0 6	2 Annas being
1 1/2 " .. 1 0	added for every additional Tola, up to
1 1/2 " .. 2 0	12 Tolas.
1 1/2 " .. 3 0	
1 1/2 " .. 4 0	

N.B.—Letters to Aden, 8 annas each. Newspapers free.

INLAND BHANGY POSTAGE.

For distances	If not exceeding in weight.											
	20	100	200	300	400	500	600					
	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.	Tola.					
	Miles.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.					
Not exceeding	10 1/2	0 2	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8				
	30 1/2	0 6	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 0	4 8				
	60 1/2	0 12	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 12	8 0	9 0				
	90 1/2	1 2	3 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8				
	100 1/2	1 8	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0				
Exceeding 120 1/2	1 14	3 12	7 8	11 11	15 0	18 12	22 8					

Bhangy Postage may be prepaid in money, or by Stamps; or Parcels may be sent unpaid.

BHANGY POSTAGE, IRRESPECTIVE OF DISTANCE.

On Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Imported Newspapers, and Printed Papers without Covers, or in Covers open at each end.

Tolas.	as.	1 additional Anna
Not exceeding 20 .. 1	20 Tolas, the maximum	being added for every
in weight .. 40 .. 2	weight not exceeding 120 Tolas.	

The Postage must be prepaid, and by Stamps only.

SHIP POSTAGE.

Parcels for Ceylon, or for any place to which a Post communication has not been established by the Government, must have Ship and Inland Postage prepaid. Where there is a Post communication. Parcels may be sent unpaid or prepaid.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH to all parts of India. For Stations and Tariff of Messages, see Table of Routes of Telegraph Messages and Table of Electric Telegraph communication.

THE GOVERNMENT

Is administered by a Governor, salary about £13,000 per annum, with allowances, and Council composed of three members, viz.:—the Commander-in-chief, salary about £7,000 per annum with allowances, and two Civilian, salary £6,000 each, with allowances; three Secretaries, salaries £4,000 each; and 185 Civil Servants, with stipends ranging from £300 to £3,700 per annum.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF MADRAS.

- 1803. Lord William Bentinck.
- 1807. Sir G. Barlow.
- 1820. Sir T. Munro.
- 1854. Lord Harris.
- 1859. Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B.
- 1860. Sir H. Ward.
- 1861. Colonel Sir W. Denison.

THE COURTS OF LAW consist of, viz.:—

INSOLVENT COURT (presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge), held quarterly.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT (presided over by the senior Police Magistrate, and one Native and European Justice of the Peace), held monthly.

SUPREME COURT (presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge), during four terms annually.

POLICE COURT (presided over by a Superintendent Justice of the Peace, two Police Magistrates, and two deputy Superintendents of police).

In the VACATION, a Judge sits in chambers and also in Court, for motions.

SMALL CAUSES COURT—presided over by three Judges (two European and one Native), but formerly by four Commissioners.

SESSIONS COURT (Criminal), held before the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, during four terms annually.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Presided over by the Chief Justice.

The JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT is vested in a Judge of the Supreme Court, with a salary of about £6,000

per annum, and a retiring pension of £1,000 per annum after ten years' service. Puisne judge's salary, about £5,000 per annum; and the Indian government courts of law are presided over by a puisne judge of the *Sadr Adalat*, with a stipend of £4,800 per annum, with allowances. The civil jurisdiction of this Presidency consists of the following courts, exclusive of the Supreme Courts, viz. :—

1 *Sadr Adalat*, in which all appeals from the Zila Courts are heard, and from which the judge can call up and try all cases for Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) and upwards. From this court an appeal can be made to the Queen in Council. The judge has a stipend of £5,000 per annum.

20 *Zila Judges*, who hear all appeals from all stations where the Subordinate Court is presided over by a chief *Sadr Amin*, from the decisions of the European government officers, and original cases, for not less than Rs. 10,000 (£1,000.)

1 *Assistant Judge*, who hears and tries appeals from *Sadr Amins* and District Munsifs, referred to him by the Zila judges.

9 *Subordinate Judges*. 12 *Principal Sadr Amins*, who have power to hear original suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 (£1,000), hear and try appeals from District Munsifs, when referred to them by the Zila judges. Their stipend is £600 per annum.

20 *Mufti Sadr Amins*. 21 *Sadr Amins*, who can hear suits for land (free from revenue), the produce of which is not more than Rs. 250 per annum, also those cases which do not exceed Rs. 2,500 (£250) in value, but cannot try *pauper* suits, unless ordered so to do by the Zila judges. Stipends from £240 to £360 per annum.

119 *District Munsifs*, who can try suits for land (revenue free) whose annual produce does not exceed Rs. 100 (£10). Other cases of the value of Rs. 1,000 (£100). But cannot hear such in which they or their relatives are parties; nor *pauper* suits, unless ordered so to do by the Zila judges. Stipends from £120 to £240 per annum.

The *Village Munsifs* can only hear cases for money or personal property of the value of £1 (Rs. 10), from whose decision there is no appeal. Stipend, £120 to £180 per annum.

The criminal jurisdiction is administered by the *Faujdar's Adalat*, which receives reports, and gives decisions in criminal cases.

The *Session Judges*, who are empowered to hold sessions for trial of criminal cases, act as subordinate judges when no such court exists at Zila stations.

The *Subordinate Judge* and *Principal Sadr Amin* have power to examine all cases sent to them by the magistrates or the police officers. The subordinate judge alone can take charge of the jails, but the principal *Sadr Amin* may do so when he resides at a station detached from the session court. They both can pass sentences of two years' imprisonment, order fines not exceeding Rs. 200 (£20) and corporal punishment not exceeding 153 stripes.

The *Sadr Amin* may also be employed, and have the same powers as the above authorities when the court to which he belongs is established at a detached station.

The *Tahsildars* and *Police Amins* act as the inspectors or heads of the police, and are subordinate to the magistrates.

The *Heads of Villages* are empowered in cases of abuse, assaults, affrays, petty thefts, not exceeding the value of Rs. 1 (2s.), to confine the offender for twelve hours in the village *Chawadi*, or to put him in the stocks for six hours.

PLACES OF WORSHIP—European.

The **ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL**, a fine, handsome chunam structure, closely resembling the finest marble; stands in Mount Road (Royapetta District), near the Horticultural Gardens. It contains several monuments; but those particularly worthy of inspection are, viz. :—That of the exemplary Bishop Heber; Flaxman's figure of *R-tigion*, as a pilgrim erected to the memory of Archdeacon Mousley; another device, in memory of Mr. Chamier; the slab erected to the memory of the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, nearly all of whom perished by the foundering of a transport, when en route to China. This church should be ascended, as its summit commands an extensive (30 miles distant) and fine panoramic view of the town and its suburbs. The Bishop officiates at Divine service, which commences on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays at 11 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. in the Winter.

(PROTESTANT) CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Lord Bishop of Madras, F. Gell, D.D., Archdeacon, 13 Chaplains, and 21 Assistant Chaplains.

Protestant Churches at Madras 9; Trichinopoly, 2; Poonamallee, 2; St. Thomas' Mount, Bangalore, 2; Ootacamund, Quilon, Bellary, Secunderabad, 2; Masulipatam, 2; Mangalore, Jaulnah, Chitore, Arcot, Vallavaram, Cuddalore, Canandaooly, Tanjore, 2; Waitair, Vizagapatam, Eracud (Salem); Kamptee, Coonoor, Cottayam, 3; Collatta, Chintalapattab, Negapatam, Tranquebar, Perembore, Tripassore.

ST. ANDREWS—the Scotch church—situated midway from the Club and Esplanade, between Vepery and Chintadripeta, near the Kunam river, is a handsome edifice, having its foundation sunk to an entire depth below the pavement of 24½ feet. The interior is beautifully coated with chunam looking like marble. Its steeple, situated at the W. side, is 166½ feet high above the pavement. It was commenced in 1818, was built at a cost of £20,000, and opened for Divine service in 1820. The style is Ionic, and the interior represents a circle in the composite order, 81 feet in diameter, having a rectangular compartment E. and W.; a portico to the W.; a dome 51½ feet in diameter, of the form of a segment of a sphere, and 24 feet high; with an annular arch over the aisles.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, upwards of 100 years old, contains some very fine monuments, the most elegant of which is that by Bacon, erected by the E. I. Co. to the memory of the missionary, Schwartz, who lies buried at Tanjore (Tanjurr).

The **ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL**, a handsome edifice, where mass is performed by a bishop and his staff of priests.

CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL.

ARMENIAN CHURCH.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Five **WESLEYAN CHAPELS**, viz., Popham's Broadway, Royapettah, St. Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee.

Two **BAPTIST**, one **INDEPENDENT**, and two **AMERICAN MISSION CHAPELS** (Royapooram, Chintadripettah).

The **FREE PROTESTING CHURCH OF SCOTLAND** congregation perform Divine worship in the Hall of the Free Church Mission Institution.

CHURCH OF ROME.—The **ST. THOMAS' ESTABLISHMENT** is superintended by a bishop (the Right Rev. M. F. Lobo) and a staff of nine officiating priests.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINARY.—Rector, the Rev. B. Amarante.

ARMENIAN STREET CHAPEL (Dr. Fennelly), and places of worship at Black Town, General Hospital,

Roypooram, Vepery, St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, St. Thomé and Poonamallee.

SCHOOLS.—St. Mary's S-miaries for Boys and Girls; Armenian Church (Vicar the Rev. C. Carapet); Armenian Orphan Fund; Armenian School.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

British and Foreign Bible; Southern India Mission (Church Missionary); Church of Scotland; Colonial Church and School; Madras Diocesan Additional Clergy Society; Diocesan Church Building Society; Free Church of Scotland; General Assembly's Mission of the Free Church of Scotland; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Nagpore Free Church Mission; London Missionary Society; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; American Board of Missions; American Baptist Mission; American Evangelical Lutheran Mission; German Evangelical Mission; Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society; Wesleyan Missionary Society; Madras Tract and Book Society, &c., &c.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Consist of the College—situated close to the S. side of the Kuan river, in a line with the Egmore Tank, although not used as such, is where the Civilian's examinations take place; the University established in 1833 and considerably enlarged in 1841. It stands in the Pantheon Road (Pudupeta District), close to St. Andrew's Bridge, and about 1 mile from the club. It comprises a College department and High School, and is presided over by three European professors, and an efficient and numerous staff of European and native teachers. It also contains

THE LIBRARY OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY (a branch of the Royal Asiatic), and amongst its valuable collection are the following interesting articles, viz.:—The Mackenzie MSS., in 60 huge folio volumes, replete with most interesting details of the historical and legendary records of India; a handsome folio volume of *Vir il*; portrait of the Abbé Dubois, the celebrated French missionary, in his Indian costume, who lived at Mysore upwards of 25 years; and

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, which contains a fine collection of marbles, as well as specimens of the natural products of this Presidency—well worth a visit. Hours of admittance from 6 to 9 a.m. and 12 to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.

THE MILITARY MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUMS situated at Egmore. Founded in 1783. In the following year Dr. Ball introduced the Madras system of teaching with considerable success. It was characterised by appointing the more advanced pupils as monitors and was afterwards adopted in the National Schools in England.

THE PACHEPPA'S SCHOOL, which has branches at Conjevaram and Chedambaram, was founded in 1842, to which a Debating Society is attached; the meetings (to which travellers are admitted) take place once weekly, and are extremely well attended.

THE BLACK TOWN CHAPEL SCHOOL situated in the Black Town. Friend-in-Need Society, Mon-year Choultry, Magdalen Asylum, Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Mutual Fund, Vepery Mission, and Bishop Corrie's Grammar Schools.

NEIGHBORHOODS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

TRAVELLER'S HOME.

THE NATIVE HOSPITALS.

The General Hospital, open for the reception of European and Native soldiery, seamen of the Royal or Indian navies, merchantmen, and the European and native destitute sick. It is 185 yds. long, 143 broad; contains four wards, each 80 feet long, 21

broad, and 15½ high. with dispensaries, store, cooking-rooms, outhouses, and abundantly supplied with excellent water.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

CEMETERIES.

The Native one stands in the Black Town; Pursewaukum.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—No higher sum than Rs. 500 (£50) can be deposited in it by any person. It is presided over by a superintendent, with a stipend of £330 per annum.

THE BARRACKS

For the European troops, is a two-storied, oblong structure, extending N. and S. at the N. and W. end of the fort. The upper storey is inhabited by the officers, and the lower by the privates. It is capable of accommodating 1,000 men, and has generally held a garrison of one regiment of infantry and two companies of artillery.

MARINE BOARD.

President—Sir H. Montgomery.

Master Attendant—Capt. Christopher Pordin.

THE MADRAS ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.						
	Annually	Bi-Monthly	Bi-Weekly	Daily	Half-Yearly	Monthly	Occasionally
Athenæum.....	•						
Army List.....							
Almanack and Compendium of Intelligence.....							
Ditto New.....							
Ditto Temperance and S. Indian.....							
Carnatic Telegraph.....							
Christian Herald.....							
Circulator.....							
Commercial Gazette for Advertisements.....							
Crescent.....							
Civil List.....							
Christian Instructor and Missionary Record.....							
Church Missionary Record.....							
Commercial Statements of Imports and Exports.....							
Christian Knowledge Society's Intelligence.....							
Calendar.....							
Examiner.....							
Fort St. George (Official Gazette).....							
Missionary Journal.....							
Native Herald.....							
Overland Athenæum.....							
Pocket Calendar.....							
Price Current.....							
Rising Sun.....							
S. India Temperance Journal.....							
Spectator.....							
Temperance Journal.....							
Uncovenanted Service Gazette.....							

* This mark signifies the dates of publication.

The Athenæum is published by Pharoah and Co. The Spectator is a semi-Government Journal. The Examiner is published by J. J. Craen. Bradshaw's Guide Depot.—Messrs. Pharoah & Co.

MADRAS PRINTING PRESSES.

Asylum, American Mission, Athenæum, Catholic Orphan, Christian Knowledge Society's, Church of Scotland Mission Press Circulator, Fort St. George Gazette; Gorton's, Hindu, Literary, Oriental, Price Current, and Spectator Offices.

LIST OF CONSULS.

America, Austria, Belgium, France, Hamburg. Oldenburgh, Ottoman Consul General, Prussia, Sardinia, Portuguese, Netherlands, Sweden.

PUBLIC COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. ASSURANCE SOCIETIES.—*Albion*, Parry and Co.; *Agent*; *Church of England*, Parry and Co.; *Colonial Life*, Binny and Co.; *Madras Equitable*, Arbuthnot and Co.; *Family Endowment*, Binny and Co.; *Medical Invalid*, Arbuthnot and Co.; *Universal Assurance*, Bainbridge and Co.

BENEVOLENT.—Public Dispensary, situated in the Chinturapettah.

CLUBS.—The Madras, situated near the Mount road (Putupak District), 2½ miles from the landing place; East India Service.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.—Deputy Superintendent, Madras.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The University, College, Vepery Mission and Bishop Cullen's Grammar Schools; the Military Orphan Asylum at Egmore; Pacheapp's School (branches at Conjevaram and Chetlambam), on the Esplanade; Doynton Institution; Madras Ma'e and Female Orphan Asylums; Missionary Seminary; Protestant Charity School; Union Schools; Christ Church District Schools.

Freemasons' Lodges, viz.:—Provincial Grand Perfect Unanimity; Universal Charity; Pilgrims of Light; Good Will (Bellary); Grand Masonic Charity Fund.

Libraries—The Literary Society; Madras School Book Society; Hindu Reading Room; Temperance Hotel Reading Room.

Literary Institutions.—The Literary Society (a branch of the Royal Asiatic); Young Men's Literary Society; Government Museums; Industrial Exhibition; Medical Society; Polytechnic Institution; Agricultural Society; Public Dispensary.

Railway Establishments.—The Madras and its several branches.

Sailors' Home.

Steam Navigation Companies.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company—The Ennoor Steam Boat Company.

Missionary Societies.—The American Mission; Wesley; Independent; Baptist; Free Church of Scotland; Free Protestant Church of Scotland; Free Church Mission Institution.

DIRECTORY

Of the principal establishments worth visiting in Madras, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, teachers of languages, accomplishments, tradesmen, &c., &c.

Architects and Sculptors.—Fitzgerald; John Law; G. Lawrence; Henry Ostheider.

Apothecaries.—See Chemists.

Army Accommodation Manufacturers.—See Army Outfitters.

Army Agents.—Adams and Co.; G. Nowlan.

Agents General.—Appasawmy, Pillay, and Co.; Arbuthnot and Co.; Bainbridge and Co.; Binny

and Co.; Cammiade, Martin, and Co.; Clark Stephen, and Co.; Decolons and Co.; De Souza and Co.; Dunkin and Co.; Dymes and Co.; Gahan, Eaton, and Co.; Griffiths and Co.; Hall and Co.; Healey and Co.; Kerakoose and Co.; Lecot and Co.; Line and Co.; Miller and Sons; Nisbet and Co.; Ochterlony and Co.; Parry and Co.; Sidico, Chetty, and Co.; Walker and Co.

Auctioneers.—J. Andrews and Co.; Ashton and Co.; Edwards and Co.; Kenrick and Co.; Ramsawmy and Co.; Franck and Co.
Army and Navy Outfitters.—W. Garratt; E. F. Shaw.

Bakers.—A. Bancroft; Lajick and Co.; Laybourn and Co.

Bankers.—Agra and United Service; Madras (a member of the Directory is appointed by the Government, but it is not a chartered establishment); Mercantile; Oriental; Savings (Government).

Billiard Rooms.—The Club; Prince Albert; Valu Mudeliar's Family; Myrtle Grove House; Isah Mudeliar's (the Elphinstone) and Clarendon Hotels.

Boat Owners.—Messrs. Burton and Co.; Fonseca and Co.

Bookbinders.—The Asylum Press; Pharoah and Co.; Vepery Mission Press; Greaves and Co.

Booksellers.—Pharoah and Co.; Bradshaw's Guide Depot; J. Higginbotham, Mount Road; Hogg.

Bootmakers.—S. Rissen; T. Brown; T. Bushby and Co.; J. and P. Colecroft; Crowe and Co.; Atkinson and Co., Madras Carnatic Tannery.

Bradshaw's Overland Guide Depot—Pharoah & Co. Cabinet Makers.—Deschamps, who obtained a prize in the Great Exhibition of 1851; his satin, rose, and ebony wood carving equals the finest Parisian specimens; Nowlan; W. Bredon; T. Brisson; C. Grant; J. Maddox and Co.; Morris and Co.; Shaw and Co.; Williams and Co.

Chinese Bazaar.—Dinsaw Limjee Ponday; Moolah Mahomed Hoossain and Co.

Chemists.—Barrie and Co.; G. W. Flynn and Co.; Lee and Co.; Snelgrove and Co.; Robert Breithaupt; Lifebourn.

China Depositories.—See Chinese Bazaars.

Chronometer Makers.—P. Orr and Co.

China Shoemakers.—See Bootmakers.

Clock Makers.—See Chronometer makers.

Cheeroot Importers.—See Wine merchants.

Coach Makers.—W. Bredin; T. Brissen; J. Dighton; J. Maddox and Co.; Simpson and Co.; Hamed Syed; Maistry Vyapoory; J. Wilder.

Coach Painters.—See above.

Dentists.—H. W. Clerk; J. P. Groves; P. Soondrum.

Dressmakers.—See Milliners.

Engravers.—Phillips and Co.; Scriven and Co.; G. F. Suracey.

Hatter.—P. Curran.

Hair Dresser.—J. M. France.

Horse Dealers.—See Veterinary Surgeons.

Hotels.—Valu Mudeliar's Family; Albert, Myrtle Grove, near the Club House; Isah Mudeliar's (the Elphinstone), 35, Mount Road, and The Clarendon; Willick and Co., on the Esplanade, near the Beach and Black Town. Temperance and Refreshment Rooms.

Ice Depot.—The Ice House at St. Beach, and Branch Houses, No. 24, Second Line, Beach.

Ice Confectioners.—Laybourn and Co., Mount Road.

Jewellers.—Messrs. Lowe and Co.; Phillips and Co.; Scriven and Co.

Livery Stable Keepers.—J. Burghall and Co.; G. Crowe and Co.; E. Ficker and Co.; Walter and Co.; Taylor and Co.

Lithographers.—See Engravers.
Wine Agents.—See Wine Merchants.
Milliners.—Messdames Leggett, Broomhall, Fussy, Goodair, Hoossain, Reilly, Sayer, Saib and Co.
Musical Instrument Makers.—Messrs. Beaumont; French and Ross; Frenkel, Green, and Co.; Macbeth and Panchard; Martin, Zecherpel, and Co.
Newspapers.—See Madras Publications, page 31.
Photographers and Portrait Painters.—Messrs. Fonseca and Jupe.
Pianoforte and Organ Repairers.—See Musical Instrument Makers.
Printing Establishments.—See Madras Printing Presses.
Saw Steam and Kyanising Mill.—Messrs. Snelgrove and Co.
Saddlers.—Atkinson and Co.; Brown, Crowe, and Co.; Decastellas, Ficker, and Co.
Schools.—Boys—Boarding at Ootacamund, the Rev. John Rigg, and Frederick Nash. Young Ladies.—Free School, and Asylum for Orphans, at the Neilgherry Hills.
Ship Chandlers.—Messrs. Dickson and Co.; C. Grant, Rhodes, and Co.
Shipping Agents.—Shaw and Co.
Shoe Makers.—See Boot Makers.
Soda Water Manufacturer, on the Mount Road.
Surgeons.—Messrs. Stanbrough, Urquhart, M.D., and Wilkins.
Tailors.—J. Hobday; J. Hunter; Ismail, Saib, and Co.; Shaik Adam and Sons; Winter and Son; John Xavier.
Undertakers.—Messrs. T. Desena, Minchin, and Reis.
Veterinary Surgeon.—George Macfarland.
Watch Makers.—See Chronometer Makers.
Weaving Establishment.—R. O. Maskell.
Wine Merchants.—Messrs. D. Souza and Co.; Fox and Co.; Mc Dowell and Co.; J. Ross and Co.; Seymour, R. Wheeler and Co.

PRICE CURRENT

OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES IN GENERAL DEMAND IN INDIA.

ARTICLES.	Rate in Rupees.
All Music sold at	double the price in England.
Allsopp's Pale Ale per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Anchovies per bottle	1½ to 2
Argand Lamps each	10 to 200
Bank of England notes per £	10 to 100
Bas's Pale Ale per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Blaquing per bottle	½ to 1
Boat Hire landing each time	½ to 1
Books, at 12 Annas for every shilling ..	5 to 6
Bottled Stout per dozen quarts	6 to 7
Bread per dozen pints	4½ to 5
Cabbages from the Hills per 10 leaves	1 to 1½
Cadjans per bundle	½ to 1
Camphor Wood Trunks No. 1, each	8 to 10
" No. 2, "	12 to 14
" No. 3, "	16 to 18
Carriages each	300 to 1,000
Carriage Lamps per pair	8 to 20
" Whips each	2 to 10
Charcoal per basket	4 to 1
Cheroots, Manila No. 1, per 1,000	30 to 40
" No. 2, "	28 to 30
" No. 3, "	27 to 29

PRICE CURRENT.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rate in Rupees.
Cherry Brandy per dozen pints	18 to 20
Chetney Sauce per jar	1 to 1½
China Matting per piece	2 to 3
Clothes Baskets each	5 to 6
Cocoa Nut Oil per maund	3 to 4
Coffee per lb.	½ to 1
Commission for purchasing horses, per cent.	5
Composite candles per lb.	2 to 3
Cooking Utensils, iron per lb.	1 to 1½
Cuscuss Tatties each	2 to 4
Dress Coats each	90 to 100
Double set of Harness per dozen	250 to 500
Ducks per dozen	2 to 4
Empty Bottles per dozen	10 to 11
Fire Wood per bundle	1 to 1½
" per load	2 to 4
Fowls per dozen	2 to 4
Gold Leaf (100 touch) per tola	15 to 16
Gold Ingot (97 touch) per tola	15 to 17
Grain per maund	15 to 20
Grass per load	6 to 8
Grass Cloth Pocket Handkerchiefs per dozen	8 to 20
Greasing Carriage Wheels each	4 to 5
Gold Watches each	420 to 500
Hats each	12 to 14
Hire of Carriage and Horse per diem	6 to 7
" Carriage alone monthly	30 to 40
" Coolies each per day	1
" Horse per diem	3 to 5
" Palanquin monthly	30 to 35
Hodgson's Ale per dozen quarts	5 to 6
Horses per 4 lbs.	150 to 500
Ice per 4 lbs.	4 to 1
Indian Pickles and Preserves per jar	1 to 2
Lamp Carriage Candles per lb.	2 to 3
Lamp Chimnies each	1 to 1½
" Wicks per packet	1 to 1½
Legal Interest per cent.	9
Lemonade per dozen bottles	3 to 4
Leeches per dozen	2 to 3
Liqueurs per dozen quarts	24 to 36
Medicines of every description sold at {	double the price in England.
Medical Advisers annual fee for each per on	100 to 400
Milk per 12 sars	1 to 2
Olympic Circus, Bombay each sitting	4
Onions per rope	1 to 2
Palanquin, Hire daily	1½
Patent Leather Boots, English each	15 to 20
Persian Rugs each	40 to 500
Piano Fortes each	100 to 1,000
" Hire per month	10 to 30
" Tuning each time	5 to 6
Poonah Leather Boots each	3 to 4
Ponies or Tatties each	80 to 200
Forer in Hogsheads per hogshead	55 to 60
Potatoes per maund	1 to 2
Preserved English Fruits per bottle	1 to 1½
Preserved Meats in cans each	2 to 3
Rent of Bungalow per month	50 to 100
Re-painting Carriages each	150 to 500
Re-tinning Cooking Utensils each	5 to 10
Rice per maund	1 to 2
Riding Whips each	2 to 5
Saddles each	50 to 80
Salad Oil per flask	1 to 1½

PRICE CURRENT.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Rate in Rupees.
Carlines	1 to 2
Shigrams	150 to 500
Shoaling Horse	2½
Silk Drawers	5 to 6
Silver Watches	170 to 200
Single set of Harness	150 to 300
Slippers, Native	1 to 2
" Embroidered	14 to 16
Soda Water	3 to 4
Sovereigns	10½ to 10½
Spice Balls for Horses	2 to 3
Spirits	24
Brandy	15 to 20
Geneva	18 to 20
Gin	15 to 17
Hollands	15 to 20
Rum	16 to 18
Shirts	3 to 4
Stockings, Cotton	16 to 20
Snout in Hogsheds	60 to 70
Strawberry Ices of Icewalls	1 to 1½
Subscription to Native Anglo-Indian paper	5
Subscription to Bi-Weekly Edition	5
" Bi-Monthly	2
Home News, Overland and London Mail, or Atlas, Quarterly	9
Sugar, Muscovado	10 to 14
Candied	8 to 9
Tailor	1
Tax on Carriage	12
Tea	1 to 1
Tents	500 to 1,000
Tent, Hire of	20 to 30
Veterinary Surgeon, Certificate of Warranty	5
Watch Glasses	2 to 3
White Calico Jackets	30 to 40
White Kid Gloves	24 to 30
White Waistcoats	20 to 20
" Trousers	15 to 25
Wines—	
Champagne	35 to 45
Claret	18 to 20
Madeira	24 to 30
Malmsey	15 to 20
Port	24 to 30
Sherry	22 to 26

THE MADRAS CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ON IMPORTS.

Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Ale, &c.	5
Alum	10
Animals (all live)	free
Beer	5
Books	free
Bricks	"
Bullion	"
Camphor	10
Cassia	10
Chalk	free
Older	5
Coal	free
Coffee	7½
Coin	free
Coke	"
Coral	10
Cotton Piece Goods	5
" Thread	3½
" Twist	3½
" Yarn	3½
Grain	free
Liqueurs, 2s. (R. 1) per Imperial gallon	
Ice	free
Mace	10
Marble	5

THE MADRAS CUSTOMS DUTIES.—Continued.

ON IMPORTS.

Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Marine Stores	5
Metals (wrought and unwrought)	5
Nutmegs	10
Pearls	free
Pepper	10
Porter	5
Precious Stones	—
Rattans	7½
Silk Piece Goods	5
Spirits, 8s. (R. 1½) per Imperial gallon	
Stones (marble, &c. excepted)	free
Tea	10
Tobacco, variable	—
Vermilion	10
Woolens	5
Wines, 2s. (R. 1) per Imperial gallon	

ON EXPORTS.

On animals (all live), books, bullion, coin, and cotton wool, all free; manufactures of India, 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on tariff valuation; opium (under a government pass) free.

These duties have now (1859), been considerably increased, but the mercantile community have petitioned Government against such, and volunteered to pay an income tax of 5 per cent. if levied equally on all classes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

FOR HEAVY GOODS, &c.

Indian Weight.			English Weight.	
Tola	Palam (Pollam)	Vis. Maund	Avoirdupois.	Troy.
1	...	...	Lbs. oz. dwts.	Lb. oz. dwts.
3	...	...	0 0 6.5284	0 0 7½
120	40	1	0 1 3.7484	0 0 2½
960	320	8	3 1 5.9422	3 9 0
		1	24 10 15.5422	30 0 0

DRY MEASURE.

Indian Measure.			English Measure.	
Olak (Olock)	Measure	Murkal	Phara (Parrah)	Cylindric Depth & Diameter Inside.
				Inches.
1	1.5846
2	1.9865
4	2.5154
8	3.1692
16	3.9930
32	5.0308
64	6.3384
128	7.9859
256	10.0616
512	17.2050

The Garisha (Garce) of Rice or Corn ... 320 lbs.

Indian.		English.
Grounds (Mani).	Kani (Cawnie).	Square Feet.
1	..	2,400
24	i	57,600

<i>Indian.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Kovd. 1	Inches. 18

TIME.

Til.	Bipal.	Second English time.	Pal.	Minute. English time.	Chart	Pabar	Din.
60	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	2½	1	..	..	..	..	..
360	6½	24	1	..	..	..	..
9,000	150	60	24	1	..	..	..
21,50	3,60	1,440	60	24	1	..	..
151,200	7,600	10,800	450	180	7½	1	1
1,208,600	220,800	86,400	3,600	1,440	60	1	1

or 1 day of 24 hours, English time.

"Muhammaḍan (Higrah, <i>Hijrah</i>)	
"Begira or Flight," July 15th	622 A.D.
"Parṣi and Persian (Yezdijird III.'s defeat) June 16th	630 "
"Śāka (era of Śhālīvāhan, prince of the Deccan) "Dakhan".....	78 "
"Sanvat (era of Vikram, Prince of Uṇṇai) "Uṇṇai"	57 B.C.

To reduce Indian Weights into Avoirdupois—Multiply the weight in Sers by 72 and divide by 35.

To reduce Avoirdupois Weight into Indian Weight.
—Multiply the lbs. by 35 and divide by 72.

The Land Tenure in the Presidency of Madras.—The *Ryotwar* system prevails, viz:—The best land has a maximum assessment fixed on it by the government. Inferior lands have a lower rate. Remissions of rent are made to the landholders, viz:—When the season has been unfavourable, and then their tenure of land is only renewed from year to year. Government claim settled annually.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE HOLIDAYS

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE MEDICINES
IN THE HINDUSTAN AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Months.	European.	Hindoo (Hindu).	Pursee (Farsi).	Mahomedan (Muhammadian).	Jewish.	Shaenshoyer.
January	1st and 2nd.	12th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	{ Holy Week and Good	15th.	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	{ Friday in every year.	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 21st.	.....	.....	.....	31st.
		and 26th.	.....	.....	4th.	.....
April .....	.....	.....	23rd.	.....	3rd, 4th, 9th, & 10th.	3rd.
May	24th, Her Majesty's birth-	.....	2d and 12th.	.....	2nd and 3rd.	1st and 11th.
June	day.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24th.	.....
August .....	.....	27th.	22nd, 23rd, 24th.	24th.	17th, 14th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd,	23rd,
September .....	.....	4th and 15th.	25th 26th, & 27th.	22nd and 23rd.	22nd, 23rd, & 27th.	24th, 25th, & 29th.
October .....	.....	.....	1st, 2nd, and 12th.	.....	4th and 5th.	1st and 2nd.
November .....	.....	30th.	.....	.....	.....	11th.
December	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th,	7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th.	.....	24th.	.....	.....
	29th, 30th, and 31st.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

These dates are given because no business is transacted by the natives of India on those days.

These dates are given because no business is transacted by the natives of India on those days.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE MONTHS.

English.	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	Hindu.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.	Jewish.	Mahomedans (Muhammadian).	Parsi (Parsee).	Shaenshoyce Sect.
JANUARY ...	Poush Margashersh.		Dhanuh Magaram.	Poush Maugh.	Tebbett Sabbatt.	Jummadee-ul-aval Jummadee-ul-akhar.	Kudnee Sect.	Teer.
FEBRUARY ...	Poush Maugh.		Magaram Kumbham.	Maugh Falgoon.	Sabbatt Addar.	Jummadee-ul-akhar Rujub.	Anoorad.	Anoorad Sharaver.
MARCH	Maugh Falgoon.		Kumbham Meenam.	Falgoon Chytru.	Pyaddar.	Rujub Shaban.	Sharaver Mehur or Nowroz.	Mehur Mehur.
APRIL	Falgoon Chytru.		Meenam Meelan.	Chytru Vaishak.	Pyaddar.	Shaban Rumzau.	Mehur Aban or Nowroz.	Aban Addar.
MAY	Chytru Vaishak.		Meelan Edevan.	Vaishak Jesht.	Neesam Yeyan.	Rumzau Shaval.	Aban Addar or Nowroz.	Mehur Aban.
JUNE	Vaishak Jesht.		Edavan.	Jesht Ashad.	Yeyan Shevan.	Shaval Zikad.	Aidar Deh or Nowroz.	Aban Addar.
JULY	Ashad Shiravan.		Methoomam.	Ashad Shiravan.	Shevan Tummuz.	Zikad Zithuz.	Deh Bohommun or Nowroz.	Addar Deh.
AUGUST	Shiravan Bhadrupud.		Karkatagam.	Shiravan Bhadrupud.	Abb Ellet.	Mohorrum Suffer.	Bohommun Asfundar or Nowroz.	Deh Bohommun.
SEPTEMBER ..	Bhadrupud Ashveen.		Chingam.	Ashveen.	Ellet Teestree.	Suffer Rubee-ul-aval.	Asfundar Furvedeen or Nowroz.	Bohommun Asfundar.
OCTOBER ...	Ashveen Karkatek.		Chingam Kauny.	Karkatek.	Teestree Harswan.	Rubee-ul-aval.	Furverdeen Ardebehest or Nowroz.	Furverdeen.
NOVEMBER...	Karkatek Margashersh.		Kauny Toolam.	Karkatek.	Hayawan Keesleveh.	Rubee-ul-akhar Jummadee-ul-aval.	Ardebehest Khordad or Nowroz.	Ardebehest Khordad.
DECEMBER...	Margashersh Poush.		Toolam Virchirau.	Margashersh Poush.	Keesleveh Tebett.	Jummadee-ul-aval Jummadee-ul-akhar.	Teer Anoorad or Nowroz.	Khordad Teer.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE YEARS.

A.D.	Sumvut.	Malabar.	Shuk.	Era.	Hijree.	Fuslee.	Soor (Sun).	Yezdezed or Nowroz.
1859	1915-16	1034-35	1780-81	5619-20	1275-76	1248-49	1259-60	1228-29

THE ENGLISH NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND THE CORRESPONDING NATIVE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

English.	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	Hindu.	In Malabar.	Jewish.	Mahomedan (Muhammadian).	Parsi (Parsee).
January 1st.	April 4th.	September 16th.	April 4th.	September 29th.	1st August.	26th August.
					1st August.	25th September.

THE PRESIDENCY,

Which derives its name from the Capital, is bounded on the N. by the Bombay Presidency, Nizam's Dominions, Berar Territory, and the petty native states on the S.W. of Bengal, S.E. and E. by the Bay of Bengal, S. by the Indian ocean, S.W. and W. by the Arabian sea. It is 950 miles long from Praghry to Cape Comorin, and 450 broad from Madras to Golamelly. Its sea coast extends in a south-easterly direction for 340 miles, and is washed by the Arabian sea and Indian ocean, and in the direction from Cape Comorin to Praghry for 1,187 miles, having a total sea coast of 1,727 miles, being considerably greater than that of either the Bombay or Bengal Presidencies. The harbours are, viz., Cochin on the Malabar coast, with great depth of water, but unapproachable in the S.W. monsoons; there is a bar, the mid-channel of which contains from 11 to 16 feet, but over which large vessels cannot pass; Mangalore, which will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 or 12 feet of water; Tutacurin, on the shore of the Tinnevely district, is well sheltered towards the sea by several small islands, and ships can anchor there throughout the whole year in safety. On the Coromandel coast, the ports are of Negapatam, Nagore (here vessels of 200 tons can enter the harbour which stands on an estuary of the Cavery), and Tranquebar do not afford shelter for large ships, such being obliged to anchor in the open sea at some distance from the land. Blackwood harbour, where ships anchor safely in the roadeast, and are quite protected except from the N. gales. Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Sadras, Madras, and Godegan, at all of which places ships are obliged to anchor in an open sea, unprotected from the heavy surge and roll of the Bengal Bay. On the Golconda coast, the ports of, viz., Masulipatam, which stands on the estuary of the Kistnah, receives small coasters, but large ships must anchor in the open sea; the same is the case at Corianga, which lies on an outlet of the Godavary, and admits vessels of 200 tons, and also at Motapali, Nursepoor, Goriawar, and Watara. On the Orissa coast, the ports of Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Chicacole, and Gunjam.

It consists of five divisions, viz., The Central, comprising Guntur, Nellore, Chingaputt, N. & S. Arcot. The N. containing Ganjam, Vishakapatnam (Vizagapatam), Rajamahendri and Machilipatanam (Masulipatam). The S. consisting of Salem, Koimbatour (Cimbatore), Trichinapalli (Trichinopoly), Tanjur (Tanjore), Madura, Tinnevely, and the territory of the Raja of Travancore, Mysore (Maisur) which extends over that province, Malabar and Kanara. The Ceded Districts consist of Kalyana, Ballari, and Kurnul. It is also subdivided into 19 collectorates (formerly 20, but Kanara has been transferred to Bombay, viz., *Ganjam, *Vishakapatnam, Rajamahendri, Machilipatanam, Guntur, and Palnad, Nellore, Chingalputt with Madras, N. and S. Arcot, Bellari, Kalyana, *Kurnul, Salem, Koimbatour, Trichinapalli, Tanjur, Madura, Dindigal, Tinnevely, Kurg, Malabar, and likewise the protected native estate of Jeynur, Pudukota, Maisur, Cochin, Travancore, besides The Nizam's Dominions and Nagpore territory, as also the French territory of Pondicherry, &c., all minutely described as we pass en route through this Presidency.

It has an area of 184,077 square miles, exclusive of the Nizam's Dominions (95,337), and Nagpore (76,432) territory. Annual net revenue of £5,938,348, principally derived from *Abkari*, liquor revenue (upwards of £500,000), customs, land tax, mint, marine, Mubta-

rif tax on trades, salt, stamps, post-office, judicial fees, subsidies from native pro-cted states, &c., military force of 61,707, 12,000 European troops, who had been in the E. I. Co.'s service for upwards of 10 to 12 years, accepted their discharge in 1859, when the late E. I. Co.'s European army was released from its tenure of enlistment, owing to an *emute* among them, as they contended that they were not bound to serve the Indian government such having been transferred to the Crown, without *voluntary* re-enlistment.

It has a population of 28,222,185, chiefly composed of Brahmins, with a few Mussulmans.

The N.W. part of the coast, long. 74° 9', is bold, rocky, with increasing soundings as receding from the shore. From Mangalore, long. 74° 4', it is low and woody, until it reaches the headland of Mount Dilly, long. 75° 15', where the Malabar Coast begins, which is low, muddy, sandy, with several shallow inlets called Backwaters, which stretch considerably into the land. From Cape Comorin (the land about which is low and sandy to the N.E. for 166 miles), navigation into the Bay of Bengal is impossible, owing to that sand bank called Adam's Bridge, which extends from India to the Island of Ceylon, with only two channels intervening, and those only deep enough to admit of vessels drawing not more than 8½ feet of water, and across which there is now (1859) a submarine telegraph. The Tinnevely and Madura shores are low, rocky, and reefy. The shore N. of Adam's Bridge is lined with shoal water. The Coromandel coast, long. 79° 55', is slightly elevated, sandy, but with shallow water all along it. The Golconda coast is in many places so low that it is frequently inundated. The Orissa coast is bold and rocky, with rugged hills. The Western Ghats (described in *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*) stretch parallel along the whole extent of the coast from Gollamelly to Comorin, at a distance of 40 miles, and their abrupt, bold, rugged heights form striking objects for many miles at sea. The hills in Golconda are connected with the Eastern Ghats (described in *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*), which approach the S.W., recede from the shore, leave the Circars and Carnatic Plain, unite about 56 miles N.W. of Madras with the range which extends inland in a S.W. direction, and join the Western Ghats close to the Neilgherries, and the low land between their bases contains the Territories of Cochin, Travancore, British Malabar, and N. and S. Canara. The sea fronts of both Ghats are more abrupt and elevated than their inland faces; and although this extensive table land rises considerably towards the S. still it slopes generally towards the E. and S.E. It is well watered by the large rivers of Godavary, Kistnah, and Cauvery (described respectively in *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*), all of which fall into the Bay of Bengal. The N. and S. Penna (described in *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*), and the Palari (Palari), which rises in Mysore (Maisur), in lat. 13° 20', long. 78° 2', flows S.E. for 55 miles; thence through N. Arcot for 30 miles; then passes through the gorges of the Eastern Ghats; leaves them, flows on E. for 87 miles; passes Vellore (Velur) and Arcot; thence through Chingleput, flows S.E. for 48 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 12° 28', long. 80° 13', after a course of 220 miles. The Backwater of Cochin, which extends from N. to S. 120 miles, besides numerous tributaries from the Western Ghats, which flow into the three large main rivers already enumerated. Its productions are iron ore (in Malabar, near Bepoor, where large works have been erected, and the E.I. Iron Company's works at Porto Novo); manganese (in Mysore, the Neilgherries, and Bellary); copper ore (in Nellore, the Eastern Ghats, and Bellary); antimony (in

*These are Non-Regulation Provinces.

Mysore); silver ore (in Madras and Mysore): corundum (in the Cauvery Valley); lead ore (in Mysore); beryl (in Coimbatore); diamonds, but of small value (in Rajamundry, Guntoor, and Vizagapatam); coal and anthracite (in the banks of the Godavary, near Chinnore); teak and peon (in the Malabar, Travancore, and Canara forests); sandal wood for the China market (in the Malabar and Coorg forests); rice (from Canara, Malabar, Tinnevely, Tanjore, and Rajamundry); ragi, maize, millet, oil seeds, pulse, yams, plantains, cocoa nut, palms (valuable for the nuts and cordage), Palmyra palm (for its soap), sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, pepper, cardamoms (from Coorg and Cochin). Its manufactures are muslins (from Masulipatam); fancy wares (Vizagapatam); coarse woollens (Ellore, Chicacole, &c.), for which there is a considerable demand. Its exports annually amount to £1,566,976, and the imports £297,823; but owing to the unpropitious state of its coast and the fewness of its ports, none of which afford safe protection for large vessels, its commerce is but limited. The climate varies considerably, owing to the different altitudes of the Neigherry hills, which have an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, at which spot the climate is mild; but the Presidency may be generally described as intensely hot, owing to the mousoons being slight and short, especially in the Ceded Districts and the Collectorate of the N. Division. On the Canara and Malabar coasts the heat is moderate, and such is considerably allayed by the sea breezes, and their proximity to the Western Ghats. On the E. coast the heat during the day is excessive, and Masulipatam, which lies on an estuary of the Kistnah, is proverbially designated as one of the hottest places in Southern India. In the Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore, and Carnatic districts, the heat is extremely great, owing to the dry winds from the Eastern Ghats blowing on the sultry and parched Carnatic plains. The thermometer not unfrequently reaches 108° at night in the hot season, during which period every article of glass cracks and flies into pieces; furniture of all kinds warps to such a degree that the nails fall out and the joints separate. This part of India is remarkable for the regular changing of opposite monsoons. The S.W. one commences in the latter end of spring or the early part of summer (April), and thoroughly cools the W. coast (the provinces of Travancore, Malabar, and Canara); so no portions of Koinbatur and Maisur); but the Western Ghats prevent such beneficial results being experienced further inland. The N. E. monsoon begins in October; but not proving so strong (only 30 inches falling) or lasting, renders the E. provinces intensely hot. The traveller will find it the best and most pleasant mode to place himself *en route* from the middle of November till March. Vast quantities of rain fall in the Malabar and Canara districts, the table lands of Mysore, Ceded Districts, Nizam's Dominions, and thus so fill the three large streams (already described), that their torrents inundate the Carnatic and Coromandel coast at a season when those parts are not visited with rain, which falls on the Western Ghats in similar quantities, and the inhabitants are necessitated to adopt the same precautions as the population of the Mysore territory do (described in *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*). The chief roads for places, see Table of Distances.

The principal RAILWAYS are:—The Madras line, now open to Beypoor, which it is intended shall be the future seaport of this Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, so as to obviate the exposure of Europeans to the inconveniences and dangers attendant on landing at Madras. It was completed in 1862, and has cost about £39,000 a mile. From Beypoor to

Cochin there will be direct communication per rail, and a short canal from the Ponany river to the Great Backwater, which is fast advancing towards completion. The branch to Bangalore, from a junction near Arcot, is nearly finished.

The N.W. line is surveyed to its junction with the Bombay line at Cooty, in the Raichoor Doab, formed by the rivers Krishna and Tungboodra. The branch line is left at Arcconum, 42 miles from Madras, and the most difficult portion thence (340 miles) to Cud-dapah and Bellary is finished.

Eventually, Madras will be connected with Bombay, via Ballari (Bellary) and Puna (Poonah), a distance of 800 miles.

Of the southern branch, from Salem to Trichinopoly, &c., is suspended, but that part along the Cauvery between Trichinopoly and Negapatam is completed and opened.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1639. A native prince made a grant of a small territory here to the British, when Mr. Francis Day abandoned the old factory, originally established at Armegon (36 miles N. of Pulicot), and in

1641 erected Fort St. George.

1658. The forts in Bengal placed under the control of this Presidency.

1672. Sir Wm. Langhorne Governor of Madras.

1746. A French fleet lands a force 12 miles S. of Madras.

Madras taken by the French under Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment.

Labourdonnais' treaty (to restore the town for a ransom) violated by Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry (Puducheri).

1748. Madras restored to the British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1750. Muzaffar Jung made over to the French the N. Circars, on becoming Subahdar of the Dakan,

and Monsieur Bussy was named governor.

1751. Clive captures Arcot.

1753. Count Lally captures Arcot, and besieges Madras.

1757. Monsieur Bussy expelled the British, and took Vishakapatnam.

1759. Lally retires from Madras.

1760. The British captured Arcot, and stormed Machilipatanam.

1763. The Nuwab of Arcot ceded Chengalputt to the British, and in

1765 Clive obtained the grant of the Circars from the king of Delhi.

Guntur (Guntoor), formerly called Murtazagar, granted to the E.I. Co. by the king of Delhi, and the Madras government ceded it as a Jagir to Basalat Jung.

1768. Hyder Ali devastated Chengalputt, and the Nizam ceded the Karnatak to the British.

1769. Hyder Ali (Haidar Ali) enters Madras.

1773. This Presidency became subordinate to that of Bengal.

1775. Lord Pigot Governor of Madras.

1778. The E.I. Co. took possession of Guntoor, having leased it from Basalat Jung.

Lord Pigot arrested and imprisoned by two members of the Madras Council.

The Bengal government ceded Guntoor to the Nizam.

A.D. 1780. E. I. Co. took possession of the Chengalputt Collectorate.

1786. A superintendent appointed over Chengalputt, which soon afterwards became divided into three separate collectorates.

1788. The E. I. Co. took possession of Guntur, owing to the death of Basalat Jung, who died in 1782.

1794. Mr. Lionel Place appointed its Collector, and in 1799 the British obtained Colmbatore.

1801. The E. I. Co., on the death of Mudat'l-Umara, the then reigning Nawab, acquired Arcot and Nellore (Nellore).

Ali Hussein becomes Nuwab of the Karnatak; the British require him to sign away his power, which he declines doing.

1803. Lord W. Bentinck Governor of Madras. The Iron Duke marches with the Madras army on Poonah.

1807. War declared against the Raja of Travancore. Sir George Barlow Governor of Madras.

1820. Sir Thos. Munroe Governor of Madras.

1839. Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, attacked with paralysis.

1857-58-59. The Madras army remained faithful to the British, and fought gallantly and successfully against the Sepoy rebels.

1859. In Tinnevely the Brahmins, instigated by the Tahsildar, "native collector," and Munsiff, "native judge," began a riot to prevent the funeral of a Christian passing in front of their sacred edifice; the Sepoys fired on them, when upwards of thirty-nine persons were killed.

In the S. part of Travancore the Soodras (Sudras, Nairs) committed outrages on the native Christians, and attempted to make the females adopt the native custom of going naked from the waist upwards; and force was even used to strip the women in public. The chapels in the different missions were burnt by the infuriated populace.

The harbour of Madras fortified.

A large portion (12,000) of the E. I. Co.'s European army take their discharge as offered to them by the Governor-General's proclamation.

1859. Sir C. Trevelyan Governor of Madras.

1860. Sir H. Ward, superseded Sir C. Trevelyan, and dies the same year.

1861. Sir W. Denison, the present Governor, arrives from Melbourne.

The traveller then proceeds to traverse

THE CENTRE DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Which occupies a large section of the Presidency, situated between lat. 11° 30' and 16° 30' N., and long. 78° 30' and 81° E. It is 400 miles long and 50 to 100 broad, and bounded on the N. by the Krishna river, which separates it from the Machilipatnam Collectorate; S. by the Kolerum branch of the Kaveri, dividing it from Trichinapalli and Tanjore; W. by Salem, Kasa, and the Nizam's territory; and on the E. by the Ocean. Its general appearance is low and sandy, interspersed with stunted jungle, and lines of

cocoa-nut and Palmyra palms. The land in the interior is rich and productive, composed of dark loam, but red and gravelly when inferior. It is well-watered by the Ponnar (Pennar) and Palar rivers, which divide it into three equal subdivisions. It contains the Collectorates of N. and S. Arcot, Chengalputt, Guntur, Madras, and Nellore, all of which are minutely described as we pass *en route* across this Presidency. The first portion the traveller passes through is

THE MADRAS COLLECTORATE,

which is subdivided into the following divisions:—Black Town (Muttial Pet, and Peddu Naik's Pet, Chintadripet, St. Thomas, Triplicane, Komaleshwaram Kovil, Nangambakum, Elambur, Vepery, Parsawakam, Nadumbare, Chetput, Perumbur, Vaisarpadi, Erungundam, and Tondiarpet.

Excursions may be taken to Ennoor (Ennur), the Madras Highgate, via Route 24, the Red Hills, the Hamstead of Madras, also per rail to Arcot, Vellore (Velur), Goriattam, and Vaniambaddi (Vaniembaddy, or Waniembaddy), via Route 1.

Boat Excursions to Ennoor (Ennur), per steamer or country boats.

The Chief Attractions in the Madras Presidency may be classed thus:—in

Architecture.—The Arni and Arcot forts, Conjevaru pagodas, Chelambaram pagodas, Dindigal fort and pagoda, Kumbakonam pagoda and lower anicut (anakatt), Madura pagodas, palace and choultry of Trimal Naik, Rameshwaram pagodas, Tanjore (Tanjore) pagodas, Trichinapalli fort and the Upper Anicut.

Picturesque Scenery.—Animallé hills and tobacco and cotton plantations, Merkara (Mercara), and the beautiful scenery of Coorg (Kurg), Raja Chattram with its pagodas, Seringapatam, and Mysore (Maisur), The Western Ghats, Ootacamund and Nilgiri hills, the Falls of Gersappa, and Shiva Samudrum, on the Cauvery.

The Hill Forts of Ambur, Chitradrug, Nandirug, Rayakota, good specimens of formidable native fortresses.

The Cantonments at Bangalur (Bangalore).

The pearl fishery at Tutikorin.

The Tanks. Some of the largest are from 12 to 20 miles in circumference. That of Vizanam, in the Arcot district, has a bund or dam 12 miles long.

THE TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS in this Presidency, unlike those in that of Bombay, are free to all travellers, no fee being required, but their personal expenses must be defrayed by each individually.

OFFICERS' MODE OF TRAVELLING.—The married officers have palanquins for themselves and families, and dhoolies for their servants. If bachelors, they ride on horseback, accompanied by two grooms leading their spare horses, their body servants on tatoes (ponies); bullocks carrying their baggage; camels their orderly books, cash boxes, &c.; elephants with their tents, and bullock hackeries with their dogs and attendants (kutta wallahs). They rise at 2 a.m., strike their tents at 3, commence marching at 4, and reach the next encamping ground at 9 a.m. Travellers adopting this mode can traverse the whole of India at the rate of \$250 per annum,

ROUTE 1.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE, VIA ARCOT,
WANIEMBADDY, NULLAPADDY, COO-
RUMBERPUTTY PASS, AND OSSOOR.

DISTANCE 207½ and 212½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Waniembaddy (Vaniambaddy) per railway	120	0
Naturumpully (Natarampalli)	9	6
Nullapaddy (Mallapaddy)	10	4
Kistnacherry (Krishnagadi)	11	2
Coorumberputty (Kurambapatti)	7	7
Sholagerry (Sholagadi)	9	3
Ossoor (Hossur)	14	1
Yeyibgode	12	3
Bangalore (Bengaluru)	12	0
	207	2

Leave Madras, and proceed through

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ARCOT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Nellore (Nelluru), E. and S.E. by Chingleput (Chengalpattu), S. by the southern division of Arcot and Salem, N.W. by Mysore (Mysuru) and Cuddapah (Kadapa), lies in lat. 12° 22' and 14° 11', long. 78° 17' and 80° 12', has an area of 5,471 square miles, population of 1,458,773, who speak Tamil; is subdivided into the Talooks of Arcot, Chittur, Kadapanattam, Kaveripakkam, Polur, Penmarri, Sholingad, Satgud, Satwadi, Tiruvatur, Tirupari, Tiruvellam, Velur (Vellore), Venkatagadi Kot, and Wandiwash. The country in the S.E. and sea coast is low and level, in the W. and N.W. hilly, has an elevation of 2,550 feet at Cumbaucum Durg, near the N. frontier, which primitive granite mountainous parts produce iron and copper ores. It is watered by the Palar, Poiney, and Soomarmukal rivers, as well as by several large tanks, the chief of which are Cauvery Pak (Kaveripakkam), 8 miles long, and 3 broad, also the Pulicat Lake. In the spring months, during the prevalence of the hot winds, the thermometer stands at 115° to 130° in the shade, and which are often so inimical to mankind and beast that they destroy both, if they are left long exposed to their pernicious influence; everything warps dreadfully, glass cracks, and both the woods and jungle are frequently set on fire by spontaneous combustion, by the intense heat. The S.W. monsoon, which prevails from June to October, is only felt in the Palar freshes; but the N.E., which succeeds it, falls with considerable violence until February, when about 30 inches of rain is the average quantity in this locality. Its export is cotton (the staple commodity), and it yields churcoal, firewood, grain, fish, vegetables, &c. for home consumption. The chief routes across it are from E. to W., Madras, via Arcot to Bangalore; N.E. to S.W., Madras, via Coimbatore (Koyimbatour); and N. to S. Chittoor (Chittur) to Arcot. Its chief towns are Arcot, Chittur, Gurinattam, Nagalapuram, Palmar, Penmarri, Polur, Sholingad, Tirupati, Tiruvellam, Tiruvatur, Valajapet, and Wandiwash. We then reach the Madras Railway Station, situated on the Black Town Esplanade, outside the wall, N., and

lying between it and the suburb of Raysapuram. It stands close to the beach, to which lines lead over, which, after passing the surf, a work of no ordinary labour, and one which was most dexterously performed, all the engines were transported on their transhipment from England. Then take our tickets and enter a well-appointed first-class carriage, most admirably arranged and ventilated; pass the stations of *Perumbudur (Perumbur), 3½ miles; with its extensive railway workshops; *The Red Hills, 4, the Hampstead of Madras, celebrated as a picnic locality, and to which the traveller, when sojourning at Madras, can drive over in a buggy; *Avadi, 5½, *Tinnalur, 5; *Tiruvallur (Trivellore), 8; *Kadam-batur (Cadambatur), 3½; *Chinnamapet, 6½; *Companypet, 9½; *Banavaram, 10½; and ½ miles brings us to the terminus at the large town of

= † § ARCOT (Arkāt).

Territory, the Central Division of the Madras Army. District Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor, (Chittur) 28 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Central Division of the Madras Army. Military Station, cantonments for three regiments, on the N. side of the river; brick barracks; three extensive hospitals. Encamping ground, 2 miles E. Travellers bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 53,471. Houses, 10,042. Branch railways to Bangalore and the Nilgiri hills are rapidly progressing. Refreshment room.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Protestant Church; ruined palace of the Nuwab; Mosques; ruins of the large fort.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—A.D.

1300. Nala Bomma-nayadu and Timma-nayadu erected a stone fort here.
1698. Aurangzib placed a lieutenant over it, as governor.
1712. Saddullah Khan removed his seat of government to this place from Jinji, and took the title of Nuwab of Arcot.
1751. Aug. Here Lord Clive displayed those consummate, skilful, bold, and daring military talents, for which he was so conspicuous, by storming this Fort (which the traveller should not omit minutely inspecting) with a handful of men, when it was held by a large Mussulman force, amidst a most terrific storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which so completely paralysed the enemy that they fled and left it to its chivalrous captor.
1751. Nov. The Mussulman force, together with that of Rajah Sahib (son of the celebrated Chunda Sahib), besieged this place for fifty days, but was obliged to abandon it, owing to the indomitable courage and bravery of Lord Clive, who not only here gained the esteem of the S. boys (who here actually solicited their leader to give the European troops the rice, while they lived on the gruel drained therefrom) whom he commanded, but laid the basis upon which was firmly established the East India Company's power and government which ruled India so successfully until 1859, when it became vested in the British Government.
1758. M. Lally captured it through treachery.

A.D.
1760. Col. Coote retook it.

Hyder Ali held it when he invaded the Karnatak (Carnatic).

This large and well fortified city, celebrated in the Indian wars of the 18th century, is one of the hottest places in India, although it is situated on an elevated spot on the right bank of the Palar river, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and quite dry in the hot season. We then continue our journey by the Iron King to *Trivullem (Trivellam), 8; and $\frac{7}{8}$ miles brings us to the large station of

= + § VELLORE (Vellur).

Civil Authority, Resident Writer, Collector at Chittur. Military Station, 1 regiment always stationed here. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Barracks, large and commodious; hospital; powder magazine, surrounded by a deep, wide, solid rock ditch, filled with alligators. Fort, has a large stone-battlemented rampart, embattled, round-towered structure, in which stands the Protestant Church, as also other fortresses, on the three lofty summits of the place. Encamping ground. Climate extremely sultry, caused by the radiation from the hills, but nevertheless it is considered healthy. Refreshment-room. Railway Tariff, &c., see Time Tables.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRICTIONS.—The Pagoda, a magnificent edifice, dedicated to Krishna, elaborately sculptured with a representation of the frolics of that Deity with milkmaids (gopis), and also a figure of Nandi (Siva's bull-guired servitor). The gateway is adorned with beautifully executed figures of the celebrated Rama, King of Oude, Harman and his Chiefs. The interior apartment is supported by carved stone pillars. Facing the gateway are several other Pagodas.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.
1500. Erected by Narsingh, Raja of Vidyanagar (Vijayanagar, Beejanungur), as his temporary residence.

1677. Sivaji captured it after a siege of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months.

1798. Tipoo Sahib's sons were confined here in the palaces in the public square, but they were removed to the Bengal Presidency, owing to a mutiny of the 1st and 2nd regiments of native troops (Slephas, Sepoys, which took place here, in

1806, when Col. Fancourt, three officers, and 112 privates were massacred. It took place owing to some innovations having been made in the costume of those troops, and Tipu's family being confined in the fort and palaces.

Col. Gillespie quelled it, but 400 of the rebels, three native officers, fourteen non-commissioned officers, and several privates were tried, found guilty, and executed.

This place stands on the Patar river, crossing which is very tedious, owing to the quantity of deep sand in its bed. Thence, continuing our route, pass Verinchipuram, $\frac{7}{8}$ with its large temple, and we soon reach the station of

= § GOORIATTUM (Guriattam), $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Refreshment Room. Pass the large village of

= + § PULLICOONDAH (Palikonda), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile,

So called from the image of Raghunath (Vishnu's form) in the Pagoda, which is represented in that position. Encamping ground, E., situated on the

bank of the Uggrum river, here 200 yards wide. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Shops, 20.

ATTRACTION.—The large pagoda within the fort, which, as well as the latter structure, should be visited. Then pass on to the large station of

= + § TOTALAM (Totalum), $\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

Bad encamping ground, E. Two bazaars. Houses, 40. Thence proceed to the large town of

= + § AMBOORPETT (Amburpet).

Encamping ground, N.E. large and sandy. Bazaars, well supplied. Refreshment room. Houses 1,000. Shops, 40. It carries on a good trade by the Labbe class. Productions.—Sugar, ghee (clarified butter), chillies, &c., all transported to Madras.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

The ruins of a fort, on a hill, near the Tanks, deserve notice.

Thence we proceed across a superb bridge erected over the Palar river, and at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles reach the handsome terminus of the large town of

= + § WANIEMBADDY (Vaniambaddi).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem. Encamping ground, E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station (Resident Writer). Refreshment room.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Branch and main line railways in progress to Bangalore (Bengalur), Nilgiri Hills, Ballari (Bellary), Poonah (Puna), and Bombay, are rapidly progressing. Branch road to Tripatur (Tripatoor).

ATTRICTIONS.—The Temples of Ishwara and Vishnu.

This place stands on the Palar river, here wide but shallow. Now the traveller leaves the railway, and must proceed to the Post-Office, to have a Dāk laid on for his journey; entering which, he crosses the Palar river, and proceeds along a good made road, across a country densely covered with beautiful palm trees, with hills in the distance, and we enter

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Which is situated in lat. $8^{\circ} 5'$ and 12° , long. $76^{\circ} 12'$ and $79^{\circ} 56'$, and bounded on the N. by South Arcot (Arkut), Mysore (Malsur), and South Malabar; on the S.E. and W. by the Ocean. It is triangular in shape, with the land towards Mysore at the base, and Cape Comorin (Komorin) the apex. The Western Ghats extend across it from N. to S., and divide it into two unequal parts, viz., on the W. Tiruvankodu (Travancore), with the remaining portion of the division on the E. It is subdivided into the following Collectorate, viz.:

1. KOIMBATUR (Coimbatore), which contains 15 Talooks, viz.; Andur, Chakragari, Cheyur, Danaikenkote, Dharapuram, Karur, Kangiam, Kormbar, Kolligal, Nilgiris, Paladam, Paluchi, Perandure, Satyamangalam, Virud.

2. MADURA, which contains eight Talooks, viz.: Iyampalli, Madakolam, Mailur, Nellikote, Ramgadi, Tenkarre, Tirumangalam, Tondikomba.

3. TANJUR (Tanjore), which contains 16 Talooks, viz.: Kivalur, Kottalam, Kodavasei, Kumbhakonam, Manarandi, Myavaram, Nazeellam, Papaasam, Pattukota, Peralem, Shealli, Tiruvadi, Tranquetar, Tiruvalur, Tirupundi, Valangamam.

4. **SALEM**, which contains 14 Talooks, viz.: Ahtur, Denkenkota, Dharampuri, Krishnagadi, Namkal, Parmatti, Razipuri, (Raizeppoor), Salem, Shankaidurg, Tirupattur, Tengarakota, Trichengod, Womalar.

5. **TINEVELLI** which contains 13 Talooks, viz.: Brahmadasa, Nagunari, Nelhambalam, Paachamal, Shankarakoil, Sharmadevi, Srivarguntam, sator, Shrivalliputur, Tenkashi, Valur, Vedrugramam, Uttapaadaram.

6. **TRICHINAPALLI**, which contains eight talooks, viz.: Aryalur, Konad, Laligudi, Museri, Torur, Vittikatti, Valkondapuram, Wudirappallam, and the

7. **INDEPENDENT NATIVE STATE OF TRAVANCORE** (Tiruvankoda), which contains 32 Talooks, viz.: Alangud, Amballappuli, Agastheshwar, Chengannur, Cahaganaberi, Kakkolam, Kolam (Quilon), Kurnagappalli, Kurtipappalli, Kotarakare, Knuatur, Kottiam, Kunatnad, Mavalikere, Minachel, Muattunallu, Maliankalam, Neyattenkare, Nedduvenkad, Pathanapuram, Piravay, Parraur, Perambalur, Quilon, Shernankil, Shertalle, Shengkotta, Tova, Trivandram, Tiruvalla, Toduwala, Vellavenkod, Vyekam, Yeranil, and Yaitthmanur, all minutely described as we proceed *en route* through this Presidency. And we also enter

THE SALEM DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N. by Mysore and N. Arcot, E. by N. and S. Arcot, S. and S.E. by Trichinopoly, S.W. by Coimbatore, and W. by that Collectorate and Mysore. It lies in lat. $11^{\circ} 2'$ and $12^{\circ} 54'$, long. $77^{\circ} 32'$ and 79° , has an area of £.20 square miles, population, 1,195,377, and produces a net revenue of £201,641. The W. part, which consists of the following ranges, viz.: Juvenaddy, E. of the Bar-mahal, Sheewaroy, near Salem, Patchamally in Ahtur, Collemally and shendamungalum ranges, is very hilly, its greatest altitude being 6,000 feet. It is watered by the Cauvery, Tyromany, and Palar rivers. several tanks and wells, the water in the latter is *brackish*. Its productions are teak, sandal, and black woods, carbonate of magnesia (procured five miles from Salem), iron ore (in the S.), three descriptions of cotton (Bourbon, Nankin, and American), coffee, sugar, indigo, and tobacco. Thence pass on to Gowindapuram (Gowindapuram), §; cross the Cullaur (Kallar) nullah to *Necondy* (Nekundi), 2½; pass **Kaitondaputtoo* (Kaitondapattu), 2½; cross a nullah to **Pullatoo* (Pallatur), 2½; re-cross the Cullaur nullah to §*Naturampalli* (Naturumpully); travellers' bungalow; bazaars; encamp ground, N. on the bank of the river; thence proceed along a sandy road through the bed of the above river; pass **Cutawoor* (Kutawur), 1½; cross a nullah to **Mullapully* (Mallapalli), 2½, also over two nullahs to **Nandibundi* (Nandibundi), 1½; cross four nullahs to **Kishnumpully* (Kishnampatti), 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to **Mullapaddy* (Mullapaddi); encamping ground, E., opposite the travellers' bungalow, §, which pass or leave, and proceed along a sandy road across a level country, with hills in the distance; cross the **Burgoor* (Bargur) river, and pass the hamlets of **Burgoor* (Bargur), §, and **Mandaipully* (Mandaipulli), 1½; cross three nullahs to **Cundicoorum* (Kandikuppam), 2; also over two nullahs to **Worapum* (Worapam), 2; **Counumpully* (Katnampatti), 3; and we enter

THE CEDED DISTRICT DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Tunga Bhadra river, and divides it from the Nizam's Dominions, S.

by the N. division of Arcot and part of Mysore, E. by the Collectorates of Nellore (Nellur) and Guntur (Guntur), and W. by Mysore. In form it resembles a triangle, the base being towards Guntur, and the two sides on the N.W. form the apex just beyond Ballari (Bellary). The entire division has a population of 2,754,710, and yields a net revenue of 620,740£, constitutes the table land between the Eastern and Western Ghats, slopes from the W. and N.W. down to the E., has an average elevation of 1,400 feet; but at Karnul (Kurnool) and Kadapa (Cuddapah); its altitude is respectively 900 and 500 feet. The entire district is bare, and almost treeless, and the climate extremely dry. It is divided into the following Collectorates, viz.:

1. **BALLARI** (Bellary), which contains 17 Talooks (Taluts), viz.: Ahwani (Adoni), Anantapur, Ballari (Bellary) Dharmavaram, Gulliani, Gutti, Harpanhalli, Hoven Hadgalli, Kudligi, Kompli, Kodegonda, Madagasiva, Panchapalem, Pennagonda, Raidrug, Taudiputri, Yadaki.

2. **KADAPA** (Cuddapah) which contains 14 Talooks, viz.: Badwei, Channur, Chitwel, Dupad, Durur, Guramkola, Jammalmadugu, Koolgunt, Kamalapur, Kambam, Madanpully, Pullivendala, Rachoti, and Sidhavat.

3. **KARNUL** (Kurnool) which contains 8 Talooks, viz.: Ahtur, Dhone, Chagalmarri, Gudur, Nandial, Nandikotkur, Paniam, and Sirwel, all minutely described as we pass through them *en route* across this Presidency; we then enter

THE KURNOOL (Karnul, Kamnur Nagar), DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N. by the Toongabudra (Tunga Bhadra) and Kistnah rivers, which divides it from the Nizam's Dominions. E. and S. by Cuddapah (Kadapa) and W. by Ballari (Bellary). It lies in lat. $14^{\circ} 55'$ and $16^{\circ} 15'$, lon. $77^{\circ} 47'$ and $74^{\circ} 15'$, is 110 miles long from N.E. to S.E., and 80 broad, has an area of 3,278 square miles, population of 273,190, a great portion of which are Pathans, the representatives of the celebrated Muhammadan chiefs who overrun Hindustan, a polite, cruel, brave race, particularly addicted to sporting, excellent horsemen, but extremely bigoted in their religious tenets, and evince great animosity to all individuals professing a different creed; and yields a net revenue of 85,778£. It is a non-regulation district.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1752. The Nizam's brother (Salabat Jung) stormed Kurnool, and put all the garrison and inhabitants to the sword.

Munawir Khan his son, succeeded, and in 1790, sent a cavalry force under Alif Khan (his son) to join Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam.

1838. The Nawab, Ghulam Rasul Khan was suspected by the Indian Government of holding communication with the Amirs of Sind, and of accumulating a vast quantity of warlike stores. He declined to give any explanation of his conduct. A force under Lieut. Col. Dyer, was despatched against him which he attacked, when his Rohilla mercenaries were cut to pieces, and he himself taken prisoner and sent to Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli).

There he attended the Mission Chapel several times, but as he returned from such one day, he was killed by a retainer, but whether out of revenge, or for fear lest he should become a Christian, is unknown.

A.D. The E. I. Co. granted his son Uluf Khan the pension (1,000*l.* per annum) which his father had received, and which he enjoyed until his demise, in

1848, when this family became extinct.

1851. The whole of this district was visited by a terrific storm, which washed away most of the irrigation works, and destroyed many human lives.

We soon enter

THE KISTNAGHERY TALOOK.

Which contains about 12,268 inhabitants, and soon arrive in sight of a curious Conical Rock, on which stands, visible at a considerable distance off, the Krishnagadi Fort, erected on a very steep, bare, and almost perpendicular rock, having an elevation of 100 feet, within which are several reservoirs of excellent water, at the base of which lies the village of

§ KISTNAGHERY (Krishnagadi), 1½ mile.

Travellers' bungalow; Tappal station; encamping ground, 1½ mile E. Tank and river, both well supplied.

DAWS to Kurnool, 23 miles S. W.

Thence proceed along a good made road, leading across a level country, interspersed with rocky hills; pass the Branch Road to *Byacottah* (Byacottah), ½; *Alingaram* (Ullinguram), 2½; *Bandarpully* (Bandarpalli), 1½; *Kolpully* (Kolpatti), ½; then cross the Chikkahalla river to *Coorumbepully* (Kurambapatti), 7½; travellers' bungalow; houses, 20; wells and river, well supplied; thence the road begins to ascend the Eastern Ghats, which divide the table land of Mysore (Mausur), from the Karnatak (Carnatic), we then enter The Pass, ½; which is about 2 miles long, and proceed along a sandy made road, across a level cultivated country, interspersed with abrupt rocky hills, pass *Maimulkye* (Maimalle), ½; cross the *Chemmalpalliam* (Chemmulpallium) river; and we then enter

The MAISUR (Mysore) DIVISION of the MADRAS ARMY,

Which extends from lat. 11° and 15° N. : long 74° and 71° 40' E., is bounded on the N. W. by Dharwar and Goa, N. E. and E. by the ceded Districts, S. by South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatour, Travancore; it has an area of 44,666 square miles, thus partitioned, viz.:—Mysore, 30,886; Malabar, 6,000; and Kanara, 7,720 miles, has a population of 3,460,696 (fully described in the *Hand-Book* to Bombay—Route 217, which also contains minute details of this division)—is of irregular shape, the W. side straight, but the limits of the other parts being a curiously formed zigzag. It is divided into the following Collectorate, viz.:—

1. **ASTAGRAM** (Mysore), which contains 25 Taluks, viz.:—*Akkirupa*, *Arkaigod*, *Astagram* *Maisur*, *Astagram* *Pattan*, *Banawar*, *Bajhir*, *Chamrajnagar*, *Chennai-pattams*, *Hasan*, *Harnahalli*, *Gandapet*, *Kikairi*, *Maisur*, *Maharajdurg*, *Manzurabad*, *Malwally*, *Mandiam* *Madur*, *Nagamangalam*, *Narsipur*, *Nanjendog* *Puttan*, *Astagram*, *Periapattam*, *Thalkad*, *Yadathore*, *Yagalavenkotta*.

2. **BENGALUR** (Bengalore), which contains 22 Taluks, viz.:—*Ambajirug*, *Annaikall*, *Bengalur*, *Bait-manglam*, *Chikkahalapur*, *Chennapatnam*, *Clostep*, *Davanahalli*, *Doddaballapur*, *Goribednur*, *Gudibanda*, *Gowalkerepalliam*, *Hoskote*, *Huluridurg*, *Kolar*

Kankanahalli, *Mantri*, *Mubogal*, *Maulur*, *Nellavangiam*, *Srinivasapur*, *Sillagutta*.

3. **CHITRADURG**, which contains 18 Taluks, viz.:—*Budizal*, *Chitradurg*, *Chikkanaikenhalli*, *Davengali*, *Dodderi*, *Hirur*, *Honiwalli*, *Hosdurg*, *Kankuppa*, *Kortagadi*, *Kadub*, *Kungal*, *Mulkalmuru*, *Madgañi*, *Pangad*, *Sirah*, *Tumkur*, *Turuvukerre*.

4. **MALABAR**, which contains 17 talooks, viz.:—*Betatnad*, *Calicut* (Kolikod), *Cherakal*, *Chaughat*, *Cochin* *Anjengo*, *Ernad* *Kawal*, *Kartanad*, *Karambranan*, *Kutnad*, *Kucchi*, *Anjutenga*, *Kotiam*, *Nedinganad*, *Palghat*, *Shermed*, *Temalpuram*, *Walu-vanad*.

5. **KANARA** (Canara) was transferred to Bombay in 1862.

Then cross a nullah to **Oodanoor* (Udamur), 2; cross the *Chinna Yairoo* (Chinna Yaira, *Chinna Hurry*) river, which rises about 4 miles S. W. of *Chittel Droog*, flows N.E. through the districts of Mysore and Bellary, and falls into the *Hugry*, which unites with the *Toongbadura* (Tungabhadra) in lat. 14° 56', long. 77° 7', to **Bullooattimminhalli* (Baluattimminhalli), 1½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Golalahully* (Golalahalli), 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to

§ SHOLOGADI (Sholagerry).

Territory, the Mysore division of the Madras Army, District, Salem. Encamping ground W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Houses, 100.

Thence, along a sandy road, interspersed with ascents and descents; pass through a cultivated but jungly and hilly country; proceed to **Cooroparadahully* (Guruparadahalli), 2; **Conairipully* (Coneripalli), 1½; encamping ground; then cross the **Kaiticum* nullah, (Kaitikan halta), to **Kamandody* (Kamandudi), 1½; then proceed across the *Ramachandrabahalla*; also 6 nullahs to **Pendapully* (Pendapalli), 3½; then cross the **Bangloor* (Baglur) river to **Coopatunhalli* (Kupatanhalli), 1½; pass **Alsagram* (Alsagram), 1½; *Hossurpeta* (Ossoor Peta), 1½; and we then enter the town of

§ OSSOOR (Ossoor, "New Town," Hosur, Hossur).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army, District Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station (Resident Writer). Remount Depot, or Government Stud, at which the average cost of breeding horses is less than in that of Bombay.

Thence proceed along a good made road, between 9 and 10 p.m., either with a good set of bearers, who occupy five hours in carrying the traveller to *Bengalur* (Bengalore), or he may drive there, as there is an excellent carriage road; pass **Mocondapully* (Mukondapalli), 2½ miles; *Juzawaddy* (Juzawadi) 1½; and we soon afterwards enter

THE MYSORE (Mausur) DISTRICT,

Fully described in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay* (Route 213).

Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Bengalur District. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore (Bengalur).

Pass also a low, hilly, jungly district, interspersed with gradual ascents, to *Uttinully*, 1 mile; the *Remount Depot*, *Junction Road*, ½ (the Depot lies 7½ miles

beyond): **Kotoorpolliam* (Koturpalliam), 1½; **Perumalpalli* (Permaulpully), 2½; and 3½ miles brings us to § *Yebbagode*; traveller's bungalow; bazaar; encamping ground, S.E.; tank well supplied; thence proceed through an undulating country to **Condappa* (Koudappa) *Agraharam*, 2½; **Timmasamudrum* (Timmasamoodrum), 2½; **Brahmanpalli* (Bonunpully), 2½; **Muddavallun* (Maddawalam), 1; **Coopasamoodrum* (Kupasamudrum), 3½; and 1 mile farther brings us to the Main Guard of the Cantonment of the town of

=† BANGALORE (Bengalur).

185 miles from Madras, 71 from Seringapatam.

Territory, Mysore Division of Madras Army. **Civil Authority**, Resident Superintendent. **Military Authority**, Officer Commanding Division.

Population, about 70,000.

Refreshment station. A branch from the main line of the Madras railway terminates here.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—Church of England. Church Missionary. Wesleyan. London Missionary. Stations.

Bangalore is the principal town of the district, and the head quarters of the Military Force of Mysore. It is situated on a high but bare granite or gneiss ridge, about 3,000 feet above the sea, and enjoys, therefore, a very healthy and agreeable climate. The temperature is remarkably equal and moderate, varying from 68° to 90°. "I am charmed with Bangalore (says the Authoress of *Letters from Madras*), and hope it will do us all a great deal of good. The climate at this time of year (October) is delightful, equal to any in Europe. For the first two or three days there was a good deal of fog, but it has now cleared away, and all is so clear, cool, and bright that it is quite a pleasure to feel one's self breathing. The early mornings, especially, are as pleasant as anything I can imagine. They have all the sweetness and freshness of an English summer. The air smells of hay and flowers, instead of ditches, dust, fried oil, curry, and onions, which are the best of the Madras smells. There are superb dahlias grown in the gardens, and to-day I saw a real, staring, full-blown hollyhock, which was like meeting an old friend from England, instead of the tuberoses, pomegranates, &c., I have been accustomed to see for the last two years. We have apples, pears, and peaches, and I really should know them all one from another, though, it must be confessed, there is a considerable family likeness, strongly reminding us of a potato. Still they look like English fruit; and the boys bring baskets of raspberries for sale which are very like blackberries. The English children are quite fat and rosy, and wear shoes and stockings." Flowers and vegetables of every description are abundant.

The town is pretty well built for a native town, and is inclosed by a mud-wall and a ditch, with a bamboo fence. Cotton and silk goods are manufactured here, and at one time 5,000 looms were employed. The Bazaar is well supplied. There are several Brahman Temples in a handsome but peculiar style.

The Fort is an oval structure, strongly built, and fortified with round towers. It was dismantled by its owner, Tippon Sahib, but restored again, in 1802, by the Rajah of Mysore, and occupied by the English force till the erection of the Cantonments in 1809. There is a Pagoda, built in a grotesque and curious mixture of the Hindoo and Moorish styles of architecture. Confused as they appear, a certain regularity may be observed in these styles upon close examination and comparison. The extensive gardens, laid

out by Hyder and Tippon, are divided into square plots, separated by walks and ornamental cypress trees. The plots are filled with herbs and fruit trees, a distinct square for each kind of plant, one for roses, one pomegranates, and so on. Here is Tippon's Palace, built of mud, including the seraglio, &c. It adjoins the pettah, or native town. "The English ladies told me this pettah was a horrid place—quite native, and advised me never to go into it, so I went next day, of course, and found it most curious—really quite native. It is crammed with inhabitants, like bees in a hive. At first I thought my beavers could scarcely be able to make their way through the crowd of men, women, children, and monkeys, which thronged the street. The ground was covered with shops, all spread out in the dirt; the monkeys were scrambling about in all directions, jumping, chattering, and climbing all over the roofs of the houses, and up and down the doorposts—hundreds of them; the children quarrelling, screaming, laughing, and rolling about in the dust—hundreds of them, too—in good imitation of the monkeys; the men smoking, quarrelling, chatting, and bargaining; the women covered with jewels, gossiping at their doors, with screams at each other, that set my teeth in edge, and one or two that were very industrious, painting their door-steps instead of sweeping them; and native music, to crown the whole. Landing at Naples is nothing to it."—*Letters from Madras*.

The Cantonment for the troops is two miles east of the Fort, and is one of the best in India. It extends 23 miles east and west, and is one mile broad, being fixed on the slope of the ridge. The Horse barracks are within a walled enclosure, and consist of eight brick ranges, 126 feet apart, each 224 feet long by 43 broad, and one storey high. There are also European Infantry barracks for 800 men, huts for native troops, and officers' bungalows, in well-stocked compounds.

The Race Course to the S.E., is one mile and a half in circuit.

"There are fire-places in most of the houses, and no punkahs in any of them. It is altogether very pleasant, but a queer place,—a sort of cross bred between the watering places of every country in the world. Ladies going about dressed to every pitch of distraction they can invent, with long curls which the heat would not allow for an hour elsewhere, and warm close bonnets with flowers hanging in and out of them, like queens of the May; black niggers, naked or not, as suits their taste; an English church, a heathen pagoda, botanical garden, public ball-rooms, English shops and Parsee merchants, all within sight of each other; elephants and horses walking together in pleasant company over a great green plain in front of our house, where the soldiers exercise; European soldiers and Sepoys meeting at every step; an evening promenade where people take good brisk walks at an English pace, and chirp like English sparrows, while a band of blackies play 'God Save the Queen,' and call it the 'general salute.'"

From its central position, with routes passing through it in every direction, Bangalore is well situated for trade to every part of the S. of India, and has dealings in salt, sugar, betel-nut, spices, metals, dye-stuffs, silk, cotton, &c., many of which are imported for consumption or manufacture. The silk goods are of a rich texture. Cotton spinning is carried on entirely by the women, who take the produce to market for sale to the weavers.

Bangalore was always a place of some importance. The present fort was begun by a descendant of Kempe Gaud, an adventurer of the 16th century, from whose family it was wrested by another chief.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

A.D. 1687. Shabji, the father of the celebrated Sivaji took it, Venkaji his son, held and sold it to Chik Deo, Rajah of Mysore, but never received the price (30,000*l.*), as Aurangzeb's general, Kasim Khan, captured, and sold it for that sum to the above-named Prince.

1753. The Raja of Mysore granted it in fief to Haidar Ali, who considerably improved it.

1790. Lord Cornwallis captured it from Tipu Sahib.

1792. It was restored to that prince, and the fortifications partly dismantled.

The traveller ca. if he prefer it, proceed direct from Madras, via Dāk, in which case the distance is 212 miles, and the route is as follows, viz., Madras to

§ PUNAMALLE (Poonamallee), 12½ miles.

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. This town, in the district of Chingleput, is a Military station and dépôt for troops of the line, having Barracks for 500 men, about a quarter of a mile from the Old Fort. It is reckoned healthy. Hence it is 6½ miles to Chambrambakam Tank, which is 16 miles round, and was made by damming up the Chernaati and other rivers. In Buchanan's time it supplied as many as 32 villages. The next place is

§ SRI-PERUMBUDUR (Sri-permatara, Sree-permadoor), 13 miles.

Temple, large and worth inspection. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

*Pile Chattram, 10½. The Inn of *Vira-Permal*, Pile, so named, after Sir Charles Oakley's *Dubash*, "head servant" of that name.

*Raja Chattram, 4; encamping ground, 100 yards E.; large tank; shops, 16; travellers' bungalow.

*Balchelli Chattram (Pul-Chetti-Chattram), 10½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 100 yards W.; tanks, well supplied.

*Dund, 2, the last hamlet of the Jagir, as granted to the British by the Nuwab of the Karnatak (Carnatic), in 1750.

§ WACHERI CHATTRAM (Uch-Cheri), 16 miles.

With its handsome tank, having its sides lined with cut granite to resemble steps. Travellers' bungalow. 16 ps. 8.

§ KAVERIPAK.

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Tank, 8 miles long and 3 broad, and considered as one of the finest in Southern India, and 9½ miles beyond stands the town of

=§ ARCOT (Arcat), described above; pass the junction of the *Chittoor* (Chittur) *Road*, 13½; and ½ mile beyond the town we enter

=§ VELLORE (Velur), described above; thence pass on to § *Pelikonda*, 12½; § *Totaim*, 1½; *Ambarpet* (Amboorpet), 9½; and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

=§ VANIAMBADDI, which four places are described above, and thence proceed via Route 1, to the town of Bangalore (Bangalore, Route 1).

ROUTE 2.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE (BENGALUR), VIA ARCOT (ARKAT), CHITTOOR (CHITTUR), PULMANAIR, COLAR (KOLAR), AND OOSCOTAH (HOSKOTA).

DISTANCE, 203½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Arcot, via Route 1, either per rail or dāk.....	70	5
Sairkad (Saircad).....	9	7½
Narharipeta (Nurhuripettah).....	8	0
Chittoor (Chittur).....	9	4
Baireepully (Bairipalli).....	6	7
Vencatagerry (Venkatagadi).....	7	6
Pulmanair (Palmaner).....	11	3
Murrunkoolapilly (Marunakulapilly).....	9	3
Kuppulnadd-goo (Kappalnadagau).....	12	1
Uliya Tambahully (Alya Tambahali).....	13	0
Kolar (Colar).....	8	6
Belloor (Bellur).....	10	6
Moogoobala (Mugubala).....	7	3
Ooscotah (Cotacotah, Hoskota, Kota, Kotah).....	7	6
Kistnarajapooram (Krishnarajapuram).....	8	1
Bangalore (Bengalur) Cantonment.....	6	7
	208	1½

Leave Madras (Route 1), and then proceed *via* that route, per rail or dāk, to =§ Arcot, 70½ (Route 1); thence pass in a N.W. direction the *Branch Road* to Chittoor (Chittur), 1; proceed along a good made road; cross 3 nullahs to *Nursingapooram (Narsingapuram), 3; then along an open, flat, uncultivated district, cross the *Poinay (Poine) river, here 4 fathoms wide, by a new bridge; pass *Trivellum (Trivellam); travellers' bungalow, 1½; *Poodumootoor (Pudumootur) 3½; *Saircad (Sairkad), 1½; wells and tank amply supplied; *Musturkupa, 1½; *Chinna Bomasmudram, 1½; cross a nullah to Timappali, 1½; also 4 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to *Nurhuripettah; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.W.; thence proceed along a hilly country; pass *Chemalappaly (Chimalapalli), 1; *Mootoorpully (Mutkurpalli), 1; then cross the Dumagats (Doomagoonta) Ghat; *Annappilly (Annappali), 2; *Gungusagarum (Gangasagarum) ½; Reddigoota (Reddigoota), 1; *Greempettah (Greempeta), 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ CHITTOOR (Chittur).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot, of which it is virtually the capital. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station, head quarters of 200 sepoy. Encamping ground, 2 miles on the Madras side. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Compounds principally inhabited by the Civil and Military Officers.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

This town is surrounded by a ditch of stagnant water, and stands on the S. side of the Puni river, a tributary of the Palar, the banks and bed of which are very slimy and, when dried up, cause a most terrible malaria; it is 400 yards wide in the monsoon,

but soon afterwards dwindles away to a small rivulet. It is a hot place, about 1,000 feet above the sea level, with the thermometer sometimes up to 140°; the average range is between 50° and 100°. It is the seat of a judicial establishment, and has a well-regulated gaol, with two forts, and a large tank. The houses are commodious and well arranged.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1781. Haider Ali captured this place from the British after destroying the whole garrison, which consisted of one battalion of troops.

Thence proceed along a good made road, leading across a hilly country; pass **Sangarpully* (Sangarpalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Veruwarum* (Veruwarum), $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Newna river, here 110 yards wide; pass **Vurragapully* (Varagapalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moodoreddipully* (Madureddipalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Baipreully* (Baipralli), $\frac{3}{4}$; bazaar at Maunsunoodrum; encamping ground N. Thence along a good made road, leading across an undulating rocky country; pass **Goonulcuttamunjee* (Ganalkattamanji), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nulliswappully* (Nallasantapalli); cross 3 nullahs to **Dundooovarapully* (Danduwari-palli), $\frac{1}{2}$; also 1 nullah to **Bungarazoopallium* (Bungarazupallam), $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ VENCATAGHERRY (Venkatagadi).

Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east. Travellers' bungalow.

Thence along a good hard road, across an undulating rocky district; cross a nullah to **Balamagoolopully* (Balamagapalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Baltijapully* (Baltijapalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mooglee* (Mugli); travellers' bungalow, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah and commence to traverse the easy **Mooglee* (Mugli) Pass, $\frac{3}{4}$, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; thence proceed to **Yellumpully* (Yellampully), $\frac{3}{4}$; **Madigapully* (Madigalli); and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ PULLAMANAIREE (Pulmanair, Pulmaner).

Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor, 28 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, E. and W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Elevation, 2,312 feet above the sea, and 1,200 higher than Chittoor. Climate very salubrious. Sanatorium for the residents at Chittur, as the temperature is 8° less than at that place, the nights cool, and the morning air invigorating.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a hilly district, covered with trees; pass **Nellagootapully* (Nellagutalpalli), $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a bridged stream to **Maraganmappully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Macilli Arayaram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Guvinchettipully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Putticonda*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Punnamakootully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we enter the

CEDED DISTRICT MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY (Route 1), as also

THE CUDDAPAH (Cudappa, Kadapa, or Kurpa) DISTRICT,

which is bounded on the N. by the Kurnool and Guntur; E. by Guntur and Nellore; S.E. by N. Arcot; S.W. by Mysore; and W. by Bellary. It lies in lat. 13° 12' and 16° 19'; long., 77° 52' and 79° 48';

has an area of 13,298 miles; population of 1,451,921, chiefly Mussulmans and Hindoos of the Brahman caste, who speak Canarese. It is subdivided into 14 Talooks "divisions" (see *Ceded Districts*, Route 1), and has a net Revenue of £250,245. It is a juncture, intricate and mountainous district, having a maximum elevation of 3,500 feet; and the plains an altitude of 1,182 feet, the principal ridges of which are the Nulla-Mulla, which extends S. by E., passes Cummam Cuddapah, then inclines S.W. to Bakrapetty, where it is divided into two ranges, one of which (3,500 feet) proceeds S.E. to the Hill Shrine of Tripetty, and the other branches W., joins another range which rises near the Toombudda river; then extends semicircularly, passes Bungunpully and Ghooty; proceeds S.E. to Gundicotha, where it is intersected by a very curious chasm, with sides 20 feet high, through which the Pennar river flows. Luca Mulla to the E., and Gurrucondah and Punganor to the S. The formation is primitive, overlaid with sandstone, the matrix of most of the Golconda diamonds, which lies on deep blue-coloured limestone, intermixed with veins of greenstone. Its chief productions are iron, lead, copper, diamonds, the mines of which have been already sufficiently worked to test their productiveness, teak, black-wood, coconut, date, palm, palmyra, babul, min, and bamboo trees; rice, bajra, jowar, chenna, dhall, wheat, oil seeds, sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, kusum, cotton, sugar, grain, mangoes, tamarinds, plantains, watermelons, guavas, peaches, limes, citrons, jack, grapes, pomegranates, &c. The manufactures are muslins, blankets, indigo dyes, gold and silver ornaments, pottery, salt, sulphate, and carbonate of soda, cotton piece goods, coarse woollens, and silk fabrics. The chief routes are S.E. to N.W. from Madras to Bellary, via Cuddapah. S. to N. Cuddapah Cantonment to Hyderabad, via the Murkundah Pass. E. to W., Nellore to the Cuddapah Cantonment, N.E. to S.W., Cuddapah Cantonment to Bangalore. It contains the towns of Badwell, Chitwell, Jamaladugur, Kambam (Cumbam), Kadapa (the capital), Kolligutta, Kamalapur, Kadiri, Madanpalli, Markapur, Poddatur, Rachoti, Sidavat, Valpadi. It forms the Eastern Division of the Ceded Districts, and is well watered by the N. Pennar, which receives the Chitravati, Panpugnee, Chittair, Kundaar, Sugglair, all of which are considerable streams in the monsoons, but dried up in the hot season. There are three seasons:—1st, the cool, which begins in October (at the end of which the N.E. monsoon commences with violent thunder and most vivid lightning, and terminates in November) and ends in February. Thermometer 77° to 89°. 2nd, the hot and dry, which begins in February (when it becomes too sultry to remain in the open air, after 8 a.m.; then the crops are gathered. In March the country is quite burnt up. During April it becomes very sultry, but in May the heat reaches its climax) and ends about the beginning of June. 3rd, the S.W. monsoon begins early in June, and commences with terrific thunderstorms and a W. wind, and continues until September, but the average fall of rain is not very great. The temperature generally averages 98° in the shade; great heat prevails in the day, and an oppressive closeness at night, which renders the climate hostile to Europeans. Tigers, bears, leopards, jackals, foxes, hares, elk, antelopes, hogs, wolves, hyenas, mongoose squirrels, monkeys, porcupines, eagles, vultures, hawks, paroquets, doves, pea and jungle fowls, partridges, florikins, plovers, snipes, quails, bustards, storks, herons, gulls, wild ducks, geese, teal, pelicans, tortoises (both from water and shelled), alligators, iguanas, chameleons, lizards, cobra de capellos, whip, rock, and green

snakes, honey bees, silkworms, lac insects, &c., abound.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

A.D. Held by the Chitwel chiefs under the Rajas of Vijayanagar.

1589. Captured by Muhammad Kull Kutb Shah, king of Golkonda.

Mir Jumlah (Vizier of Golkonda) undertook an expedition into the Balaghat and Carnatic, and left Neknam Khan to govern Chinnur Talook, who annexed Badwel, Jammalamadugu, Gandikot, Kambam, and Sidhavat.

He founded a Mussulman city at Cuddapah, first called Nekan, Neknamabad (Kadapa Kood), on the site of Mir Jumlah's encampment.

1750. The Nuwab of Kadapa became a party to the assassination of the Nizam Nazir Jang.

1772. Haidar (Hyder) Ali captured it, and had the Nuwab Halim Khan taken to Seringapatam, where it is supposed he was killed.

1792. It was ceded to the Nizam, who, in

1800, ceded it, together with Bellary (Ballari), to the British.

1848. The whole mass of the population rose into open rebellion on account of the contemplated alteration in the rights of the landed property; such however, was soon put down, and upon a slight modification being made, tranquillity was entirely restored.

We next pass **Nurrimakoolapilly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah; Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded Districts; Division of the Madras Army at Bellary; thence proceed along a good made road, leading through a flat country, densely covered with low jungle; pass **Goornarazoolilly*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Alcooym*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond we enter

THE BANGALORE (Bengalur) DISTRICT, (Route 1), and proceed to **Yellapilly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Moodogherry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; Nungallee; travellers' bungalow; branch road to Goondagul; pass on to **Tardale*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Kuppulmaddagoo*, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground, 500 yds; thence along a good made road, through an undulating country to **Taraipilly* $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moolhoagul*, $\frac{2}{3}$; travellers' bungalow; tappa station: **Veeroobocky*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moocondully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wosahully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kamanoor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; then cross a stream and nullah to **Alga* (Uliya) **Tumbahully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; thence along a good made road, across an undulating, rocky, uncultivated country, interspersed with tanks; pass **Seesamoodrum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Woodagoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Coombarully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tumooka*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence to the junction of the branch of the **Baimangalam* road, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ COLAR (Kolar),

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Bangalore. Civil Authority, Superintendent at Bangalore. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Bangalore. Tappa station. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground near it, E., and also W., 4 miles distant, capable of accommodating 10,000 men. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8' N.$; long. $77^{\circ} 19' E.$

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Here is a *petra*, with a tomb of Hyder Ali's father.

EXCURSIONS to *Markuppam*, where gold dust is found, and the country, for 130 square miles, is said to abound with that valuable mineral.

Thence proceed to the **Junction of the Bellary Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass through the above town to **Conarajoolilly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Muddairully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; then along a good road, across an undulating and well watered district to **Bellor* (Bellur), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.W. tank, well supplied; **Ramachundrapoor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Taukerry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moogobala*, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground near **Arloor* (Arloor), $\frac{2}{3}$; **Srinivasapoor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ OOSCOTAH "New Fort" (Hoskote, Hoskote, Kota Kotah, Cotacotah).

Military Station. Encamping ground, S.E. and W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Houses, 1,000.

This is a considerable place, 16 miles from Bangalore, with a mud fort, which was taken in 1761 by Basalut Jung, with the help of Hyder Ali, whom he rewarded with the dignity of Nawab of Sira of which, however, he had no right to dispose, and the honorary title of "Bahadur Jung," or Brave in War.

Thence along a good road, leading through an undulating country; pass the Cross Roads to Ooscor and Bellary, each respectively situated at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Katanellur*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Awalpalli*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Maidali*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Krishnarajapuram* (Kistnarajapuram), $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground; tappa station; then proceed along an excellent road, across an undulating country; pass **Narynpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Billamungalum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; **Alloor*; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile bring us to the large town of

§ BANGALORE (Bengalur, Route 1).

ROUTE 3.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE, VIA ARCOT, CHITTOOR, KUPPULMADDAGOO, BY THE OLD ROAD.

DISTANCE, 280 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to—§ Arcot, via Route 1.....	70	5
Mailapaddy	7	7
Nursing-roypettah	9	4
Chittoor (Chittur)	8	7
Bairepully	6	7
Vencatagerry	7	6
Pulmanair	11	3
Goondagul	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kuppulmaddagoo	13	0
Bangalore, via Route 2	133	2
	280	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed via Route 1, to § Arcot (Route 1), thence to **Lallep*, $\frac{4}{5}$; travellers' bungalow; **Mailapaddy*, $\frac{5}{8}$; **Poinay*, $\frac{4}{5}$; travellers' bungalow; **Nursingaroyenpettah*, $\frac{4}{5}$; thence for $\frac{8}{5}$ miles to the town of § Chittoor (Chittur, Route 2), by which Route proceed to § Pulmanair, $\frac{2}{3}$ (Route 2); then along an excellent road, to **Goondagul*, $\frac{9}{8}$; travellers' bungalow; **Nungallee*, $\frac{7}{8}$; travellers' bungalow; and $\frac{5}{8}$ miles brings us to **Kuppulmaddagoo* (Route 2), by which Route proceed to the

CANTONMENT OF BANGALORE, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 2)

ROUTE 4.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE, VIA POONAMALLEE, PERUMBAUKUM, ALLICOLUM, LATAIRY, THE NYKANAIKY PASS, AND COLAR.

DISTANCE, 202½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Poonamallee	12	4
Koratoor (New Chuttrum)	8	1
Pinjebaukum	10	2
Pinjepankum	8	4
Trimapoor	9	2
Allaubaukum	10	1
Allicolum	9	6
Carnampettah	10	3
Latairy	11	0
Cotapettah	6	5
Goriatum	8	2
Lallapett	9	0
Nykanairy	10	1
Vencatagerry	9	1
§ Baitmungalum	11	2
Shamrapully	8	7
Colar	8	2
Bellor (Bellur)	10	6
Moogoolah	7	3
Cocotah (Cotacota)	7	6
Kistnarjapooram	8	1
Bangalore Cantonment	6	7
	202	2

Leave Madras, per the Madras railway, to

†§Goriatum, about 104½ miles (Route 1); then apply to the Post Office Authorities to lay on a dak direct to Bangalore; proceed by that conveyance; pass §Perumbaddy, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Morcoolum, 2½; *Morsunpully, 1; also, over 2 nullahs to *Cherrootopully, 2; proceed to §Lallapett, 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, close to the river; provisions obtainable from the town of Santgurb, situated to the S., then along a bad road; cross an easy stream to *Pairumbutto, 1; *Cooropoolopully, 2; *Buttrapully, 1½; travellers' bungalow; then cross the Cochocondah river, here 110 yds. wide, with low banks, and ½ mile brings us to the foot of the Nykanairy Pass, the ascent of which is very steep, and almost impracticable for carts; ascend its average slope of 1 foot in 8 (which is stated to be incapable of reduction, although Haider Ali marched across it with his army and guns, when he entered the Karnatak (Carnatic); reach its summit, 1½, and ½ mile brings us to §Nykanairy, encamping ground, W. of the tank, which, with the bazaar, is well supplied; travellers' bungalow; then along a hard and, in some parts, rugged road, intersected by steep ascents and descents, leading through a hilly, small jungle, but soon afterwards open and well-cultivated district; pass on to *Nellomatirum, 1½; *Jyuaripully, 3½; then cross a nullah to Kistnarjapooram, 1½; also 3 nullahs, to the town of

VENDATAGADI (Vencatagerry, Route 2); then proceed along a good hard road, interspersed with easy ascents and descents; pass *Madimudgool, 1; and ½ mile beyond we enter

THE MYSORE (Malsur) DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY (Route 2, also Route 216 of the *Hand-book to Bombay*); then pass *Balabuddrapully, 1½; *Soodrappallum, 3; *Kunairipully, 1½; *Curraly, 2½; then cross the Palar river, here 100 yds. wide, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§BAITMUNGALUM.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, District, Bangalore. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, Commissioner in Mysore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, at Bangalore. Encamping ground, W., close to the tank, ½ mile beyond the town, but rather confined. Bazaar, well supplied, Tappal station.

DAWKES to Seringapatam, 110 miles.

Thence along a good made road, through an open, undulating district; pass *Cotapully, 1½; *Tippasamoodrum, 1½; *Boroomagolapully, 2½; *Roodgoona, 1½; *Shamrapully, 2; encamping ground, W. N. W. travellers' bungalow; to *Aroolagolua, 2½; *Putrapully, 1½; *Wonapully, 1½; then along the *Moolwaggle Road, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§COLAR (Kolar, Route 2), by which proceed for 40½ miles to the Cantonment of

=†§BENGALUR (Bangalore) (Route 2). The traveller can, if he feel so disposed, proceed from Madras per Dak all the route, in which case he will pass through the Wallajah Gate of Fort St. George, then cross over St. Mary's bridge, and proceed along a good made road, through the suburbs, leading across a flat cultivated country; pass the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and ½ mile beyond, enter Chaitpet, 4; cross the *Kuam (Coom) river, ½; pass Koimbadu (Combadoo), 1½; *Vailuppen Chowry (Vailuppen Chawadi), 4½; and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ POONAMALLEE (Punamalli, Route 1), then proceed to *Paity Chuttrum (Paite Chattram), 2½; pass the *Branch Road to Arcot, ½; *Trimochy (Trimuchi), 1; cross a nullah to *Wellawadi Chuttrum, 1½; §Koratoor (New Chuttrum); encamping ground close to the river; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; then along a good road rather sandy in parts, leading across a flat, open, and particularly well cultivated district, pass the Branch Road to Naggery, ½; *Mooranjuary, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to Vencatagerry, 1½; *Nellatoor, 3½, thence across some thin jungle to *Pinjebaukum, 3½, standing on the Madras river, with encamping ground on its banks, and also 1 mile E., cross that stream to *Chuttray, 1½; pass on to *Perumbaukum, 2; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah to *Nursingapooram, 1½; branch road to *Conjeveram; *Shewapooram, ½; Pichipaukum, 2½; encamping ground on the banks of the Takolam river, ½ mile W.; then proceed along a level, but sandy road; pass *Poorooshy, 1½; cross a small channel to Gunaputtipooram, 3½; encamping ground; cross two channels to Pulloooor, 2½; travellers' bungalow; then re-cross the Takolam river, and enter

THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT (Route 1), and the nearest Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor (Chittr); pass §Trimapoor, 2½; encamping ground, S. W.; thence the road becomes sandy, intersected by nullahs, and leads across an open flat country, re-cross the above river to *Colatoor, 1½; cross a nullah, to *Reddihellum, 2; *Neddumbully; pass the branch road to Cauerypauk, 2; cross a nullah to *Punnapaukum, ½; encamping ground; then over a nullah,

ROUTE 6.

This is the Great Trunk Route from Madras, leading to the Ceded Districts, and the communication, via this Route, with Bombay is preferable to that via Bangalore, as the lofty hilly ranges which encircle Mysore are avoided.

MADRAS TO BELLARY, VIA POONAMALLEE, NAGGERY, CIRCUMBADDY, OODCOOR, CUDDAPAH, TARPUTTRY, AND GHOOTY.

DISTANCE, 316½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Koratoor, via Route 4 (New Chuttrum)	20	5
Kaukaloor	11	1
Ramunjaury (Ramanjeri)	6	5
Neilatoor (Nellatur)	11	6
Naggery Pettah (Nagari Peta)	8	4
Pootoor (Putur)	8	1
Woramullipett (Woramallipet)	8	3
Circumbaddy (Karkambadi)	9	1
Balapully	11	0
Oodoor (Kodur)	13	6
Worumpandoo (Worampadu)	10	3
Oodoor (Udur)	10	3
Nundaloor (Nandalur)	9	2
Wuntimitta (Wontimetta)	12	4
Bakerapettah	4	7
Cuddapah (Kadapa)	10	1
Tapeta	11	1
Tippaloor (Tippalur)	8	6
Chillumcoor (Chillamkur)	8	3
Yaimweran	11	5
Gundaloor (Gundalur)	9	3
Bondadlinny (Bondaldinni)	11	3
Sooicaloor (Sukalur)	10	1
Vaimulpandoo (Vaimalpadu)	11	7
Jukalcherloo (Jakalcheru)	7	2
Ghootty (Gusti)	11	4
Ameenapully (Aminapalli)	8	1
Goondoolap (Gundukul)	10	4
Guddakul (Gaddakal)	13	1
Paramadav-nhully (Paramadavenhalli)	9	1
Bellary (Bellary) E. Gate of the Fort ..	316	6

Leave Madras, and proceed, via Route 4, to §Koratoor, 20½; thence proceed along a good but rather sandy road, leading across an open, partially cultivated and flat country; pass §Perambaukam Junction Road, ½; cross the Madras river, which flows close to the road for some distance, ½ mile wide, to §Tiroor (Tiru-ur). 2½; cross 2 canals to §Kaukaloor (Kakalur); encamping ground, N. and S.; water from the Madras river; the road now becomes sandy to §Trivelloor (Trivellur), 1½; tappa station; leave it 1 mile, pass

§ TRIPASSOOR (Tripatur).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Tappa station.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D. Formerly a depot for government victualling stores, and then defended by a formidable mud fort.

1761. Sir Eyre Coote captured it from Haidar Ali.

to §Kuddapullamodoo, 3; cross a nullah to §Allipottam, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground 1 mile E.; this part of the route, which leads along a good road in the dry season, becomes extremely heavy in the monsoon, and traverses an open and partially cultivated country; cross a channel to §Cheiree, 2½; also a nullah to §Poonguntangul, 1½; §Valloocupankum, 2½; §Purriembaukam, 1½; §Allukool, 3½; encamping ground ½ mile S.E., and excellent water; thence along a good road, across an open, flat country; pass the Branch Roads to Naggery and Arcot, the latter of which lies on the left, ½; and to proceed to §Wanapaddy, 1½; pass the branch made to Chittoor (Chittur) and Arcot (Arkati), ½; pass §Co pum, 1; §Gootnacumcoil; Arcot Road, ½; thence to Narsingpooram, 1½; cross the Poony river, here 660 yds. wide; thence the road becomes rather bad, to §Trivellum, 1½; travellers' bungalow; then cross three channels, to §Carnampettah, 3½; encamping ground, W. of a large tank; then along a good road, which becomes heavy when it leads across paddy (rice) fields; pass §Kurrikairy, 2½; §Kootapady, 3½; §Darapett, 1; then cross the road leading to Chittoor and Vellore, ½; pass on to Singareddypet, 1½; cross four nullahs to §Latairy, 3½; with its small fort to the S., encamping ground; four bazars, well supplied; travellers' bungalow; thence along a good road; cross two nullahs to §Waddoochintangul, §Vuppunairy, 2; §Pyttinancoopun, 1; Cota-pettah; encamping ground S.W.; thence along a rather stony road, leading across an open country, to §Kistmapoaram, 1½; pass §Pootoor, 1½; §Poodoor, 2½; §Chenderampully, 1; and 3 miles brings us to

==§GORIATTUM, Route 1, and thence proceed, via the above Route to

==§BANGALORE (Route 2).

ROUTE 5.

MADRAS TO BANGALORE, VIA POONAMALLEE, ALLICOLUM, CHITTOOR, PULMANAIR, AND COLAR.

DISTANCE, 208 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Allicolum, via Route 4	68	4
Mailapaddy	11	0
Nuringaroyenpettah	9	4
Chittoor	8	7
Balserpully	6	7
Venotagcherry	7	6
Pulmanair	11	3
Murrimakoolapilly	9	3
Bangalore (Bengalur) via Route 2	74	6
	208	0

Leave Madras, and proceed, via Route 4, to §Alli-colum (Route 4), 68½ miles; thence along a good road, pass the branch road to §Latairy, 3. (Route 4); §Yagumboor, 1½; §Goomalitangul, 1½; §Mailapaddy, 1½; §Poinay, 4½; travellers' bungalow; and then proceed, via Route 3, to §Kuppumaddagoo, 5½ (Route 3), and thence, per Route 2, to

==§BANGALORE (Route 2)

Then cross the Cortilly (Cortelaïr, Cortelaïr, Kortilly, Kodatal-aru) river, which rises near Arcot, is joined by the Nagari, close to where it is crossed on the road (4 miles from Tripatur, and runs to the sea at Ennoor, 9 miles N. of Madras). Pass on to **Kistnapooram* (Krishnapur), 1½; Civil Authority. Collector at Chittoor (Chittur); encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Ramanujairy* (Ramanjeri), 3½; encamping ground on both sides of the Cortilly river; thence along a good but rather sandy road, leading across a well-cultivated country; pass **Kunnaka Chattram*, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; cross a nullah to **Arcaudoo* (Arkadu), 2½; encamping ground; pass **Nagarajoopully* (Nagarazupalli), ½; cross a nullah to **Illatoor* (Illatur), 2½; proceed to **Venmapooram* (Venkammapuram), 1½; **Nellatoor* (Nellatur); encamping ground on the bank of the river Cortilly, which flows parallel to the road the entire distance; travellers' bungalow; pass **Podoor* (Podur), 2½; encamping ground; cross nullahs respectively to **Boogay Agraharam* (Bugé Agraharam), 2; and **Naggery* (Nagari), 3; encamping ground; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§NAGGERY (Nagari) PETTAH (Petta).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor (Chittur). Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division at Madras. Encamping ground, S., near the Cortilly river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

DAWKS to Arcot, 33 miles N.N.E.

Thence along a good road, leading across the easy ascent and descent of the Pass; the country however is cultivated, hilly, and densely covered with bamboo jungle; leave the Pass, 2½, and proceed to **Paramaishwerumangalam*, 2; **Ramkistnapoorampettah*, ½; **Pooloor* (Putur), 2½; travellers' bungalow; shops, tanks, and nullahs, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs to *Agraharam*, 2; **Tadacoo* (Tadaku), 1½; cross a nullah, also the *Woramully Pass*, which is 2½ miles long, rather stony and difficult, although with gradual ascent and descent; then proceed along a hilly but richly cultivated country, especially in the valleys, and we soon reach §*Woromullipetti* (Woramallipetti), 5; extensive encamping ground, S., and also 300 yards N.E.; travellers' bungalow; shops; thence proceed along a good but circuitous road, leading across a flat, open, cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs to **Guzolanandym* (Gazulanandym), 3½; also by bridge the *sooruanooky* (Suwarnatukhi) river (so called from *Suvarna* 'golden,' and *Mukham*, 'mouth'), which is here 140 yds. wide, rises in lat. 13° 26', long. 79° 4', flows N.E. for 78 miles, through the districts of N. Arcot and Nellore, and falls into the sea in lat. 14° 8', long. 80° 11', thence passes on to **Yellamandym*, 1; then cross 7 nullahs to **Raincoconda* (Renukunda), 3; thence through a flat, open, cultivated country, along a good road, pass on to

§CIRUMBADDY (Karkambadi), 1½ mile.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. Tank, near the Fort.

About 10 miles from this, is Tripetty, a town in the British District of North Arcot, and the seat of one of the most celebrated Hindoo pagodas south of the Krishna. It is built of stone, covered with plates of copper, and in former years, when the Pil-

grim Tax was levied, produced an income of nearly £20,000 a year to the Government.

Then cross 2 nullahs to **Byrangepully* (Biratipalli), 2; **Mamundoor* (Mamundur), 4½; encamping ground; then cross 5 nullahs, and we enter

The CUDDAPAH (Kadapa) DISTRICT (Route 1). Then proceed along a very stony road, leading through a hilly, jungly country; pass **Balapully* (Balapalli), ½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S. and E. Then cross a nullah, and along a bad road to the *Koorvoovan Pass*, 1½, which is ½ mile long; then cross 2 nullahs to **Shettigootah*, 3½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to *Coiapully* (Kotapalli) *Agraharam*, 2½; now the road improves, passes through a jungly country, cross a nullah to §*o-door* (Kodur), 5½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N. and W.; nullah and bazaar, both well supplied; then cross 2 nullahs to **Cheneco Umma* (Chenchuamma) *Chattram*, 1½; also the *Goondel* (Gundel) river, 1½, to *Anantarojoopettah* (Anantaratupeta), 1½; cross three difficult nullahs to **Mungampettah*, 1½; encamping ground; **Comibapully* (Konimbapalli), 1½; **Chilumpettah*, 1½; thence along a good road, through a close, jungly, open, and hilly country, cross three nullahs, and we soon reach §*Worampadoo* (Worampadu), 2½; bazaar; the road now becomes very stony; pass **Reddipullypettah*, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to **Upparajoopettah* (Apparatupeta), 1½; **Poolumpettah*, 1½; encamping ground; and **Vencataramarajoopettah*, 3½; thence through a flat, open, and slightly cultivated district, and ½ mile bring us to the beautiful village of **Oodcoor* (Uduru); encamping ground; tank and nullah, well supplied; then along a bad road, which obliges the baggage to make a detour of six miles through an undulating, stony, rough country; pass **Ragumpettah*, 2½; **Munoor*, 1; encamping ground; **Yellacootah*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Yerrapully*, 1½; and **Goondaloor*, 2; at both of which places there is encamping ground; cross the *Seea* river, here nearly ½ mile wide, and 1 mile beyond stands the town of

§NUNDALOOR (Nandalur):

District, Cuddapah (Kadapa). Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. Military Station at Bellary.

Bazaar and tank, both well supplied. Large encamping ground, on the left bank of the river. Travellers' bungalow. Houses, 600. The *Kusab*, or principal place of the district, standing on the left bank of the *Seea* river.

Thence proceed along a very bad road leading across a waving and very rough country; cross two nullahs, to **Mullapettah*, 4½; also three to **Mungumpettah*, 3½; then cross two nullahs to **Cheripully*, 2½; encamping ground; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§WUNTIMITTA (Wontimetta).

Encamping ground, W., also close to a large tank, and N. near a nullah, which should be used as such when dried up. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, well supplied.

About six miles from this is *Sidhout*, or *Siddha*, a small town in the district of Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the northern *Penna* or *Pennar* river. It has the remains of a fort, of some celebrity, which a *Patan* chief of Cuddapah, who had fled hither for refuge, was obliged to give up to *Hyder Ali*. Here

the civil establishment of the district was fixed before its removal to Cuddapah, 18 miles W.

Thence cross a nullah to *Chimminnapully, 4½; and proceed along a good road, across a hilly, stony, and jungly district, pass over an extensive plain, to *Bakerpettah, ½; now the road becomes stony, and leads through a narrow valley; cross two nullahs to *Cunnavoyipully, 2½; cross three nullahs to *Chinchook, 6½; encamping ground; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town and capital of the district,

CUDDAPAH (Cadappa, Cudappah, Kurpa),

139 miles from Madras; 134 miles from Bangalore;
138 miles from Bellary.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Encamping Ground, W. or S.E. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Elevation, 507 feet, Lat. 14° 28', Long. 78° 52'.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

A Military Cantonment, and seat of a Collectorate, on the river Bogawunka, five miles S.W. of the right bank of the northern Pennar in the centre of the district. It occupies a gravelly slope, and comprises two Barracks for European troops, built of brick, 60 feet long, by 16 broad. Also native infantry lines; with a hospital, &c. About 1,000 men are stationed here. It is the locality for the civil establishments of the Collectorate; and the old fort contains a gao, built in 1813.

The Cuddapah District is bounded by the districts of Guntoor, Nellore, Arcot, and Bellary, and lies between lat. 13° 12', and 16° 19', and long. 71° 52', and 79° 48', comprehending an area of 12,970 square miles with a population of 1,431,921. Climate:—intensely hot, very arid, and hostile to Europeans. Winds: the S.W. W., which veers to S.W. and W., and N.W. blows very hard in March and April, and S.E. predominate during the remainder of the year. The rains commence in April with heavy thunder storms, and terminate in November, but the greatest fall takes place in September and October. The hot season begins in March and ends in June; the cool in November and ends in January. Diseases: fevers prevail from June to October, and are often of a malignant character. Sanatorium: the elevated table land of Madanapalli (Muddenpilly), 56 miles S.W., possesses a most delightful and invigorating climate, having a temperature of 87° in the day, with cool nights. Its gardens are very productive, and the green and purple grapes, apples, peaches, strawberries, and guavas grown therein are delicious.

Productions: cotton, indigo, &c. Language: the Telugu is the vernacular. Mountain Ranges: the Madanapalli, 56 miles S.W.; the Sondar (Sandur), and Kampli ranges to the W., 30 miles distant; the Nalls and Lanka Mulla ranges 3 to 8 miles, which extend in a S.E. direction to the Tripettai Shrine. materially contribute to the insalubrity of the climate. The formation of these rocks is chiefly composed of arenaceous and silicious schist, blue and grey limestone, clay, slate, sandstone, and quartz rock. The Plain of Kadapa is covered with beds of blue limestone, imbedded with iron pyrites, and interspersed with clusters of granite.

The N. Pennar (Pennar) river rises in a square stone tank, overflows in the monsoon, the surplus falling into a profound cleft in a rock, and issues forth about 290 yards beyond, but which becomes dry in the hot season, situated in the centre of the Old Fort of Chandradroog; thence flows N.W. for 30 miles, crosses the N. boundary of Mysore; then N. for 95 miles to Ooderpe Droog; thence E. for 230 miles; and after a course of 355 miles falls into the Bay of Bengal in lat. 14° 38', long. 80° 13', during which it receives the Chittratratty, Paupugnee, Cheyair and Koondoor. The once celebrated Golconda Diamond Mines are found in the sandstone, where it overlies the limestone. These mines, which appear like heaps of stones and rubbish pits, are surrounded by cultivated lands, were worked for several centuries and yielded large sized and valuable stones, and although considered by some authors as not exhausted, no attempt has of late years been made to re-work them. The necklace presented by the City of London to the Princess of Wales, on her marriage, was composed of diamonds from the Golconda mines.

The Hill Shrine of Tripettai may also be visited from this place. Pass through Cuddapah and leave it at 1½ mile; then cross two nullahs to *Bussumipully, 1½; proceed along an open, flat, and well-cultivated country, along a good but sandy road; then cross three nullahs to *Persadnappettah, 5½; encamping ground; *Woodloor (Wullur), 11; then cross a nullah to *Tapeta (Tarpatti, Taputla), 1½; encamping ground; it stands close to the Paupaghi (Paupugney, "guilt removing") river, which rises in Mysore, in lat. 13° 30', long. 77° 50', flows N.E. for 40 miles through the Mysore, and 90 through the Cuddapah districts, and, after a course of 130 miles, flows into the N. Pennar near this place; cross the above stream where it is 650 yards wide; then pass *Appahpully; travellers' bungalow, 2½; *Sadapooralla, 2½; cross three nullahs to *Pundalapully; then cross the Pang river, here 100 yards broad; thence along a good road, across a very flat country, with a hilly range on the left; pass *Tippaloor (Tippalur), 1½; encamping ground; then cross two nullahs to *Yerragootta, 3½; *Nirjeeva, 2½; *Chillamkur (Chilluncur), 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; then cross four nullahs to *Cotapully, 3; proceed along a stony road to *Timmampooram, 1½; cross three nullahs to *Moomaredipatty, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Yaimaveram, 1½; encamping ground W. and also S. of the well supplied tank; thence along a good road, pass *Chettivarcipully, 5½; travellers' bungalow; then proceed along a stony road which passes through a narrow, thin, jungly, cultivated valley; cross two nullahs respectively to *Tallapully, 3½; and *Gundaloor, 2½, situated on the Seery (Siri, Sir) river, on the other side of which there is extensive encamping ground; cross that stream, here 1 mile wide, also a nullah to *Chaitvottipatti, 1½; here the Pennar joins the Seerey river, pass *Gungampooram, 1½; cross a nullah to *Talapodootoor, 5½; travellers' bungalow; and 2½ miles beyond we enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT, (Route 216, Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay).

Then pass along a good road leading across a flat, dry, cultivated country; *Baldadinnay, ½, situated close to the Pennar river, which flows parallel to the road; encamping ground W. beyond a nullah; then proceed along a bad road, across a flat country; cross three nullahs to *Yirampooram, 2½; *Catapully, 3½; *Tarpatty (Tarpatti), 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; pass the right (½) and left banks (½) of the Pennar river; proceed to *Socaloog (Sukalur).

2½, situated one mile S. of the above stream; encamping ground; pass *Yeggadoor, 3; encamping ground; then cross five nullahs to §Vaimulpandoo, 1½; encamping ground E. and W.; cross three nullahs; proceed along a good road as far as *Ryalcherro, 4½; travellers' bungalow; then along a stony, jungly, hilly road, cross four nullahs to *Yiraipully, 6½; Jukalcherro, 1½, with its fort and large encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Tondapandoo, 1½; *Oospettah (Hospeta), 3½; thence along a hilly country; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§GHOOTY (Gooty, Guttli).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, at Bellary. A detachment of native troops is quartered here. Encamping ground, on the parade ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied, Tappal station.

Population, 4,386, chiefly Musulmans and Brahmmins.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Ghooty is a place of great natural strength, 989 feet above the surrounding plain, and 2,171 feet above sea level. It consists in fact of a circle of fortified hills enclosing the native town, with another town and the cantonment outside. The ramparts on the hills are connected by gateways and other communications; and one rock higher than the rest forms an almost impregnable citadel. Here are tanks for water, and a prison (seldom used) for state criminals. Remains of a European barrack occupies a shoulder of this hill, on a spot called Maha Gooty.

The cantonments, which are almost disused and falling to ruins—only two companies of Native artillery being stationed here—consist of a street of houses, with a place d'armes, stores, &c., on the north side of the parade ground. A tank lies to the west of the cantonment, which is a very healthy one.

Then cross 3 nullahs to *Kojaipullah, 3; cross a nullah to *Yerrattimariyencheroor, 3; *Patakocheru, 4; travellers' bungalow; cross a nullah to §Ameenapully, 1½; encamping ground; pass *Timmampooram, 3½; cross nullahs respectively; §Gondookul, 4½; travellers' bungalow and encamping ground close to it; thence along a good road, through an undulating and well cultivated country; cross nullahs to *Pinchellapandoo, 7½; and *Guddakul, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground opposite the village, also left of the road near a well, only scantily supplied; then cross a deep nullah at two different places to Doanatal, 3½; from whence a hilly range extends the whole way close to the road, which, although stony, still continues good to Bellary; continuing our route we pass *Joaladarasi, 5½; *Paramadavenhully, 3½; travellers' bungalow; then cross the Huggery river (Hugry, Huggadi), which rises in Mysore District in lat. 13° 28', long. 75° 55', flows N.E., thence N. for 125 miles; then through the Bellary District 100 miles, when it joins the Toongabudra on the right, in lat. 15° 44', long. 76° 58'; pass *Boodeyaloo, 1½; *Amarapooram, 1½; *Chikka Bavenhalli, ½; *Bavenhully, 1; *Bisunhully, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the E. gate of the Fort of

†§ BELLARY (Route 216, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and then we reach the town of

†§ BELLARY (Bellari)

(Route 216, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 7.

MADRAS TO BELLARY, VIA POONAMALLEE, NAGGERY, PENNAMOOR, MUNGALUPPETTAH, PEELAIR, RACHOTY, VAIMPULLY, BALAPANOOR, TARPULLY, AND GHOOTY.

DISTANCE, 334 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Naggery, via Route 6.....	57	5
Pulliput (Pallipat).....	10	7
Tyoor (Tyur).....	10	4
Pennamoor (Pennamur).....	10	4
Woodalwalapully (Wudalwalapalli).....	9	4
Mungalumpettah (Mangalampeta).....	13	1
Peelair (Piler).....	14	4
Goondloor (Gundur).....	13	0
Rajawaripully (Rajawaripalli).....	10	1
Rachoty (Rachoti).....	11	4
Lickireddipully (Lickiredipalli).....	10	0
Sooroopoo Agraharum (Surupu Agraharam).....	12	0
Vaimpully (Vaimpalli).....	12	0
Golagudur (Golugoodoor).....	10	4
Balapanoor (Balapanur).....	12	6
Yellavoor (Yellanur).....	14	6
Sunnagallagoodoor (Sannagallugudur).....	8	7
Soccaloor (Sukalur).....	10	2
Bellary, via Route 6.....	71	5
	334	0

Leave Madras, and proceed, via Route 6, to Naggery, 57½ (Route 6); thence along a good road leading across the sandy bed of the Cortelly river, and then through a low, cultivated district for 5 miles, after which hills stand close to it on the right, with the above stream flowing on the left as far as Nuddium; pass *Cotapettah, ½; *Chuttravada, 2½; *Curumbaido, 2; *Nuddium, 2; thence the country becomes open; pass Connetty Umma Agraharum, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to §Pulliput (Pallipat); encamping ground, W.; thence along a good road, passing on the left the branch road to Arcot; cross the Cortelly (Kortilli) river, here 440 yards wide, to *Chokamudagoo, 1½; thence the country becomes hilly, jungly, and partially cultivated near the road; pass *Gondapully, 1½; Soalacullo, 3; cross 6 nullahs to *Tyoor (Tyur), 3½; encamping ground, N.; then proceed along a bad, stony road, through a jungly and confined country; cross 2 nullahs to *Cunnagapooram, 2½; pass on the left the Branch Road to Chittoor (Chittur); *Cummumpully, 1½; *Goodiwanipully, 2½; §Goralgundapully, 2½; §Pennamoor (Pennamur), 1½; *Rassamunpully, 1½; *Oodahully, 2½; *Roodyyagarpully, 2½; thence the country becomes hilly to *Woodalwalapully, 3½; then a bad road leads across a cultivated country to *Mullyumpully, 1½; thence pass on the left the Branch Road to Chittoor (Chittur), 1½; cross a nullah to *Damulcherri, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the Poony (Pune) river to *Mogralpettah, 2½; then proceed across a mountainous country (by which the Damulcherri Ghat, quite impracticable for carts, is avoided), which lengthens the route by 4 miles, direct distance 15½; pass on to *Tellacondapully, 2½; re-cross the Poony river at two different places to *Mungalumpettah, 3½; encamping ground, W.; re-cross the above stream, and proceed along a bad road, through an open, cultivated

country; pass **Ramareddipully*, 1½; **Poolicheriah*, 2½; encamping ground; pass on to **Moonoreddipully*, 3; and will soon enter
THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT (Route 2); proceed to **Yellawaripully*, 3; **Boireddipully*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PEELAIR (Piler).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, the Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Bazaar and Pinchi river, both amply supplied. Encamping ground W.

Excurs: in to the Pagoda of Tripetti (20 miles). Then cross the Pinchi (Pinchee) river, and proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; pass § *Sonaparralapully*, 2; **Ragopully*, 2; **Cammaharum*, 2½; **Colapully*, 2½; **Sookkaepettah*, 1; **Agraharum*, 3; and 1½ mile brings us to

§ GOONDLOOR (Gundlur).

Encamping ground, N. Bazaar and Bahoo river, both well supplied.

Position: it stands 1½ mile to the left of the road. Branch Road, via the Namma (Dumbra) Ghat, quite impassable.

Then continuing our route we pass **Mahul*, 1½; cross the Bahoo (Bahu) river to Calcutta (Kalkatta), 3½; thence the country becomes jungle; cross the Tullyawa river to **Boetearipully*, 2; **Trimmarreddipully*, 1½; **Rajawaripully*, 2½; situated 1½ mile left of the road; encamping ground, S.W.; thence along a good hard road; pass *Daiputta*, *Chumburgurh*, *Boireddipully*; cross a nullah to *Galapully*, *Cammaharum*, *Mittawaripully*, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ RACHOTY (Rachotee, Rachoth).

Capital of the N.W. sub-division of Rachoty. Encamping ground, S. Bazaar and Mundaveer (Mandawa or Chittair, a tributary of the Pennar) river, both well supplied.

Thence along an indifferent road; cross the Mandawa river to **Masappetty*, 1; pass the branch road to Cuddapah, 2; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along a waving, cultivated district; pass **Tautareddipully*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Bundahully*, 1½; also the Mud-dial and Ralleahawoo nullahs to **Paddagaralapully*, 4½; **Lokireddipully*, 4; encamping ground, S.; tank and wells amply supplied; then proceed across a hilly, jungle country, along a confined jungle road, pass nullahs to **Corooreddipully*, 1; **Ganalanoolavalapully*, 2½; **Corooreddipully*, 1; then cross a small ghat and nullah to **Ramanapully*, 4½; pass **Bobhindupully*, 2; **Vungamvartarapully*, 1½; **Gowindapully*, *Sooroopoo*, *Agraharum*, 1½; encamping ground, N.; thence along an open cultivated country; pass **Dairagapodopully*, 2; **Chuckrapettah*, 3; **Wopuhudopully*, 2; thence the Comar Calwoy river; thence the road becomes very heavy to **Sundulapully*, 1½; cross the Paupagny (Paupugnee) river to **Coombavarpully*, 2½; pass § *Vainpully*, 2½; encamping ground, N.; thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; cross a nullah to *Hundipully*, 3½; also 2 nullahs to **Tavitmagalapully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Sakalairoo*, 1½; and **Golapudoor*, 3½; encamping ground, N.; houses, 180; cross a nullah to **Chintulapudoor*, 1½; also 2 nullahs to *Oolemilla*, 3; cross 4 nullahs respectively to *Rijalapooram*, 3; and **Balapanoor*; encamping ground, N.W.; then cross a nullah, and we enter the Bellary District. (Route 216, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence along

a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated district; pass **Angalamagoodoor*, ½; *Agraharam*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to *Sinimadripully*; cross 2 nullahs to **Patapully*, *Kinapoor*, *Patapetah*, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ YELLANOOR.

Encamping ground, 1 mile E. Bazaar, well supplied, but there is generally a very great scarcity in the hot season, as the river becomes dried up.

Pass the right and left bank of the Chittirawutty (Chittirawutty, Chittirawati) river, which rises in the E. of Mysore, in lat. 13° 35', long. 77° 54'; flows S. for 72 miles, thence N.E. for 50, and falls into the Pennar river, in lat. 14° 47', long. 78° 45'; cross 2 nullahs to **Nittoor*, 1; pass along a flat, open, and cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs to **Seevanayypully*, 2½; *Narranapully*, 1½; **Sunnadgullagoodoor*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross 2 nullahs to **Gandlapandoo*, 2½; **Tippareddipully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Tarupully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; pass the "right ½, and "left ½, banks of the Pennar river, and we soon enter **Soccaloor* (Sukalur), 1; and thence proceed, via Route 6, to Bellary, (Route 216 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 8.

MADRAS TO BELLARY, VIA ARCOT, CHITTUR, PULMANAIR, POONGANOOR, CHINTOMANIPET, BAGAIPULLY, COGIRRA, RAMPOORAM, AND HONOR.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 340½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Pulmanair, via Route 2.....	124	1
Lingapoor (Lingapuram)	10	1½
Poonganoor (Punganur)	8	7
Somaidoolapully (Somaidulapalli)	15	7
Yaitehumpully (Yaichampalli)	9	5
Chintomanipett (Chintomnipett)	12	3
Goonthulgoorky (Guntulurki)	8	3
Taikopully (Taikupalli)	7	6
Sallidilly (Sallidi)	9	0
Bagaipully (Bagaipalli)	15	0
Codoor (Kodur)	8	3
Palsamoodrum (Palsamudram)	7	4
Jaulipetah (Jaulipeta)	11	3
Cogirra (Kogirra)	6	1
Tiroomunny (Tirumani)	11	2
Pairoor (Pairur)	9	7
Rampooram (Rampuram)	10	0
Golah	10	3
Bellacoppa (Bellakupa)	9	5
Toomaganoor (Tumaganur)	7	6
Gowindavadah	7	6
Boodihauloo (Budihalu)	9	3
Bellary, E. Gate of the Fort (Bellari) ...	8	2
	340	2½

Leave Madras, and proceed, via Route 2, to § *Pulmanair*, 124½ (Route 2); thence along a good road across an undulating country, pass the branch road to Bangalore, 2; **Werradanany Settipully*, 1½; **Kulpully*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT (Route 2); thence along a very bad road; cross a nullah to *Pundanghy, 1½; pass over a dry nullah to *Lingapooram, 3½; encamping ground; thence the road is bad and clayey, leads through an undulating country, to *Bussapooram, 3½; *Kooloopally, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

POONGANOOR (Punganur).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow (private property). Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Residence of a Rajah, whose palace, a handsome edifice, can be viewed by travellers.

Thence along a bad road, pass on to *Vidawul-dinny, 1½; *Wunagampully, 1½; *Koodoorinnapully, 1½; *Minniky, 1½; *Dinipully, 1½; *Ramasamoodrum, 1½; we then enter

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT.—(Route 1.)—Pass on to *Somadoolapully, 5½; encamping ground, W., but right of the road; thence along a made road part of the distance; pass *Yerrutaimpully, 3; cross a nullah to *Timbala, 3½; *Ronoor, 4; *Yaitchumpully, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; provisions moderate priced; thence the road becomes heavy and circuitous; pass *Aregootah 2; *Allatum, 3½; *Appereddipully, 2½; *Oolawulwaddy, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

SHINTOMANIPETT (Chintomnipett).

District, Bangalore. Civil Authority, Superintendent of this District at Bangalore, Commissioner in Mysore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore. Encamping ground ½ mile N.W., and 1 mile S.E. Bazaar and tanks, well supplied. Houses, 1,000. Shops, 240.

Thence pass *Timmasamoodrum, 1½; *Sorpul, 2; *Sandapully, 1½; *Buttulpully, 2½; *Goontulgorky, 1½; encamping ground; *Durroopully, 3½; *Vencaumpully, 2½; *Taikooopully, 2½; encamping ground, 1½ mile beyond, and E. of the road; thence the road becomes bad; pass *Babishettipully, 2; *Wul-lasapully, 1½; *Bomunpully, 2½; *Guddaminchaispully, 1½; *Saudilly, 1½, high, but stony; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; *Woonunpully, 1½; *Mittimurru, 3½; encamping ground; *Gatocota, 1½; *Murriganpully, 1½; *Yellumpully, 1½; *Goondapully, 2½; *Bagapully, 2½; tappal station; encamping ground, 1 mile left of the road, near its junction with the Bangalore Branch Road; then cross the Chittirawutty river to *Gunturapully, 1½; travellers' bungalow; *Poolaparty, 2½; soon after which we enter the Bellary District. (Route 216, of Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*.) Then pass to *Codicoonda, 1½; *Chillamator, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Codoor (Kodur), 1½; encamping ground; *Kumbaltipully, 2½; *Poolagorapully, 2½; cross three nullahs to *Pal-samoodrum, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S.; water bad; thence the road leads through an elevated, rocky, and slightly cultivated district; pass *Paperreddipully, 4½; branch road to Ghootty (Gutti) 1½; *Rungapully, 2½; *Jaulipettah, 3; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile left of the road, which now becomes sandy, and leads across a barren, jungly country, to *Sanipully, 2½; cross a nullah to *Tooroculpuna, 2; pass on to *Cogirra, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; *Ra-

gimakoolapully, 3; cross a nullah to *Ramchoor, 1½; *Jukalcherroo, ½; and we then enter

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT.—(Route 1.) Proceed to *Rapeta, ½; *Unoomanpully, 4½; thence the road, although sandy, becomes broad, and leads across a barren, jungly country, to *Tirroomunna, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile N. and right of the road; pass *Rachirla, ½; *Kiawagantcherlah, 4½; and we re-enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—(Route 216 of Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*.) Pass *Muckayngampully, ½; *Pairoor (Pairur), 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile N., and right of the road; bazaars, well supplied; thence pass on to *Conettinipalium, 2½; cross a nullah to *Anan-tapooram, 1½; cross two nullahs to *Dinnamedda Chenniaipully, 3½; cross the sandy b.d. of the *Pennar river, here 220 yards broad, always fordable; pass *Rampooram, 2½; encamping ground, large, but stony, 1; pass *Yennamool Chennapully, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to *Kamperipully, 4; and to *Golah, 4½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, extensive and rugged, 1 mile N.; cross the Seareddy nullah to *Gangavaram, 3½; pass through a jungly country which soon becomes open, and proceed to *Seerpee, 2½; cross a dry nullah to *Avula-unna, 1½; also a nullah to *Bellacoor (Bellakupa), 2½; encamping ground, S.; cross four nullahs to *Pengulpandoo, 3; also two nullahs to *Mulliam, 3½; encamping ground; *Negayapully, 1½; cross a nullah to *Toomaganoor, ½, encamping ground; pass *Goroodacherra, ½; cross a nullah to *Meenapully, 1½; *Bidooranutnum, 1½; *Honoor, 1½; travellers' bungalow; *Govindavadah, 2½; encamping ground; water excellent; then pass the right, 1½, and left, ½, banks of the Huggery river, and proceed to *Bengapully, 1½; *Hurriasamoodrum, 1½; cross a nullah to *Coorooabahal y, 1½; proceed on to *Budihauloo, 3; encamping ground beyond, and S. of the village; then proceed along an indifferent road; cross a nullah to *Bobagoonta, 3; then over a stream, here 220 yards wide, to *Gonihauloo, 4½; also cross another of similar width; pass the branch road to *thooty (Gutti), 1, and we soon reach the Bellary Pettah, which pass through, and at the end of 1 mile we enter the E. gate of the FORT of BELLARY—(Route 6.)

ROUTE 9.

The Traveller, if proceeding to Bombay, can take this interesting route.

MADRAS TO TRICHINOPOLY, VIA SADRAS, ALUMPARVA, PONDICHERRY, CUDDALORE, AND COMBAOONUM.

DISTANCE, 225½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Sholunganellore (Sholangan-elur)	13	1
Tripaloor (Tripalur)	13	1
Sadras, The Fort of	14	2
Chikanacoon	13	3
Alumparva	8	6
Cooneemondo	13	3
Pondicherry (Cuddalore Gate)	12	1
Munjeecoon	11	7
Choman Choultry	9	1

ROUTE 9.—Continued.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Ramalinga (Poodoo Chuttrum)	6	7
Annapettah	11	1
Seelally	10	4
Myoveram	13	1
Teroowallingaundoo	9	4
Combucotum	12	4
Cav stellum	9	1
T. v. r. (Privady)	11	4
Poodoo Chuttrum	11	3
The Arcot	9	0
Trichinopoly	11	4
	22	2

Leave Madras, and proceed through the *Waliajah Gate*, and enter

THE CHINGLEPUT (Chengalpatt Jagir or Pief) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Nellore (Nellur). E. by the Bay of Bengal, S. by Southern Arcot, N.W. and W. by Northern Arcot; lies in lat. 12° 14' and 14', long. 79° 35' and 80° 25', contains an area of 2,983 square miles, has a sea coast of 120 miles, the whole of which is full of shoals and bars, across which roll tremendous breakers of furious surf, dashing along with such fearful violence that boats, which bend to their force, built without timbers, having their planks lashed together with *cott*, are constructed for the purpose of resisting its violence, which is, however, so boisterous, in unsettled seasons of the year, that even these means of transport are frequently dashed to atoms, when attempting to pass through the foaming billows of boiling surf, which sprays over all this part of the coast. It yields a revenue of £160,000 per annum. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1802. Population 583,487, chiefly Brahmanists, Mussulmans, and Christians, who are principally engaged in agriculture, and the manufacture of coarse cloths, and pottery, the latter of which has been considerably encouraged by the Indian Government. It is divided into 10 Talooks, "divisions" viz., Chengalpatt, Karungali, Kanchi-cheram (Conjevaram), Monimangalam, Nayar, Peddapallam, Punalam, Saldapett, Tiruparur, Uttaramallur, and is watered by the Palar, the largest stream, Ennor, Sadras, as also by numerous tanks, and yet the district is badly irrigated. Its productions are cocoa-nut, and Palmyra palms (toddy), grain, oil seeds, betel nuts, fruits, vegetables, &c. The general appearance of the country is low level, diversified by isolated hills and rugged ranges, the most curiously formed of which are the Sadras. The highest elevation is 300 feet (Waliajah hills) above the level of the sea. The climate is exceedingly hot in the dry season. The thermometer in the cool and pleasant months of January and February the most salubrious portion of the year, stands at 78° with a N.E. or E. wind. In March, April, and the beginning of May, the most unhealthy period, 85°, with a S. wind; at the latter end of that rain and gales prevail; after which, during June and July, hot, dry-land winds follow, and it then stands at 88° to 90°. In August and September the atmosphere becomes extremely oppressive, heavy rains and terrific thunder-storms prevail, and which, during

October, November, and December, the period of the N.E. monsoon, increase so much that upwards of thirty inches of rain falls during those months. The railways open are from Madras to Arcot, and Vanimbaddi, which crosses this district. The principal roads are, from E. to W., Madras, *via* Arcot, to Bangalore; N.E. to S.W., Madras to Chingleput (Chengalpatt); N. to S., Madras to Cuddalore; S. to N., Madras to Nellore (Nellur).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1763. The Nuwab of Arcot ceded it to the British, 1765, which grant was confirmed by the King of Delhi, when it was leased to the Nuwab.
1768. Haidar Ali devastated it.
1780. The British took possession of it.
1783. The E.I.C. leased it out in farms.
1784. Mr. Place named Collector.
1785. A superintendent appointed to take charge of it.
1787. It was divided into two Collectorate rates.
1789. Re-divided into three Collectorates, and the superintendship abolished.
1789. The land re-let in small allotments.
1802. The permanent assessment introduced, and the Collectorate divided into sixty-four states, "mutas."

Pass on to **Royapeta* (Ryapettah), 2½ miles; pass the Mylapoor Tank (Mallapur), 1½; then cross the Elphinstone Bridge, 1½, erected in honour of that able Indian statesman, the late Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the best monument to the memory of this Indian Tacitus is the Mountstuart educational establishment at Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency; **Paypan Choury* (Chawadi), 1½; **Motocouran Choury* (Mutakaren Chawadi), ¼; then cross an "Inlet," ¾; pass **Sholunganellore* (Sholanganalur), 1¼; **Chinnancherry* (Chinnancheri), ¾; **Wanien Chawadi*, 2½ miles.

From here it is four miles E. to Covelong, or Kovilam, and its temple, on the Coromandel coast, 21 miles from Madras, and three leagues to the northward of the Seven Pagodas. A dangerous shoal, on which the *Rockingham* was wrecked, in 1775, lies about half-way to the Pagodas. Here the Ostend East India established a factory and a fort, which became their chief settlement till the suspension of their charter in 1731. The fort went to ruins, and the natives built another near it called Sandet Bunder. Of this the French obtained possession by a stratagem in 1750; but it was taken from them by Clive in 1752, when the garrison surrendered at discretion. The fort mounted above thirty pieces of cannon, besides which there were fifty other pieces of large calibre, which turned out to be part of the artillery taken at Madras by Labourdonnais. A pure white description of salt can be manufactured here at 4s. 6d. per ton.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1693. Charles II. of Spain grants a charter to a company in his Netherland dominions, allowing them to trade to the East Indies, which they were prevented from taking advantage of by the War of the Succession.
1717. The Court of Vienna proposes to charter a company for opening the East India trade, much to the indignation of the Dutch.
1720. Several ships despatched to India and China, with the connivance of the Imperial Court, some of which are captured by the Dutch and English, on the ground of a violation of the treaty of Munster.

- A.D.
 1723. The Ostend Company formally established by the Emperor, with a capital of six million florins. They take possession of Covelong, their chief establishment, and of a factory on the banks of the Hoogley.
 1724. The English and Dutch East India Companies unite in passing severe regulations against the rival company, which also excites the jealousy of France and Spain.
 1726. Its affairs, however, prosper, in spite of opposition.
 1727. It suffers a great blow through the suspension of the charter by the Emperor.
 1730-2. The company attempts to trade under passports from the Kings of Prussia and Poland, and are formally disavowed at Vienna.
 1775. Mr. W. Roits, formerly in the English East India Company, obtains a charter from Vienna to trade with the East from Trieste, and forms a connection with an Antwerp house. Ships are sent from Leghorn and Trieste to the Malabar coast, Delagoa Bay, &c.
 1781. The Grand Duke of Tuscany favours Roits, and gives him a charter to sail under the Tuscan and Imperial colours. The Antwerp house contrives to have the two charters transferred to them under the authority of the Emperor Joseph II. The Imperial Company of Trieste is established, with branches at Antwerp and Trieste.
 1782. The company sent out six ships.
 1784. The Portuguese destroy the factory at Delagoa Bay; and then others following, the company is declared bankrupt.
 1787-93. Attempts are made to revive the company with British capital, without effect; and the original Ostend Company gradually becomes extinct.

From Wanien Chawadi on the main route, the next place is *Pudda-oor (Pudda-ur), 1½ mile; then *Changamattseerikoril, 2½; § Tripoloor (Tripalaur); tappal station; travellers' bungalow; choultry (chawadi), a handsome structure; a large pagoda, one of the most sacred in this part; then proceed to *Alatoor (Alatur), 2½; *Pyanoor (Pyanur), 3½; tappal station. *Powlacaranchowry (Paulakarum Chawadi), 1½; *Keelcunney (Kilkanni), 3½; pass the direct road to *Vapencheri, ½; and 3½ miles brings us to the Fort of

§ SADRAS, 42½ miles from Madras.

Territory, Central Division of the Madras Army, District, Chingleput. Civil Authority, Collector of Chingleput, at Pullicarny. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division, at Madras. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Telegraph station at Madras. Boats can be hired, per day, week, or month, for sailing trips.

This is a large, low-looking town on the Coromandel coast, here low and wooded, and not far from a granite ridge called the Sadras Hills. Having no harbour ships anchor in the open sea, small coasters come over the bar of the Palar river, three miles south. The Dutch had a factory here, till the French took possession in 1758. Afterwards it fell to the English, who still grant pensions to some of the descendants of the Dutch settlers. About 6 or 7 miles to the south of Sadras, are the SEVEN PAGODAS, or the temples of MAHABALIPURAM, or Mahavellipora, or Mahavellipooram, as

they are called by the natives, after Maha Bala, the Great Brother of Krishna. Others derive the name as signifying the City of the Great Mountain, from a granite ridge 100 feet high in the neighbourhood, between which and the sea these remains are to be found.

One temple, which serves as a well known market for sailors, is so close to the sea as to be nearly half washed away by the waves; the rest are within a short distance. They have been formed not by building them up in the usual way but by excavating, partially or wholly, the natural rock. Rathas or Rathas is the local name. They are essentially Buddhist in their origin, many centuries back; the carvings added by the Hindoos date from about the 14th century, though some are earlier. The attention is first arrested (says a writer in the *Asiatic Researches*) by a Hindoo pagoda, covered with sculpture, and hewn from a single mass of rock, about 26 feet high. A great part of the cliff near this structure is covered with large figures of men, elephants, monkeys, &c., in allusion to the exploits of Krishna, to whom and to Vishnu, Siva, Durga, &c., these temples are dedicated. They prove the sculptor to have possessed no inconsiderable skill. Opposite to these, and surrounded by a brick wall, are several pagodas of great antiquity. Adjoining are some excavations. Fronting the entrance of one of them are some sculptures and groups of figures. In the way up the rock a prodigious circular stone is passed under, so placed by nature on a smooth and sloping surface as to look as if it would tumble in and crush the visitor. The top of the rock is strewed with bricks, the remains, it is said, of a palace anciently standing on its site. Descending over immense beds of stone, we arrive at a spacious excavation having a temple with numerous figures of men and animals over it; at a considerable elevation is a smaller one, wrought from a single mass of stone. Adjoining is a temple in the rough, and a large mass of rock, the upper part rudely fashioned for a pagoda. This whole rock is a species of extremely hard granite, and it must have taken immense labour, and a great number of men, to have finished these structures.

One of a group of three is evidently built to imitate a "Buddhist monastery of five storeys. The lower storey is wholly occupied by a great square hall; the next three storeys possess central halls, diminishing in size according to their position, and surrounded by cells on the outside; the upper one is crowned by a dome or dome-formed termination. Altogether the building seems to represent with great exactness all that we know and all that we read of Buddhist monasteries. Nor is this a mere accidental circumstance. The time at which it was executed was very little removed from that of Buddhism in this part of India. Its being cut in the rock is obviously a peculiarity of that religion. "The next building is the only representation I know in India of such a temple as those cut in the rock at Ajunta and elsewhere. The front is exactly like the front of the more modern Chaitys caves in the Bombay Presidency; and we see here the rounded apsidal end nowhere else represented that I am aware of—with the ornaments, which may in all instances have relieved its monotony. The side aisle is here seen to be open externally, which is not the case in the caves hitherto explored, though it probably was so in buildings; but it would evidently be impossible to represent this feature in the rock. "The third building behind the one last described evidently belongs to the same system. Nothing like it exists structurally, so far as I know, in the

south of India; though in the north there is a class of *ohlong* temples with pointed roofs, which may be derived from the same original, and all the gateways in the south have a similar termination."—(Fergusson's *Handbook of Architecture*.)

The group of Temples inland, near the village, are from 17 to 36 feet high, and mark the transition from the early Buddhist cave to the modern Hindoo temple.

East of the village, and washed by the sea, is a pagoda of stone, containing numerous figures, like the rest; one of a gigantic stature is stretched on the ground, and represented as secured in that position. This is dedicated to Vishnu, and is a work of the 11th century, 60 feet high. The surf here breaks as far out as the ruins of the city, which it is said to cover. Many of the stones near the shore appear to have been wrought. A Brahmin, about 100 years ago, a native of the place stated that his grandfather had frequently mentioned having seen the gilt tops of five pagodas in the surf, now no longer visible. "There really appears (says Heber) some small remains of architecture (among which a tall pillar, supposed by some to be a lingam, is conspicuous), which rise from amid the waves and give a proof that this in particular spot, as at Madras, the sea has encroached on the land: though in most other parts of the Coromandel coast it seems rather receding than advancing. There are also many rocks rising through the white breakers, which the fancy of the Brammins points out as ruins; and the noise of the surf, the dark shadows of the remaining buildings, the narrow slip of dark smooth land, the sky just reddening with dawn and lending its tints to the sea, together with the remarkable desolation of the surrounding scenery, were well calculated to make one remember with interest the description in 'Kehama,' and to fancy one saw the beautiful form of Kailay in her white mantle, pacing sadly along the shore, and watching till her father and lover should emerge from the breakers." Southey's picture, however, fails somewhat in two points, the Bishop observes—the caverns in which the lady went to lodge at night are at least a mile from high water mark, and in this climate it is at noonday only, not as a bed-chamber, that a cavern will be preferred to the open air.

About a mile to the southward are other structures of stone, left unfinished; the southernmost is about 40 feet in height, hewn from a single mass, the outside being covered with sculpture. The next is also cut from one solid mass of stone about 49 feet high, and rent through from top to bottom. A large fragment from one corner is on the ground. Around are various groups of animals.

These ruins cover a great space. Many of the bas-reliefs are of great spirit and beauty; but the lions (of which none are to be found in Southern India) are just such animals as an artist who had never seen one would paint over an inn-door. A few small houses, inhabited by Brahmins, are scattered among the ruins, by showing which they live. They say that about a thousand years (?) ago, some northern conqueror, wishing to have a great work done, attempted to force it on the Hindoo sculptors and masons, upon which 4,000 of them emigrated to this part, where they resided for five years, and executed these works.

Then cross two inlets, each respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1, to *Vylor (Vailur), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross the left (8) and right (4) banks of the Pular river, pass *Vapenacherry, 4; cross a nullah to §Cuddalore (Gudalur), 1; cross a nullah to §Arrayalancherry (Arrayalancheri), 1; Cuddalore, 1; §Tamputnum, 1; §Mogayoor, 1;

then cross an inlet to §Chikanacooptom, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass §Einga Chetti Chowry (Chawadi), 1; cross an inlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile border; pass §Moottocadoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; §Mooniapulay Chowry (Chawadi), 2; §Punneyoor Chutrum, 1; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ALUMPURVA (Alumpooray, Alamparva).

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station at Sadras, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Post office and Telegraph station at Pondicherry, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

DAWS to Chingleput, 30 miles S.

Thence along a good road, pass *Tampaulcum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross an inlet to the Nuwab's Chawadi, 2 miles, and enter

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT (Arkat),

Which is bounded on the N. by the Northern Division of Arcot and Chingleput, E. by Pondicherry (Puducheri) and the Bay of Bengal, S. by Tanjore (Tanjur) and Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), and W. by Salem. It lies in lat. $11^{\circ} 11'$, and $12^{\circ} 39'$, long. $78^{\circ} 42'$, and $80^{\circ} 4'$, has an area of 5,020 square miles; population of 1,006,005, principally Mussulmans and Hindus; yields a revenue of £231,553. It is divided into 13 Talooks, "divisions," viz., Bhawangadi, Chelumbram, Chaitpet, Cuddalore (Gudalur), Ellavansur, Kallakurichi, Manargadi, Tindevanam, Tiruvadi, Trinomali, Tirukallur, Verdachalam, and Villapuram. The appearance of the country is low and level, but having ghats in the interior rising into isolated hilly ridges. The sea coast, which extends about 67 miles, is sandy, but from Cuddalore to Pondicherry it is safely approached, having 8 or 9 fathoms of water, which decreases, gradually, to 7, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the shore, and 42 to 45 about 6 leagues from land. It is well watered by the S. Pennar (Panar), Coleroon, Cauvery, and Vellaur rivers; at the mouth of the latter stands Porto Novo, so celebrated for the rich mine of iron ore which is there, reduced by a European company, as well as the Veraum (Vizram) tank, and two others in the N., well supplied by channels from the Salar river, and 3,000 smaller ones. The climate is free from the violent storms that generally prevail on the Coromandel coast, and the temperature near the shore moderate, except during the spring, when land winds predominate, and the heat and aridity becomes so excessive that all glass articles break suddenly, wood warps, splits, and cracks most dreadfully. The thermometer then reaches 115° in the shade, and has been ever known to exceed 130° . The principal towns are Cuddalore, Pondicherry (the French settlement), and Trinomali. The chief Routes are from N.E. to S.W. from Madras to Trichinopoly; N. to S., Madras, via Pondicherry, to Cuddalore; E. to W., Cuddalore to Salem; and S.E. to N.W., Pondicherry to Arcot.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1801. The E.I. Company obtained it on the death of the Nuwab of the Karnatak (Umdat-ul-Umara). Ali Hussain, his son, was set aside, and the title given to Azim'd-daulat, one of his brothers, on condition of his giving up his territories to the British.

Thence proceed, pass the *Comptly Choultry, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Coomeedole, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Ranganadapuram Choultry, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Pootorpuloo Choultry, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Rungapilly Choultry, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Bomminpallium, 1; and then enter

THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY (Puducheri, "New Village"),

Which comprises the district of that name, the seat of government, and capital, with its 11, and Val Inanor, containing 45, and Bahour, 36 villages. It stands in lat. 16° 56', long 79° 54', has an area of 135 square miles (the town having 107); population of 79,743 (30,000 in the town and its suburbs, 1-11th of whom are Europeans). Besides which the French Government possess Karikal on the Coromandel coast, 47 miles distant from Tanjore, which has an area of 63 square miles, and a population of 49,207 (46 only being Europeans); Yanam (Yanaoni) and lodge of Machilipatanam on the Orissa coast, in the province of Rajamahendri, 9 miles from the embouchure of the Godavari river, with an area of 8,147 acres, and population of 6,831; Mahé and the Lodge of Kolikod (Callicut), on the Malabar coast, situated 7 miles S.E. of Tellichery, which has an area of 2 square miles, and a population of 2,616; and Chandranagore (Chandranagar), on the Hugli, in the Bengal Presidency, which has an area of 2,330 acres, and a population of 32,670, 200 only being Europeans, at all of which possessions the French Government are (1860) increasing their European Forces.

Thence pass on to *Cundapah Choultry, $\frac{1}{2}$; Cotta-
copam, $\frac{1}{2}$; Muttalpattin; and 1 mile brings us to
the Madras gate of the large town of

† PONDICHERRY (Puducheri, "New Village").

Territory, the French Settlements, of which it is the capital and seat of government. District, Pondicherry. Civil Authority, the Governor, stipend, £1,600 per annum. Civil Station. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Military Authority, the commander of the French Army. Naval Station. Naval Authority, Chef d'Escadre. Population 30,000, the European portion of whom, although poor, are lively and extremely hospitable. Position.—This town stands on a sandy plain close to the sea, S.E. of a long flat ridge. Productions, palm trees and herbs.

Hotels: De l'Empereur, very good; De l'Orient, tariff 5 francs (4s. 2d.) per diem, exclusive of drinkables, half-pint of claret excepted, and *cuisine* very good.

Cafés, restaurants, and estaminets well conducted.

Currency, francs, louis d'ors, napoleons, and rupees.

Mails, the outward and homeward bags are made up and received weekly for transmission via Overland mails to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. European intelligence received per electric telegraph from Europe on the arrival of the Overland mails.

Boats, rowing and sailing, both similar in size and accommodation to those at Madras; tariff, half what is given at the British Presidencies.

Steamers to and from the French ports of Brest, Bordeaux, Nantes, &c.; accommodation and cuisine good, and tariff reasonable both for passage and living; also *sailing vessels* to and from the European and Indian-French ports, Karikal, Yanam, and Mahé, on the Ind coast.

FORTIFICATIONS.—These were numerous in the 18th century, but although weak and dilapidated, never having been restored since their demolition by the British, are now (1860) being repaired.

ATTRactions.—The White (to the W.) and Black (to the E.) Towers, situated at the mouth of an inconsiderable river, which only admits of small coasting vessels all the year round, divided by a canal which flows through the place.

The Government House, a very handsome structure.

Streets laid out at right angles, and lined with handsome avenues of thick foliage trees.

The Religious Establishments consist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its bishop and staff of priests; the Church of the Foreign Missions, viz., the Jesuits and the Missions Etrangères, with its bishops and priests.

The Light House, admirably constructed, and showing a brilliant light 89 feet above the sea, and discernible 17 miles distant from a ship's poop. The Beach and Coast are washed by almost as tremendous and dangerous a surf as that of Madras, which renders it impossible for European boats to stem it; hence the native boats, as used at Madras, are employed. Anchorage.—Vessels can safely ride abreast of the town (in 6 fathoms) within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the shore, from January to October, but at stormy periods they should anchor in the outer roads in 14 fathoms of water. Boulevards, well planted with avenues of shady trees, which form an extremely pretty, agreeable, and picturesque promenade. Billiard Rooms at the hotels, cafés, and estaminets. Newspapers.—Several daily, weekly, and monthly journals. Theatre, excellent performance, and well attended. Opera House, extremely well conducted, and the representations good. Balls.—Those at Government House are well worth attending, and many of the public establishments are also well conducted. Barracks (casernes), large, well ventilated, and capable of accommodating a considerable force. Cantonment, spacious and well situated. Libraries, several well stored with the popular French literature of the day. The Jail is a large and well arranged structure. The Judicial Tribunals, viz., the Royal Court, Tribunals of the First Instance, Peace, and Police, are all worth visiting on court days, not only to initiate the traveller into the mode in which justice is administered in this place, but also to enable him to obtain a knowledge of the native character, &c., The Dock Yard and Citadel, both excellent establishments.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
1674. This place (then a small village) was purchased by the French from the King of Vijayapur.
1693. The Dutch captured, improved, and fortified it, and in
1697, at the Peace of Ryswick, restored it to the French.
1748. Admiral Boscawen besieged it with 6,000 men, but was repulsed with great loss by the Governor, the celebrated Duplex.
1758. M. Lally was installed as Governor, when he resumed the war against the British in India.
1760-1. In July Col. Cooke (Sir Eyre) blockaded it with an army 8,000 strong, and after a siege of six months, the Governor, Lally, surrendered to the British, when 2,453 Europeans, 500 guns, 100 howitzers, powder, arms, &c., were captured.
1763. It was restored to the French at the peace.
1778. Sir Hector Munro attacked it with an army 11,000 strong, and its admirable and formidable fortifications were razed to the ground.
1793. The British re-occupied it, but in
1802, the Peace of Amiens restored it to the French.

A.D. 1803. It was re-occupied by the British, at which period it was incorporated with the S. Arcot District, and then produced an annual revenue of £4,501, but in 1817, it was restored to the French, who have held it ever since.

This large and handsomely-built capital of the French settlements in India, is on the Aryakuppam river, which empties itself into the sea, flowing close to the S. side. It will only admit of very small craft.

Thence quit the town by the *Cuddalore Gate*, 1, and pass **Moddiarpatt*, ‡; cross a river, here 135 yds wide; pass **Arenacoom*, 1‡; cross the **Chunamban* river, 1, here 440 yds. wide; pass **Toubacoom*, 1‡; **Panakra Choultry*, ‡; cross the **Mullataur* river, ‡; pass **Retty Choultry*, ‡; **Kynca Coveil*, 2‡; **Ponneaur Choultry*, 1‡; then cross the ford, which is 681 yds. wide, and we enter

THE S. DIVISION OF ARCOT (Arkot), previously described in this route, and proceed to **Munjee-coom* (Manji Kuppam), ‡; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; post-office; thence proceed to the *Chief's House, New Town*, ‡; situated on the N. bank of the Guddulum river; cross the Ford to *Rajah Moodely's Choultry*, at Salt river; and at the end of ‡ mile, we enter the N. gate of the town of

‡ CUDDALORE (Gudalur).

Territory, S. Division of Arcot. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Collector of S. Arcot; the residence was built in the 18th century by Mr. Place, and was occupied until 1820 by the Governor of Madras. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras army at Madras. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post-office at *Munjee-coom*, ‡ mile. Telegraph station at Pondicherry, 12‡ miles. Lat. 11° 43', long 70° 50'.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Cuddalore stands at the N. of the River Panar, on the Coromandel coast. Though the site is only 5 feet above the sea, it is said to be peculiarly healthy. The houses are good, and laid out in broad regular streets. It extends about ‡ of a mile from N. to S., and about ‡ a mile from E. to W.

Three sides are fortified; the side next the sea is for the greater part open; but the river, passing between Fort St. David and the town, flows, just before it gains the sea, along the eastern side of the town, of which while it washed the skirts on one hand, it was on the other separated from the sea by a mound of sand which the surf throws on the shore along most parts of the coast. A little above the town stands the Trivada pagoda, which forms the citadel to a large pettah or native town.

The river is small, and shut up by a bar at the entrance, and is navigable only for boats. There is good anchorage about 1‡ mile off shore.

Fort St. David is about 1 mile to the northward of Cuddalore. Its site, with a small district adjoining, was purchased in 1686 from a Maharratta Prince for £31,000, for the East India Company, by Mr. Elihu Yale, and occupied as a factory. It formed an irregular quadrangle, with outworks and bastions, formerly of some strength. Being besieged by the French in 1738, after five weeks the garrison surrendered as prisoners of war and the fortifications were razed. Being restored to England as the Peace, the lines were partially reconstructed; and the town soon recovered its former prosperity. It is now rather decayed, though still populous and a place of some trade.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1746. In June, M. De Labourdonnais, with 8 ships, had an indecisive action with the English fleet of 6, under Commodore Peyton.

In September, the French having taken Madras, made two ineffectual attempts to capture Cuddalore, to which the Madras authorities had retreated.

1748. Admiral Boscawen arrives at Fort St David, July 23th, and besieges Pondicherry, under Duplex, without success. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle which followed, the troops on both sides, who had been brought to Pondicherry and St. David, respectively, determined to employ their arms in the contest between the native Princes.

1758. War having again broken out, M. Lally marched from Pondicherry and invested Cuddalore, which was surrendered on 3rd May. The garrison was carried to Pondicherry, and the fortifications were reduced to a heap of ruins, and the villas, &c., destroyed.

1760. Col. Coote defeated Lally, took Arcot, Cuddalore, &c., and finally took Pondicherry.

1782. A French force, assisted by Hyder Ali, took Cuddalore.

1783. Cuddalore, strongly fortified by the French, and well supplied with artillery and provisions, and supported by troops lent by Tipoo. On 7th June, the English, under General Stuart, stormed and carried the outworks. On 20th June, Admiral Sir E. Hughes and M. Suffren had an indecisive action off Cuddalore. On 25th June, the French made a sally, but were driven back, the 24th English Sepoys crossing bayonets with the French, with the greatest steadiness. Three days after, news of peace arrived, and Cuddalore was given up to the English. One of the French prisoners, taken in these actions, was Bernalotte, then a sergeant, afterwards King of Sweden.

Thence pass **Irsapah Chetty's Choultry*, **Compy Choultry*, *Chonian Choultry*, 9‡; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on waste land; pass along a very sandy road to **Poondiacoom*; travellers' bungalow; **Pettan-aar* river, **Putchpah Moddiar Choultry*; **Ramalinga* (Poodoo Chuttrum), 6‡; travelle s' bungalow; encamping ground; pass **Amakara Chuttrum*; tappal station; we then reach the Vellaur river, which rises at the base of the Eastern Ghauts, flows E., and falls into the sea below the town of Porto Novo, in lat. 11° 29', long. 79° 50'. Its mouth is small, only navigable for coasting vessels of very light burthen, and its waters are used for irrigation by means of an ancient "dam," which is constructed across it; cross it, and 3‡ miles brings us to the prosperous and improving town of

‡ PORTO NOVO.

Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddalore, 2‡ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Pondicherry, 3‡. Tappal station, at Annakara Chuttrum, 5 miles. Encamping ground. Anchorage, excellent, two miles off the shore. Boats can be hired—tariff moderate.

DAWKES, to Madras, 1.5‡; Madura, 155, N E; Tanjore, 63, N.E.; Tranquebar, 32, N.; Cuddalore, 2‡; Pondicherry, 3‡.

This place is on the Coromandel Coast, at the mouth of the Vellau, which rises in the Eastern Ghauts, and forms here a small harbour, fit only for coasters. Large ships lie two miles off in the road

where there are six to seven fathoms water. It is sheltered by Coleroon Shoal, and is the best anchorage on this low and exposed coast. Chellumbrum pagoda is a little to the south-west.

The former prosperity of Porto Novo was much interrupted by the Mysore wars, previous to which it possessed both French and Dutch factories, and enjoyed a considerable trade. It is laterly improving again, in consequence of the iron foundries established by the East Indian Iron Company, who have works at Beypoor. The ore smelted here makes good steel.

Port Novo was burnt by Hyder Ali in 1780. The year following he was defeated in a pitched battle, though greatly superior in numbers. He made so certain of winning, that he had ordered no prisoners to be taken.

The Porto Novo pagoda, or Feringy Vahara, is a gold coin worth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 rupees, formerly used in commercial transactions.

Thence continuing our journey, we leave the sea side, and proceed W., leading to the interior, along a very sandy road, cross the Vellaur river, then quit the sterile land of Arcot, and quickly pass along the luxuriant soil of Tanjore, to *Mooltoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles bring us to the N. Gate of the town of

§ CHELLUMBRUM (Chelambram, Chillumbrum, Chelambaram).

Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddalore. Encamping ground, very bad. Travellers' bungalow, at the entrance of the town. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Boats can be hired. Tariff the same as at Madras. Lat. $11^{\circ} 25'$, long. $79^{\circ} 45'$. Population considerable, 3,000 of whom are Brahmans, officiating in, or connected with the service of the temple.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

This large town is on the sea coast, on the road from Tranquebar to Arcot, 29 miles from the former.

It was taken by the British in 1760, in the Carnatic war; afterwards given up to Hyder Ali, and attacked by Coote without success in 1781.

The Temple or Pagoda of Chillumbrum is one of the finest in southern India, in respect of its pillared colonnade or choultry, which forms a hall or porch to the small building behind it. This porch consists of five aisles, "supported by six square columns, about eighteen inches each way, and twenty feet in height. The outer aisles are only six feet in width; the inner, eight feet; and they are roofed simply by flat stones laid side by side. The whole energy of the architect, however, has been reserved for the central aisle, which has a clear width of twenty one feet six inches; a space so wide, that it would be difficult to span it without using stones so heavy as to crush the substructure. To avoid this, a bracketing shaft of singular elegance is attached to the front of the square pillar, and a system of bracketing carried up till the space to be spanned by flat stones is about equal to that of the side aisles; or in other words, the space between the pillars is divided into three equal portions of about eight feet each, the side portion borne on the brackets, and the central space only remaining to be roofed. Lest, however, there should be a tendency to lateral weakness in so extensive a bracket, about half way up it, a stay is introduced, in the form of a slight stone beam extending from one to the other, which certainly adds extremely to the elegance, and also probably, to the strength of the structure."—Fergusson's *Hand-Book of Architecture*.

The arrangements of this porch are remarkable for their singular elegance and grace. It dates probably

from the tenth century. The more modern examples, such as Trimal Naik's, at Madura, though richer, have lost much of the beauty, and nearly all the constructive propriety and grace, which we find in this one. The hall is twenty-four pillars wide by forty-one in length, which, adding the sixteen of the porch, would make up the number of a thousand columns, by which many of these choultries are distinguished; so that they are called in consequence Halls of One Thousand Pillars. In this of Chellumbrum some are omitted in the centre, to admit of space for ceremonies, leaving the actual number at only 930 columns.

"There does not," says Fergusson, "seem to be any essential difference either in the plans or forms of the Sivite or Vishnaite temples in the South of India. It is only by observing the images or emblems worshipped, or by reading the stories represented in the numerous sculptures with which a temple is adorned, that we find out the god to whom it is dedicated. Whoever he may be, the temples consist almost invariably of the four following parts, arranged in various manners, but differing in themselves only according to the age in which they were executed.

"1. The principal part—the actual temple itself—is called the Vimana. It is always square in plan, and surmounted by a pyramidal of one or more storeys. It contains the cell in which the image of the god or his emblem is placed.

"2. The porches, or mantapas, which always cover and precede the door leading to the cell.

"3. Gate pyramids (gopuras), leading into the quadrangular enclosures which always surround the Vimanas.

"4. Pillared halls, or choultries, used for various purposes, and which are invariable accompaniments of these temples.

"Besides these, a temple always contains tanks or wells for water, to be used either for sacred purposes or for the convenience of the priests; dwellings for all the various grades of the priesthood attached to it; and numerous other buildings designed for state or convenience."

Thence pass Irappa Chetty's Bungalow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile; leave it by the S. gate; pass along a very heavy, sandy road, across a cultivated rice country; proceed to *Sammappettah*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; travellers' bungalow; soon after which we reach the N. bank of the Coleroon river, here a considerable branch of the Cauvery river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the length of whose course, from the source of that stream in Coorg (Kurg) until it falls into the sea, is 472 miles, which cross, by a large boat, which, together with three smaller ones, always ply here, for 310 yards to the N. bank of another branch of the same stream, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we then enter

THE TANJORE (Tanjur, Tanjaur) DISTRICT OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY,

Which is bounded on the N. W. by the Coleroon (Kolarum) river, which divides it from S. Arcot and Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), E. and S. E. by the Bay of Bengal, S. W. by Madura, and W. by Pondicherry and Trichinopoly. It lies in lat. $9^{\circ} 52'$ and $11^{\circ} 23'$, long. $78^{\circ} 55'$ and $79^{\circ} 55'$; is 120 miles long from N. E. to S. W., and 75 broad; has an area of 3,900 square miles; a shallow and dangerous sea coast of 75 miles; population of 1,676,086, chiefly Brahmans, who formerly carried on the dreadful practice of Suttee (Sati), "the burning of a widow with her deceased spouse," to a most frightful extent, until it was finally abolished by the Indian Government. It yields a net revenue of £482,101, and is divided into

thirteen talooks (divisions), viz., Kumbhakonam, Kolarasol, Kivalur, Kotalaim, Myaveram, Nannellam, Papasasham, Pattukota, Peralem, Shealli, Tiruvadi, Tranquebar, Tiruvai, Titrapundi, Valenman; and its chief towns are Tanjore (Tanjur, Tanjore), the capital, Deva Cottah, Negapatam, Nagore, Tranquebar, Karikal, Point-Calymere, Kallimeti (much frequented during the hot season, and Porto Novo). The general appearance of the country is a level, low, well-cultivated plain, without being interspersed with any considerable elevations or hills, and is as productive and fertile as any district in Southern India. The only port it possesses capable of receiving vessels of any moderate burthen, that is, from 200 to 300 tons, is Nagore, having eight feet of water on its bar, the entire coast being low, sandy, shoaly, and extremely difficult of communication with the shore, owing to the rolling boisterous surf that washes its beach. It is watered by the Coleroon and the superfluous waters of the Cauvery, Vennar, and its water-courses, Kotalamurto and Yerashalen rivers. Its productions are rice (three crops of which are gathered annually), maize, millet, coriander, castor oil, oil-seeds, ragi, gram, cumina, capsicums, cucumbers, onions, esculent vegetables, betel leaf, indigo, tobacco, cotton—not more than 5,000 acres are grown, as the soil is not in general well adapted for it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
1616. The Danish E.I.C. purchased Tranquebar, and in 1624 made it over to the Danish government.
1660. The Portuguese possessed Negapatam and Nagore, in this district, after which the Dutch held them.
1678. The Mahratta chief, Vencajee (brother to the celebrated Sevajee), took possession of this kingdom.
1739. The French purchased Karikal of the Rajah of Tanjore.
1749. The British forces entered for the first time into the Carnatic (Karnatak), and marched into the province for the purpose of restoring the deposed Rajah; were unsuccessful in their operations, but obtained from Vencajee the possession of Devi-Cottah, and the allowance of an annual income for the deposed prince.
1764. Mahomed Ali (Nuwab of Arcot), son of the celebrated Pretab Sing, claimed tribute from the Tanjore (Tanjur) State, and being supported by the Madras Government, from whom he received considerable assistance, he took the fort of Tanjore, removed the reigning prince, and placed it under the protection of the Nuwab.
The E.I.C. repudiated these proceedings of the Madras Government, and in 1781 replaced Toolajee on the throne, on condition of his paying the Nuwab the tribute claimed, and the cost of the maintenance of a British force in the fort of Tanjore, viz., 514,286 star pagodas.
On the demise of Toolajee, Ameer Sing (his half brother) and Serfojee (the son of a distant relative, who had been adopted by the deceased Rajah, just previous to his death,) laid claim to the throne, both of whose pretensions were placed by the Madras Government before twelve Pundits well skilled in Hindu jurisprudence, who decided in favour of the Ameer Sing, and most justly, when it is considered that the late Rajah, by adopting Serfojee

- A.D. had acted contrary to the native law; consequently, in 1787, the Indian Government had the former prince invested with the royal power, when a treaty was concluded with him; but in 1787 it was discovered that the decision of the Pundits above stated was diametrically opposed to the real nature and spirit of the Hindu law; consequently, in 1798, Ameer Sing was deposed, and Serfojee was raised to the throne, who in 1799 surrendered the province to the E.I.C., upon condition of being allowed to retain the title—sovereign authority within the fort of Tanjore—and enjoy the annual income of £35,000.
1832. He died, and was succeeded by his son Sevajee.
1845. The Danish Government sold Tranquebar to the British.

Thence we soon reach

*AMAKARA CHUTTRUM, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Civil Authority, Collector at Tanjore. Military Authority, Officer commanding Southern Division at Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli). Travellers' bungalow. Thence proceed across a country covered with rice fields; pass *Pootor (Putur), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Urrasoor, 2; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SHEALLY.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

The traveller en route to Bombay, if he feels disposed to pass through the late Danish Settlements, should proceed thus, viz., cross the Upanar river, here 100 yards wide, to *Chattanadapur, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Fenukadi, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; also three nullahs to *Kotti-trippi, 2; then pass over five nullahs to *Talli Chenkadu, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Pundree, 2; also six small nullahs to *Tirukadye-ar, 3; *Wallaqumangalum, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

§ TRANQUEBAR (Tallangambadi, Tarangaburi).

Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Population, 25,000. Lat. 11° 1', long. 79° 55'. Climate much cooler than Madras. Dépôt for convalescent officers and privates. Vicinity well cultivated and wooded, with light sandy soil.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1612. The Danish E.I.C. formed at Copenhagen.
1616. The first Danish ship arrived at the Coromandel coast.
The Danes purchased from the Raja of Tanjore the village of Tranquebar, with a suburb of 5 miles long and 3 miles broad, and then erected the Fort of Dansburg.
1624. This small territory was transferred to the King of Denmark, Christian, IV., in payment of the sum in which the D.E.I.C. were indebted to him.
1780. Hyder Ali made the Danish Government pay him £14,000, because they had supplied the Nuwab of the Carnatic with arms and warlike stores.
1807. The British took possession of it, but in 1814, restored it to Denmark.
1845. The King of Denmark ceded it to the British for a large sum of money.
Thence the traveller must proceed to *Puroor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Putanur, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yellapur, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Vallampudugudi, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Perambur, 2; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings him to the Mya-

waram Road, by which he must proceed to that town, and then proceed via the Route which we are now describing.

Then cross a nullah to **Vydeeswarum Covil*, 4½; **Utticoode*, 2; **Tiroonunjoor*, 2; **Ooluttum Coopom*, 2½; **Wullular Covil*, 2½; then cross a river, here 100 yds. broad, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MYAVERAM.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

DAWKS to Tanjore, 41 miles, N.E. by E.
Branch road to Perambur. Then proceed along a sandy road, pass **Cooranand*, ½; **Chittiacand*, 1½; **Multhum*, 1½; **Cootalium*, 2½; **Teroowallungandoo*, 3; encamping ground on land covered with trees, close to a large, well supplied tank; travellers' bungalow; thence the road becomes very heavy; pass **Tingara-jipooram*, 2½; cross a bridge to **Adootooray*, 2½; **Tiroowaddamaridoor*, 1½. Branch road to **Satenur*, 6; **Perambur*, 17½; **Tallangambadi* (Tranquebar), 25½; and **Shealli*, 48½; tappal station; pass **Tiroowobanum*, 1½; **Ummappettah*, 1½ mile; and we then enter

THE COMBAKONUM DISTRICT.

Which contains a population of 135,000, is situated in the finest part of the Tanjore province, and is extremely fertile, owing to its being intersected and well watered by the Coleroon (Kolerun) and Kaveri (Cauvery) rivers. It extends 20 miles E. and W., and 33 miles N. and S. and approaches in several parts within 10 miles of the sea. Its general appearance is most beautiful, as the land is covered with rice, sugar cane, cocoa nut plantains, and betel tree plantations; and ¾ miles across it brings us to the large town of

§COMBAKONUM (Kumbhakonam, Combaconum), 20 miles from Tanjore, 160 from Madras.

District, the Combakonum Talook of Tanjore. Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector at Tanjore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division at Trichinopoly. Military station; a detachment of Native Troops are quartered here in the Cantonments. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 35,000.

Combakonum is the chief town of a large talook of the same name, situated on a flat spot between two heads or outlets of the Cauvery, and is about 2 miles by 1 in extent. Though standing low, it is considered healthy. The Native Infantry lines are on a sandy tract near the river, close to the court house, prison, and hospital.

Some of the houses in the town are two storeys high, but most of them are built in the usual native style. The bazaar occupies one long street.

Many pagodas are to be seen here, attended by many Brahmans, and resorted to by pilgrims; in consequence of which is the seat of a good trade. Weaving is the only or principal manufacture carried on in the town.

These pagodas were erected by the Chola Kings, whose territory was bounded by the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon, and extended nearly to Madras, along the eastern coast, to which they gave the name of Cholomandalum or Coromandel. Combaconum became the capital of the Chola Kings, upon the temporary abandonment of Tanjore.

*One of the tallest gate pyramids I know of (says Ferguson) is that belonging to the principal temple at Combaconum. It rises to twelve storeys, including the basement, which is of granite, and plain, while

the white of the pyramids is of brick, stuccoed, and covered with sculpture and architectural ornaments to an extent undreamt of by European imagination. Its want of proportion and the endless repetition of small parts, prevent its being so pleasing an architectural object as the smaller gate pyramids generally are, though it is certainly imposing from its mass.

The Cauvery (Kaveri) river, which rises in the District of Coorg (Kurg) in lat. 12° 25', long. 75° 34', flows E. for 33 miles; thence N.E. for 80 miles, enters Mysore, flows S.E. for 95 miles to Tullacand; thence N.E. and E., where it forms the boundary between the Mysore and Coimbatore territories for 40 miles; thence S.E. for 47 miles; and from the Caveripura Pass, flows through the range of the Eastern Ghats; thence S. for 47 miles to Yirodu, thence S.E. afterwards E. for 90 miles, to near Trichinopoly, where it separates into several streams. The most considerable of its branches is the Coleroon. Its principal tributaries are the Hennavully, which joins it close to Kistnarajoor. Lechman Teerl unites it 8 miles beyond that place; the Cubbari joins it in lat. 12° 14', long. 76° 58'; the Shunski in lat. 12° 20', long. 77° 30'; the Bhowani, in lat. 11° 25', long. 77° 45'; the Noyel, in lat. 11° 4', long. 78°, and the Ambrawully in lat. 10° 58', long. 78° 15'. The stream is almost entirely dry in the low countries through which it flows in the months of March, April, and May, but is filled again in July and August, by the S.W. monsoon. Its course continues over a uniform surface of barren granite rocks, and is during its inundation, navigable for small craft, which are neither more nor less than "Circular baskets from 9 to 14 feet in diameter, covered with buffalo leather," and in which, owing to the rapidity of the current, cotton, sandal wood, saltpetre, and other merchandises and wares are transported down the stream. This river passes along from the Mysore table land to the low country by the Gungau Zooka, or Upper Fall (370 feet), and the Burr Zooka, or Lower Fall (460 feet), the grandeur of which, combined with the picturesque of the adjacent scenery, render these cataracts magnificently beautiful. Several very handsome Anniute (Anakati) were erected over it in 1850, at a cost of 10,000l., as also a fine noble bridge at Fraserpet (at an outlay of 3,000l.), which is ½ miles long from N. to S., and 1 mile broad from E. to W.

Then cross the Cauvery river, and proceed along a sandy road, which soon becomes exceedingly good, well shaded with large trees, and leads parallel to the river on the left bank; pass **Coondayoor*, 1½; **Samimullay*, 2; **Tiagassamoodrum*, 1½; **Compejipooram*, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§CAVISTALLUM.

Travellers' bungalow, and near it, encamping ground, W. Bazaar, well supplied. Pass along a richly cultivated district to **Allitory*, 3½; **Gunsaputty Agraharam*, 1½; **Tiroopannam*, 3½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§TRIVIAI (Trivady).

Encamping ground, N. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Then proceed along an excellent road, which, however, becomes sandy in some parts, leading through an open and well cultivated district. Pass **Tillastannam*, 1; **Videenappettah*, 2½; **Muraroort*, 2; encamping ground; **Maharajipooram*, 2½; thence the country becomes covered with jungle to **Bornamungalam*, 2½; **Poodroo Chuttrum*, 1½; encamping ground on sand hills to the E.; pass **Coiladdy*, 4½; travelers

bungalow; thence along an excellent raised road, leading across paddy (rice) fields to *Sookambor. It then cross a bridged stream, and we soon reach the 'Annicut, (Anakut) 3, erected across the Cauvery river, and then enter

THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.E. by S. Arcot, S.E. by the Coleroon river, which divides it from Tanjore, S. by Poodocottah and Madura. W. by Coimbatore and Madura, N.W. by Salem. It lies in lat. 10° 37' and 11° 31'; long. 78° 13' and 79° 37', is 94 miles long, from N. to S., and 60 broad, has an area of 3,243 square miles, a population of 709,196, the greater part of whom are Hindus, and speak Tamil, the language of the District, which is divided into the eight Talooks "divisions" of Aryalur, Konad, Lalgudi, Museri, Toriur, Vittikkatti, Valkondapuram, and Wudiarpalliam, and yields an annual revenue of 141,782. The chief towns are Jankoidasholapuram, Kanatur, Kilapalur, Kulate, Lalgudi, Museri, Pambalur, and Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) the capital. The appearance of the country is a flat surface, diversified by a few dark, dull, earthy coloured, granite rocks, none of them at great altitude, except that on which stands the Fort of Trichinopoly (500 to 600 feet). The aspect of the land is sandy, barren, and uncultivated, except in the vicinity of the capital, which is almost entirely covered with rice plantations. It is well watered by the Cauvery with its principal feeders, and the Coleroon river with its various branches upon all of which circular basket boats are used, the wicker of which having been diversified of its covering of hides, after those craft have reached their destined port, is carried on men's shoulders and carefully preserved. The productions are cocoa-nut trees, rice, ragi, millet, maize, plantains, sugar cane, (only partially cultivated), tobacco, of extremely fine quality, and cotton; white, black, and red ants, water snakes, scorpions, cobras de manilla and capella, striped squirrels, frogs, flies, and mosquitoes, actually swarm in this district. The climate is intensely hot, arid, subject to whirlwinds, with clouds of dust, which prevail from May to July, and render those months the most unpleasant in the year, and sand, drought, and a sultry atmosphere prevail during the months of March, April, and May, at which period there are numerous storms of thunder and lightning, and from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., the heat is intense, when the rivers and tanks are dried up, and both animal and vegetable life languish, and often perish beneath the burning mid-day heat. From August to November, it is pleasant, and cool, thunder showers prevailing. From December to February, it is cool in the morning, sultry, close in the afternoon, and cold in the evenings.

The principal Routes are:—From N.E. to S.W. from Madras, via Trichinopoly to Madura and Palamotta; E. to W., from Tanjore via Trichinopoly to Coimbatore; and from Combaconum to Trichinopoly.

The Official Report of 1851-62, states, with reference to the Revenue Survey, that the settlement party in the South has been employed in the Trichinopoly and Salem Districts. In the former the demarcation and classification of the lands has been completed by this time. A settlement report on the surveyed talooks in South Arcot, was submitted on 27th August, 1859. The formation of the assessment is in progress for the upland Trichinopoly talooks on the North of the Cauvery. The operations of this party have extended to about 950 square miles in demarcation, and 1,360 square miles in classification, during the past working season; and

the average cost of both combined, is 63½ Rs.; the estimated expenditure for the settlement being 64 Rs. a square mile.

The southern survey party was engaged in Trichinopoly during the working season of 1859, but took the field in January last in Salem, as well as Trichinopoly. This party being composed in a measure of the hands originally entertained in the experimental survey has worked more efficiently than one of newer constitution. Efforts will be made to complete the survey of the Trichinopoly district in the ensuing year.

Public Works.—The expenditure upon new works during the year 1859-60, amounted to 78,053 Rs., of which 38,198 Rs., were upon roads and bridges, and 23,093 Rs. for military buildings. The sum spent in repairs was 270,697 Rs.

The new irrigation projects comprised the construction of sluices and short tunnels. The communications included several roads and bridges. Among the building operations were a hospital for European troops, the improvement of certain infantry barracks, the completion of artillery barracks and sergeants' quarters, and of a travellers' bungalow at Trichinopoly.

The repairs to irrigation works, which were in progress, were obstructed and damaged by a high fresh, accompanied by strong winds, in July last. The banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon were badly breached, and new earthworks were also washed away in many places. A light north-east monsoon favoured subsequent operations, and the works are now stronger than formerly.

The roads which have been repaired are as good as ever; the Tanjore and Dindigal lines excepted. The repairs of the former roads are nearly finished, but of the latter line no trace remained; and it has not been found practicable, from the amount of other work on hand, to trace out a new line for it, which will be necessary. Of the Madura road, 13 miles are good, but the rest is unmetalled. The Combaconum part of the Salem and Arriallor roads require gravelling, as in dry weather sand impedes the traffic, and in wet weather they are no better than the fields on either side of them.

Law.—Out of 9,796 Suits, on the books of this district, in 1859, 2,076 were decided on their merits, 645 dismissed on default, 2,937 adjusted or withdrawn, 952 otherwise disposed of, leaving 3,206 depending at the close of the year. During the same year the summonses for Petty Offences numbered 6,943; of these 3,302 parties were released, 1,182 discharged, 1,949 punished; while as to the mode in which they were dealt with, 5,749 were dealt with by the district police, 619 by village police, 126 by the magistracy.

Under the head of crimes and misdemeanours, the total number of cases was 627, or 1,620 persons. Of these nearly three-fourths were dealt with by the district police and magistracy, leaving the remainder to be disposed of by the subordinate criminal courts, the session courts, and Foudzary Adawlut. In the gaols, the average cost of each prisoner for diet and clothing was Rs. 35 11 6, and the average total expenses, Rs. 53 4 0.

Cultivation.—The total for 1859-60, was 591,791 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,424,362, being an increase of 10,735 acres over 1858-59. Of this quantity, 139,025 acres are wet, 414,234 are dry, and 33,532 are garden. The price of rice cotton, per candy, was Rs. 120; of indigo, Rs. 840; of sugar, Rs. 40.

Revenue.—Total revenue, 1859-60, Rs. 1,552,393, being an increase of Rs. 137,481 on the years 1858-59. The principal source of this revenue was land revenue, Rs. 1,474,909, while stamps yielded Rs. 34,131.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1732. The Hindu Rajah of this district died without issue, but left three consorts, two of whom suffered Sutte (Sati). The third survived, and took upon herself the government, but being opposed by a strong party, she obtained the aid of the Mussulman Nuwab of Arcot, who sent his son, accompanied by the celebrated Chunda Sahib, to her assistance, but that Princess being rather distrustful of his intentions, obliged him to swear by the *Koran* (which it is usual to wrap in a covering used for that purpose), that "the Auxiliaries employed in her cause should be withdrawn from her territory as soon as her (the Ranees) authority was established," but the crafty diplomatist never swore by that sacred volume, as he had cunningly caused a brick to be adroitly substituted for the same, consequently when he became possessed of the place, he imprisoned the Ranees, and took upon himself the government, but being envied by persons inimical to his interest, they urged the Mahrattas to dislodge him from that station, and in

1741, they captured it, and took Chunda Sahib prisoner, but the British soon afterwards took possession of it.

It frequently changed hands during the Indian wars which raged between the French and English.

1757. Captain Calliaud marched from Madura to its relief, when it was besieged by the French. Spies having entered his camp, and followed his line of march for a considerable distance, until he advanced within 12 miles of Trichinopoly, when he proceeded by forced marches at such rapidity that he distanced the spies, who had proceeded with him in order to communicate with the enemy, and then when all was clear, continued his route in the night at such a rapid pace that he was so exhausted when he approached the Fort of Trichinopoly, that he entered it leaning on the arms of his grenadiers, by which means his troops entered Trichinopoly, whilst the French, who were anxiously looking for his arrival by the route the spies had indicated, as soon as they discovered their error, precipitately retired from it.

1801. The Nuwab surrendered it to the British.

Passing along a raised road, we proceed to **Kutcody*, 2½; **Ootemachiriy*, 2½; **Tirrouvudacholoy*, 2½; **Timmarajepooram*, 2; cross a bridge from the left bank of the Cauvery river, 1½; to the *right, ½; pass **Chatomany*, 1, near the Fort; cross over **Darks Bridge*, 1½; then **Pootoor Bridge*, 1½; and we soon enter the large town of

***TRICHINOPOLY (Trichinapalli).**

Territory. The Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Trichinopoly. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at this place. Encamping ground, Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Bazaars, well supplied. Population, 30,000 (1-5th of whom are Mussulmans). Lat. 10° 50', long. 71° 46'.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances. Great Southern Railway to Neganpatam, down the Cauvery.

This town comprises a celebrated fort, in which is the pettah, or native town. The fort is strong and

massy, about two miles round, with well-built walls, sometimes doubled, twenty to thirty feet high. It stands on a conspicuous sienite rock, 600 feet above the plain of the river Cauvery, which is about a quarter of a mile distant. The river is embanked, but sometimes it bursts its bounds, and inundates the neighbouring country, of which there is a fine view from the hill, embracing the Island of Seringham and its pagodas.

The native ramparts of the fort are made of stones, laid in mud for the most part, with a broad and deep ditch outside. As they are now useless, they have been for some years in course of demolition. A rock within the fort was formerly the citadel. It is now marked by a pagoda, and the shrine of Tyamannasawmy, an object much venerated by the Brahmins. In 1849, when a crowd of pilgrims was assembled to worship Guneesh, an alarm was raised, and in the darkness and confusion which ensued, about 500 persons were suffocated or trodden to death. Here also is the pettah, or native town, with its public office, arsenal, and magazine, part of which are in the choultries of the pagoda. The citadel contains several granaries, constructed by former governments. The houses of the pettah are low, small, and closely packed, with small courts, without windows, dark and uncomfortable. The streets are narrow, but tolerably regular, and crowded with people. There are numerous better class native houses, two stories high, in the town; with several bazaars well supplied with sh-pas for the sale of European goods. The market for fruit and vegetables is on the south side.

One of the principal objects of notice within the walls is the ruined palace of the Nabob of the Carnatic. Here also are the medical and ordnance stores, commissariat, pay office, hospital, and a Roman Catholic missionary chapel. The hospital is attached to the gaol, built in 1848 on the esplanade, for 500 prisoners. The old gaol has been abandoned. A pagoda is appropriated as a cutcherry for the use of the tahsildar, the moonsiffs, and police. At the south end is a tank, surrounded by the deserted bungalows of officers who resided here before the cantonments were formed. The fort, though standing higher, is decidedly hotter than the cantonment, on account of the proximity of the native town.

Excellent native hardware, cutlery, and jewellery, saddlery, harness, &c., are manufactured here; and the country around produces good tobacco for cheroots.

The Cantonment lies two to three miles S.W. of the fort, on an open plain, dotted with lumps of granite, and separated from the town by the Wycondan channel, a branch of the Cauvery, which runs through the cantonment, passing Dark's bridge, and another at Pootoor. The cantonments occupy an area of six or seven miles in circuit, and, notwithstanding the climate, they are among the most healthy in India. They are supplied with good water. In the centre are the court rooms, or collector's cutcherry, with subordinate courts at Pootoor.

Trichinopoly being the head quarters of the South Division of the Madras Army, it supplies detachments to all the military stations around; and the number of European and native troops stationed here amounts to 4,000 or 5,000. The European infantry barracks are commodious and well-arranged on the whole, but the temporary barracks, so called, are found to be the most comfortable, being built in five ranges, with mud walls and thatched roofs, while the permanent barracks, which form a square, near the parade ground, and have arched and tiled roofs, are pronounced to be hot.—*Pharva's Gazetteer of Southern India.*

The artillery barracks are to the west of the infantry, near the Wyandean Channel, and were bought by Government in 1831, off one of its civil servants, who resided here. They are cheerful and roomy, and, in this respect, might serve as an example for this class of buildings. The cavalry lines are near the centre of the cantonment, close to a running stream. The officers' bungalows are large and well stocked. At Pootoor, on the south-west, the native corps is stationed, near the civil hospital for the natives. Consequent on instructions from the supreme government, relative to the abolition of brigade commands at head quarters of divisions, the brigade command at Trichinopoly was abolished in 1860.

St. John's Church, near the hospital, is a handsome building, in the midst of a cemetery. It has a table to Bishop Heber, who preached his last sermon here, and, after holding a confirmation in Tamil, in the mission church in the fort, was found drowned in a tank while bathing, 3rd April, 1828. The Mission Church was founded and endowed by Schwartz, who was chaplain to the company as early as 1763. Here he lived several years, till he went to Tanjore. His memory is still regarded with veneration by Mahomedans and Hindoos. Two chaplains are stationed here, but the bishop states two more to be necessary. There are also Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels and schools. The school at Pootoor was endowed by the Missionary Schwartz, for orphan children of Europeans and natives. A reading room and library are attached to the Churchery.

From the drive near the race-course and exercise ground, there is a good view of the Salem hills, the Sugar Loaf, and other points of interest. The gardens abound with vegetables, mangoes, grapes, pine apples, custard apples, limes, oranges, melons, &c.

The mean temperature is 85° ranging from 102° to 68°. Annual fall of rain about 40 inches.

At Warriore, on the west of the town, is a pagoda,

which was a military post, in the days of Clive.

There are also two on the island of Seringham, in the

Cauvery, opposite Trichinopoly. One is called Jem-

bookistua, after the rose apple sacred to Siva. The

bookistua, and most important one is dedicated to Vishnu,

and is half a mile from the first. This temple stands

at the centre of seven square enclosures which are

concentric with each other, at the distance of 350

feet between each couple, so that the outer enclosure

is nearly two miles in circuit. They are all 23 feet

high and 4 feet thick, and pierced by four gate towers

or pyramids at the cardinal points. The south gate

at the outer enclosure has plain stone pillars nearly

40 feet high and 6 feet square.

"Where only one wall surrounded the temple (says

Ferguson), only one gateway was used, directly facing

the porch. Where the second enclosure surrounded

the first, the outer wall had usually two gateways;

one in front of that of the inner wall, the other

exactly opposite behind the temple. With three

enclosures, four gopuras were required for the outer

enclosure, one in the centre of each face, so that a

temple, such as that at Seringham, with seven en-

losures, ought to have twenty-three gopuras. The

number, however, is seldom complete, Seringham

having, I believe, only seventeen, and no other that

I am acquainted with, so many."

"Another curious practice is, that the gateway is

made same proportion to the length of the wall in

which it is placed. Thus, at Seringham, the inner

enclosure being 200 or 300 feet square, the gate pyramid

is only 40 or 50 feet broad, and the passage through it

10 or 12 feet wide, and 18 or 20 feet high; while the

outer ones, standing in walls 2,475 and 2,850 feet in

extent, are 139 feet wide by 103 feet deep, the opening

21½ feet wide by twice that in height. The jambs are formed of small blocks of granite at least 40 feet in length, and the whole is rooted by slabs of granite not less than 20 or 24 feet long. These gateways, not older than the beginning of the last century, are among the most stupendous buildings of the south of India." (*Hand-Book of Architecture.*)

The traveller proceeding to Bombay, via this Route, is strongly advised, should he be desirous of seeing as much of India as practicable on his return; Route, to proceed from § *Combacorum* (Kombhakonam), described above, and cross by bridge, and here it may be as well to state, that all the canals, rivers, and nullahs, pass in route are bridged over; from thence to Trichinopoly, the Arraslyo river to * *Tiruvallankovil*, 3½; * *Chundabul Permalakovil*, 2; cross the * *Tirumalarajan river* to *Uttimali*, 1½; then over the * *Kodamaruti river* to * *Tirupallure*, 1½; pass the * *Papanasham*, a large place, ½; * *Rajagudi*, 1½; * *Serabhojarajapuram*, 2½; * *Ayempette*, 1½; * *Mamajipappatte*, 4; * *Pashupetti Kovil*, ½; *Tandunkore*, 2; * *Allangudi*, 1½; then cross the * *Kudalur river*, to * *Pallagraharam*, 2½; pass over the * *Wannar river* to * *Wanatar-karree*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large and interesting town of

= § TANJORE

(Tanjur, Tan-ja-ur, Tanjawur).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tanjore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station; here a detachment is quartered. Barracks are situated S.E. of the town on an open, dry, and elevated site. Bazaar well supplied. Post Office *Manufactures*.—Cotton, silk, and muslin fabrics. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Population, 90,000. Lat. 10° 42', long 79° 12'. Distance from the sea, 47 miles.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Tanjore, the principal town of the district, stands on a wide plain, watered by a branch of the Cauvery, which passes by. It is 3½ miles from Trichinopoly, 180 from Madras, and near 60 from the sea. It consists of two forts and several suburbs, covering a space about six miles in circumference. The great fort is surrounded by a wall and ditch four miles long. The streets within this fort are irregularly built, including alleys and courts in every direction, and leaving a wide space between the ramparts and houses. It contains numerous pagodas, elevated above the other buildings. The houses of the respectable classes are of decorated brick and chunam; while the poorer sort are mud-built and tiled. Outside the fort they are thatched. The small fort is one mile round, within high, strong, stone walls, and a wide ditch dug out of the stony rock.

Here stands the great Pagoda, one of the finest in India. "Its base measures 82 feet each way; it is two storeys in height, and its pyramidal roof rises through fourteen storeys to a height of 180 or 200 feet. Its axis has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, though the base is covered with inscriptions that would reveal its history, if any one would take the trouble to read them. As far as can be ascertained, it belongs to the great age of the Chola Dynasty, probably the 11th or 12th century; but if so, its upper part must have undergone a very thorough repair at some later date, possibly on its appropriation to Sivaism; for, as its gateways are decidedly Vishnavite, the temple was probably so also, when first built; but, like many others in India, given over to the more popular faith at some subsequent period. At all events, it is the finest temple in the south, being almost the only one in which the Vishnavite temple is the principal object, round which, the sun,

ordinate ones are grouped in such a manner as to make a great and consistent whole. — Fergusson's *Hand Book of Architecture*. — In front of it is a colossal bull, finely carved in black granite.

The palace of the late Rajah is in the old fort, and is a large and ancient, though incomplete building, enclosed by high walls. The Durbar, or hall of audience of the Chola princes, is in good preservation and is a much more splendid room than the one actually used by the late sovereign, who refrained from occupying it, on superstitious grounds. Its roof consists of gr at slabs of black stone, supported by lofty pillars; and the Musnud, or throne, is a table of black granite, 18 feet long. One of the halls contains a colossal statue of Rajah Sarbojee, the friend of Schwartz, the missionary, executed by Flaxman.

The population is estimated at 80,000. Well water is used; that from the river containing much iron. There are manufactures of silk, cotton, and muslins.

The barrack for native infantry is one mile southwest, in a dry and healthy spot, near the Residency.

The church, built by Schwartz, is a large and handsome structure, near the pagoda, and was restored by his pupil, the Rajah Sharfjee, who put up a slab to his memory; and also a monument by Flaxman, with an English inscription, dictated by the Rajah. It stands in the great tank opposite. Service is performed in Tamil and English. The mission school for boys is reported by the inspector to be in a very satisfactory state, and its prospects most promising. Another church is outside the fort at Manamootoo, where the remains of Schwartz and other missionaries are deposited. Bishop Heber describes Sharfjee or Sarbojee, in the year 1826, as a strong-built and very handsome man, with bushy mustachios, and nose like a fine hawk, splendidly dressed, and looking like a French General officer. He had received such an education from Schwartz, that "he quotes Fourcroy, Lavoisier, Linnæus, and Buffon fluently; has formed a more accurate judgment of Shakspeare than that so felicitously expressed by Byron; and has actually emitted English poetry very superior indeed to Rousseau's epitaph on Shakspeare; at the same time that he is much respected by the English officers in the neighbourhood, as a real good judge of a horse, and a cool, bold, and deadly shot at a tiger. The truth is, he is an extraordinary man." He died in 1832, and was succeeded by his son, Sevajee, a pale, sickly lad; upon whose death in 1835, without issue, Tanjore reverted to the Company.

Tanjore is the head-quarters of an important Christian mission, founded by Schwartz in 1770, and liberally endowed by him. The native Christians exceed 1,000. There is a boarding school in which English and Tamil are taught.

THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE.

This district, of which Tanjore is the capital, is bounded on the north-west by the Coleroon, which separates it from S. Arcot and Trichinopoly; on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal; on the south-west by Madura; and on the west by Madura, Trichinopoly, and the native state of Pooducottah. It lies between lat. 9° 52' and 11° 23', and between 78° 55' and 79° 55'. It is 126 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. Area, 3,900 square miles.

The coast line is 165 miles long, and comprises Falk's Bay, Point Calymere, Negapatam, Nagore, on the delta of the Cauvery, Tranquebar, at the mouth of the Cauvery. The coast is low and sandy, with a shoal beach and heavy surf throughout.

The surface of the country is a level alluvial plain, richly cultivated, and covered with rice fields and

groves of cocoa nuts. After the N.E. monsoon, the Cauvery, swelled by the rains from the table land of Mysore, inundates the region of Tanjore, and about June is a mile wide. At Seringham island the Coleroon, its principal arm, turns off along the N.E. border of the district, at a lower level than the main stream, which has been embanked to prevent its waters from escaping into the Coleroon.

Two and three crops of rice are raised yearly in Tanjore. It also produces maize, millet, coriander, castor oil, gram, capsicum, cucumber, betel-nut, indigo, tobacco, &c., but is not suitable for cotton.

Population, 1,676,086 or 429 persons to the square mile, chiefly Brahminists.

"Two systems of revenue management, totally different in principle, prevail in this district. Under the one, payment is regulated only by the extent of land taken into cultivation; while, under the other, the claim of government fluctuates according to the price of grain. In this case, the amount is fixed on the assumption of a standard produce and a standard price. If the amount of actual produce, combined with actual price, fall in any year below the data upon which the assessment is framed, the claim is proportionately reduced; if the amounts vary in the other direction, the government demand is increased. The government give to the cultivators the benefit of a reduction upon a fall of five per cent, but do not claim the advantage of increase, except under a rise of ten per cent." — *Pharoah's Gazetteer*. This system, called the "Ulungu system," having been found to press heavily on the ryot, a remedy has been applied by adhering to the standard commutative price, without reference to current prices. A considerable quantity of land in excess of the supposed area has been brought into account, and an increase of revenue will be obtained, while the ryot will be relieved from excessive taxation.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D. Tanjore was not much known before the 17th century. Its old sovereigns were of the Chola dynasty, who gave this region the name Chola Mandala, or Coromandel. In 1678, Vencajee, brother of Sevajee, the Marhatta leader and ancestor of its rajahs, became possessed of the province.
1739. The French bought the settlement of Karikal, which they still retain.
1749. The English interfere in behalf of a deposed rajah, and Devi Cotta is ceded to them.
1773. They take Tanjore by assault, remove the rajah Toolajee and hand the province over to the Nabob of the Carnatic. He is reinstated in it.
1778. By order of the Home government, on agreeing to pay tribute.
1783. Negapatam, at first a Portuguese, and then a Dutch settlement, is taken by the English.
1787. Ameer Sing, half brother of Toolajee, succeeds him, with the assistance of the English.
1790. Province finally subjected to British rule.
1788. Ameer Sing is deposed for mis-government, and Serfojee, the adopted son of Toolajee, and the friend and pupil of Schwartz, placed on the throne, under fresh conditions in respect to tribute. His authority is restricted to the fort and his palaces.
1832. Succeeded by his son Sevajee, who died in 1835. When the male line became extinct, and the Company took possession of his property as lords of the soil. A debt of 66 lacs contracted by Ameer Sing, for which the Company became responsible, was finally discharged in 1830.

Though Tamil is the language of the people, yet Marhatta was always spoken at the court. Tanjore never having been occupied by the Mahomedan rulers of India, its religious structures are in better condition and more numerous than any other part of the peninsula, especially the pagodas and gateways of which the finest example is at Tanjore, the capital.

This province has been partially brought under the new police system with good effect. A force of 1,500 men was raised and drilled by Lieut. Duncan, in 1860. The result has been highly popular and satisfactory, and crime had greatly decreased since its establishment.

From thence the traveller *en route* to Bombay proceeds along an excellent road; passes **Pulayarpatti*, 5½ miles.

* VELLAM, 2½ miles.

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant Collector. Tappal station.

Fort, which was captured by the British in 1771, after 14 hours' siege, notwithstanding that the natives considered it as a first-rate fortress.

Cross a nullah to *Tirumollasamudram*, 3½; *Singapatti*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; **Pudukudi*, 4½; we then enter

THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT, described in the above route, pass *Puvagudi*; travellers' bungalow, 3½; *Sholamadai*, 3½; **Kolappatti*, 4½; then pass through the Cantonment; cross the Potoor (Putor) bridge, and at the close of the 4th mile, enter the town of TRICHINOPOLY, described in the above Route.

ROUTE 10.

MADRAS TO TRICHINOPOLY, VIA CARANGOOLY, VICRAVANDY, OOLUNDOORPETT, AND VALCOONDAHPOORAM.

DISTANCE, 196½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to St. Thomas' Mount, the Church	8	4
Gooduvanchairi (Guduvancheri)	14	2
Chingleput Fort (Chengalpat)	12	1
Carangooly (Karangul)	13	1
Acherapattukum (Acherapukam)	10	6
Wallakoor	12	0
Wallungumbaddy (Wallangumbaddi) ..	12	4
Vicravandy (Vikravandi) ..	7	7
Villapooram (Villapuram), Belpoor (Belpur) ..	7	1
Arriapur (Arriar) ..	9	3
Oolundoorpett (Ulundurpet), also via the Old Road, 25½ miles.	13	7
Assanoor (Assanur) ..	8	0½
Kydoor (Kydir) ..	10	7
Toloooor (Tuluur) ..	9	4
Valcoondahpooram ..	8	1
Tolooomungall ..	6	4
Fավաသုර (Padalur) ..	10	3
Sevalveram ..	13	0
Trichinopoly ..	10	3½
	198	3

Leave Madras (Route 1), and then proceed through the Wallajah Gate of the Fort of St. George

to **Tanampet*, 3½; thence pass along through the flat country of

THE CHINGLEPUT (CHENGALPAT) DISTRICT (Route 9); cross the Mormalong (Mamillamalai) bridge, 2½; which is ½ mile long, and we soon reach the

SCANTONMENT OF ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, the Collector of Chingleput at Pullicarny. Military Station, head quarters of the Madras Artillery. Encamping ground, good and extensive. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office. Telegraph station at Madras, 8½ miles. Population, 17,720, one-fifth of whom are Mussulmans, irrespective of the military force quartered here.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

The Cantonment, which comprises no less than 760 acres, is of irregular shape, and lies at the E. and S. sides of the hill.

The Barracks, for two battalions of artillery, stand to the south of it under the mount.

The Artillery Mess-Room, one of the finest in India, is erected in the form of a double T, having a well-selected library in the S. cross, and a spacious ball room in the N. one. The dining-room is capable of holding no less than 80 guests, and is ornamented with well-executed portraits of General Montgomery, C.B.; Col. Noble, C.B., &c.

The Horse Artillery Lines are commodious, lie to the W.; and just overlooking them stands the handsome granite column erected by the privates of the Horse Artillery to the memory of Col. Noble.

The places of worship consist of St. Thomas' Protestant Church, built in 1825, having accommodation for 500 persons, and containing Chantry's marble bust of Col. Noble, C.B., and well-executed memorial tablets to Col. Darville, Major Oakes, Capt. Ryan, &c., and in the spacious, well kept Cemetery stands a noble obelisk, erected to the late General Sydenham. The Wesleyan Church, a neat, well arranged edifice, stands at the foot of the Mount; and to the N. is situated the Roman Catholic Chapel, an unpretentious edifice; which is well attended by the Romanist and Armenian population, who have joined that persuasion. It is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa. The Depot for instruction contains a model room and percussion cap manufactory.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1758. Here Captain Callhand fought a sanguinary battle with M. Lally, and was obliged to retreat to Chengalpat.

1769. A treaty of peace was signed between Haider Ali and the Madras government.

1774. Col. James induced the Madras government to make this place the head quarters of the Madras artillery.

1780. Here encamped the 78th Highlanders, 1,200 strong, for the purpose of joining Col. Baillie's force, then directed against Haider Ali; but being too late to unite with it prior to its being destroyed by that prince, they here threw up the excavation called the Maratha Ditch, to protect themselves from the Maratha cavalry.

On St. Thomas' Mount, which gives name to the Cantonment below, is a hall, 340 ft. high, surmounted by a picturesque Roman Catholic Church, built by the Portuguese, 1547, and commanding an extensive view. There is an Army school here, with an excellent Anglo-vernacular school under native management.

Thence proceed through a level, stunted brushwood country, interspersed with cultivated nullahs; pass

**Meenumbacum* (Minambacam), 2 miles; travellers' bungalow; **Palaveram*, 1½; cantonment; encamping ground, and tappal station; **Goolan Chowry* (Gulan Chawadi), 1½; **Cuddappaiy Chowry* (Kadappai Chawadi), 1½; **Trumboliyoor* (Irambaliyoor), 1½; **Vundaloor* (Vandalur), 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; **Goodovanchaiy* (Guduvancheri), 3½; encamping ground S. E.; travellers' bungalow; then proceed along a made road, across barren, level, low, jungly country, cultivated as the alleys are approached; pass **Katancolatoor*, 3½; **Chingapermalcovil*, 3½; **Kuzzacolipectah*, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CHINGLEPUT (Chengalpatt).

Civil Station. Civil Authority, Collector at Pallacarny. Military Station, ½ mile S., the quarters of a detachment of two companies of Native Infantry. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Presidency. Here a Zillah Court is held, which is presided over by a judge &c. Police Court, a magistrate presides. Travellers' bungalow. Telegraph station at Madras 34½ miles; Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground close to it; and ½ mile from the town. The jail, place of arms, hospital, all commodious edifices, all situated within the Rampart of the Fort, which fortress stands on the northern extremity of a valley one mile long, and is bounded on the E. and part of the N. by an artificial lake two miles long, and one broad, which supplies the ditch, except in the hot season, when the beds of both are dry, and the malaria arising from their tainted beds, decayed leaves, and slime, renders the atmosphere exceedingly offensive and pestiferous.

The E. or inner fort is the most elevated; on the W. and part of the N. are rice fields, irrigated by the lake, whose waters are confined by an embankment 1,000 yds. long, the summit of which is traversed by the southern high road leading from Madras. It is 400 yds. long from N. to S., 280 broad from E. to W., and divided into two parts by a rampart and ditch.

The general appearance of the country, both N. and S., in which direction stand rocky, bare hills, is level and open. Climate, healthy, notwithstanding the malaria arising from the fort ditch. *Manufactures*.—Here stood, until 1841, when it was removed to Madras, a pottery, to which the Indian Government granted £200 per annum.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1752. Lord Clive captured it from the French, after an obstinate battle.

This small collection has been lately amalgamated with that of Madras, and it is expected that the saving thus effected will admit of a new court, in the densely populated province of Tanjore.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a sterile country, pass **Vaimbacum*, 1½; cross the right (14) and left (8) banks of the Palar river; and we soon reach **Mamandur*, ½; encamping ground; then cross a cultivated country, with hills on the right; pass **Pookatooray* (Pukaturé), 1½; cross a nullah to **Purayanoor* (Purayanur), 2; pass on to **Wullopaukum* (Waluapakum), 2½; and 3½ miles brings us to

§ CARANGOOKLY (Karanguli).

Extensive and good encamping ground, with tank, well supplied; travellers' bungalow, 1½ mile distant, W.; Main Roads to Trichinopoly, 150½, and Pondicherry, 46½; then cross the bridge erected over the Kullar river; thence the country becomes flat; pass on to **Madrauticum*, 2; tappal station; **Paikum*, 3½; encamping ground; **Chotoopaukum*, 2½; **Acherapaukum*, 2½; encamping ground S., under the hills;

travellers' bungalow; tappal station; **Peroombyer*, 2½; soon after which we enter

THE S. ARCOT DISTRICT (Route 9), 1½; then cross a nullah to **Woongoor*, 1½; encamping ground; pass the branch road to Pondicherry; **Pullipaukum*, 3½; thence proceed along an open, flat, and slightly cultivated country to **Wullakoor*, 2½; good encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; thence pass **Sala-waddy*, 3; **Tindevanam*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station. **Fussiaroo*, 3½; then proceed along a barren, stony country to **Wullungumbaddy*, 4½, with its large and well supplied tank; **Chundur*, ½; encamping ground; then cross three bridged streams to **Chittany*, 3½; pass **Chalye*, 1½; **Picravandy*, 2½; encamping ground N.; tank 200 yds. N.W., and a goontah, both well supplied; thence along a made road, pass two bridged streams to **Paupenputto*, 2; **Moon-diumpaikum*, 1½; *Jyencolipettoh Agraharam*, 1½; then cross two streams, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ VILLAPOORUM

(Villapooran, Villapuram, Belpur, Belpoor.)

Territory, Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddalore. Encamping ground, S.W., 200 yds. from the Goontah, also 1 mile towards Wartareddy. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, tank and goontah, all well supplied. Houses, 500. Tappal station.

Branch roads to Chellumbrum, 3½ miles. Roads: the old Route to Oolundorpett via *Tiroovannelloor*, 25½ miles. The new route, via *Arrioor* 23½ miles.

Thence proceeding via the new route, we pass through an open, cultivated district to **Wartareddy*, 1½ mile; cross the right, 4, and left banks, ½ of the Pennar river; then pass **Patrunjoor*, 3; *Irrvailputto*; thence proceed across the left, 1½, and right, ½, banks of the Malabar river to **Arrioor* (Arriur), ½; encamping ground, S. left of the road; tank S. of the road, well supplied; then pass along a flat, low, thick jungly, and stony district to **Chittanangoor*, 1½; **Mailatoor*, 2½; cross the Guddalur river to **Chendamungalum*, 2½; encamping ground; pass **Tolocoopun*, 1½; **Chuncoorchy*, 2½; and 3½ miles brings us to

OOLUNDORPETT.

Encamping ground, ½ mile. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Tank, facing it, well supplied.

But if the traveller wishes to proceed via the old route he must cross the Pennar river to **Yenadimungalum*, 7½; travellers' bungalow; then pass **Tiroovannelloor*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; and 13½ brings him to *Oolundorpett* (Ulandurpett); then continuing our route, we proceed along a good road, across a low, jungly country; pass close to **Pale*, 4½, situated 1 mile to the right; thence to **Mavadundul*, 1½; and soon reach **Assanoor* (Assanur), 1½; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground left of the road, and also near the bungalow; pass on to **Yernugy*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross the Munni Mookta river; pass near **Kolapakum*, 1; situated to the left; then cross the Myoor river to **Saipaukum*, 1½; **Vaipoor*, 2½; **Jynarpalliam*, 1½; **Kydoor* (Kydiur), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground ½ mile left of the road, close to a stream and Goontah, both well supplied; pass **Kulloor*, 2½; **Poodatyoor*, 1½; **Venganoor*, 2½; **Yaitoor*, 1; **Chuturum*, 1½; **Toolooor* (Tuluur), 1½; travellers' bungalow; good encamping ground opposite, also N.; then cross the Vellar (Vallar) river, which rises at the base of the eastern Ghats, flows

E. falls into the sea near Porto Novo, in lat. 11° 25', long. 79° 50', and is so small at its mouth that it only admits coasters, and has its waters preserved for irrigation by means of the Anakatt (Anicut) which Colonel Cotton erected across it. We then enter

THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—(Route 9). Pass *Kranoor 1½; then cross the *Chinna Ar river, to *Rueyanuddy*; encamping ground; pass the Branch Road to Vellore (Vellur), 4½; then proceed to *Tatoyor, 1½; after which we pass along an open, flat, well-cultivated country to *Valcoondahpooram, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 8, right of the road, close by which flows a stream of excellent water; pass *Vullapooram, 1; and proceed through an open, uncultivated country, to *Tooraimungalam, 5½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground behind it, and also W. of the road. Thence there are 2 Routes, Old, 24½, and New, 23½ to Samiavaram. Conducting the traveller by the former, we proceed to *Ootaloor, 11½; travellers' bungalow, and handsome Pagoda, visible at a considerable distance from the place; and thence for 13½ miles, and we arrive at *Samiavaram; travellers' bungalow. Branch Roads, old and new, to Tooraimungalam; tank, well supplied, and encamping ground W. of the road. Proceeding along our journey, via the latter (the New Road), we pass across an open, uncultivated country, to *Vellamootoor, 1½; *Sairnachoor, 1½; *Gopaulpooram, 2; *Alatoor, 2½; *Pernappallim 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to *Punduloor (Padalur); bazaar and 2 bowries, well supplied; encamping ground between the village and the stream, which cross, to *Nedongoor, 1½; *Serooganoor, 4½; *Kotlay, 2½; *Yerungalur, 3; and 1½ mile brings us to *Samiavaram, described above. Thence pass on to *Vengungoody, 1½; *Punnamungalam, 1; *Cotoor, 1½; cross the left (l), and right (r), banks of the Coleroon river, to *Tiruvannamalai, 1½; then pass close to the Stirungam Pagoda, situated on the right; thence proceed to the left (l), and right (r), banks of the Cauvery river; and 1 mile brings us to the Warriors Gate of

THE PORT OF TRICHINOPOLY.—(Route 9). Cross Dark's Bridge to *Pulacurry, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of Trichinopoly (Route 9).

ROUTE 11.

MADRAS TO POINT CALIMERE, KALLIMETU, VIA SADRAS, ALAMPARVA, PONDICHERRY, CUDDALORE, SHEALLY, TRANQUEBAR, NAGONEGAPATAM, AND CULLEEMODOO.

DISTANCE, 217½ Miles.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
MADRAS via the Elphinstone Bridge to Sheally, via Route 9.....	137	5
Tally Chenkadoo.....	9	3
Tranquebar.....	10	6
Karikal (Karikal).....	9	4
Negapatam (Narasapattanam).....	12	6
Tirupoo-dy (Tirupundi).....	10	2
Culleemodoo (Kallimodu).....	10	1
Vularniem (Vadarniam).....	9	0
Point Calimere (Kallimeta).....	8	0
	217	3

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed via Route 9, to *Sheally, 137½ (Route 9); then cross the Oopannar river, from whence there are two routes to Negapatam, viz.:—1st, via Tranquebar; 2nd, via Myavaram, without passing through Tranquebar, to *Chittandapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah to *Tennelcoody, 2½; 3 nullahs to *Kutti-iripoo, 2; 5 nullahs to *Tally Chenkadoo, 3½; likewise cross a nullah to *Pondree, 2; pass over 6 others, and we arrive at *Tirookudye-coor, 3; *Wullagoomungalam, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§TRANQUEBAR (Talangambadi, Route 10), which, until 1845, was held by the Danes, when it was sold to the British Government. Thence pass along an excellent, well constructed, broad, straight road, lined with shady tamarind trees, passing between rice fields which are clad with beautiful verdure in August and September, whilst in the background stand looming the white houses of Tranquebar; and intersected by canals and nullahs, all of which are crossed by ferry boats which continually ply on this route when the water is deep, to *Poorayur*, 2; and 1½ mile brings us into the well kept and neatly arranged

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

Then pass through

The KARICAL (Carical) DISTRICT,

Which is entirely surrounded by the Tanjore Territory, has an area of 63 square miles, and a population of 49,307, of whom only 43 are Europeans, and is divided into the five districts of Karical, Koticheri, Negudadu, Nelaajudur, and Turnelar; then pass *Koticherry, 2½; *Ramalingareddy Chowry*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ KARICAL (Carical).

Territory, the French Possessions. District. Karical. Civil Authority, the Governor of Pondicherry. Military Station, a force being retained here by virtue of the treaty of 1814, but merely for police purposes. Military Authority, the Officer in command, and the Commandant of Pondicherry, Lieut.-Governor. Resident Colonial Inspector Judicial Department presided over by a Judge. Civil station. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Telegraph station at Negapatam, 13½ miles. Barracks (Caserne), large and commodious parade ground; place of arms. Cantonments, spacious and well situated

Hotels.—De l'Empereur, De la France, Del Orient. —Tariff, see Pondicherry. Restaurants very good. Estaminets. Billiard Rooms at all the hotels. Reading Rooms. *Cafes.* Theatres, where operas, French comedies, and vaudevilles are well performed. Ball rooms well attended. Roman Catholic Church, a neat and commodious edifice. Boats, sailing and rowing, can be hired; tariff, half of that paid at Madras.

It stands on a small estuary (the Arillar) on the Cauvery river, at the mouth of which there is a sand bar, which prevents vessels from approaching the place, except during the period of the inundation of that stream, when that obstruction is swept away, then coasters can navigate the channel, and flat-bottomed craft take in cargoes off the town.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D. The British occupied it several times during the war waged in India with the French, but in 1614, it was restored to them, on condition that no fortifications should be re-erected thereon, and has ever since been in their possession.

Then cross the *Wungy and *Arrasiley rivers, after which we enter

THE TANJORE TERRITORY (Route 10),

And pass on to *Woditooray, 1½; cross the Tiroemulayen river, to *Tiroemulayen Puttum, 2½; thence pass over the Parawuddayan river to *Wanjoor, 2½; also cross the Vetar river to the town of

§ NAGORE (Nagur, "Snake Town"), 1½ mile.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District Tanjore. Civil Authority, Collector at Tanjore. Military Authority, Officer commanding Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars, well supplied with provisions, and abundance of cotton goods, rice, and country produce obtainable. Tappal station. Boats, sailing and rowing, can be hired. Tariff, see Madras. Vessels from 200 to 300 tons sail to and from Acheen, Malacca Straits (The), Sumatra, and the seaports of the E. coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Position.—It is situated on an estuary of the Coleeroon river, at the entrance of which is a bar with 8 feet of water, and 3 feet rise of the tide. Commerce.—A very extensive and lucrative trade is carried on by the natives, who here build vessels of 200 to 300 tons burthen.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The Five White Pagodas, which form a most distinguishing land mark for vessels as they approach from the sea.

The Minar, a most celebrated singularly heavy, quadrangular, unfinished, rude, domed structure, about 150 feet high.

Thence pass on to *Pampenchaciy, 1½; *Vellipalium, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

= § NEGAPATAM (Nagapatnam, Negapatnum, "Snake City.")

Encamping ground on the esplanade. Manufactures, coarse cotton and silk fabrics; oil from cocoanuts. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, which comprises four entire streets, is well supplied with grain, vegetables, drugs, and piece goods, which may here be purchased in large quantities. Barracks, large, and well ventilated, stands N.W. of the esplanade, and was formerly a Dutch public edifice. The Government School. Coasting vessels. Jail;—this commodious and well built, brick, lime mortar edifice stands close to the esplanade, in front of the sea.

DARKS.—See Table of Distances.

Population, 100,000, the greater portion of whom are the descendants of the old Dutch and Portuguese settlers, who formerly resided here in considerable numbers, and the remainder is composed of Hindus, Brahmans, and Mussulmans, the whole body of whom are an exceedingly industrious class. Streets are wide, large, intersect the town, and are lined with commodious brick and lime mortar quadrangular, ground-planned, tile-roofed houses, extremely clean, and well ventilated. The residences of the Dutch, English, and Portuguese are fine buildings.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The old ruinous Dutch Fort, surrounded by a ditch, which has been filled up, on account of the water therein having become stagnant and pestilential.

The Huge Ruin, of such considerable massiveness that it has resisted all attempts to destroy it, is supposed to have been a Jain Temple.

The Jesuit College, which was burnt down some time since, has been rebuilt.

The Old Dutch Church, now used by the Europeans as an English Protestant place of worship.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1660. It was captured by the Dutch from the Portuguese, who had held possession of it for some time, fortified it, and made it the capital of their possessions on the Coromandel Coast.

1781. Sir Hector Munro captured it from the Dutch.

1782. Off this port Sir Edward Hughes and Suffren fought an indecisive engagement.

This large place stands on a gentle slope, in an open, level, and sandy spot, at an elevation of 4 feet above the sea, on a small estuary of the Cauvery river, up which only coasters can ascend.

If the traveller desire to proceed via the Old Route, and not pass through Tranquebar, he must pass on from § Sheally, direct to the town of

§ MYAVERAM, 13½ miles (Route 10).—Thence to *Colamungoody, 8½; *Polagayam, 10; *Thitacherry, 6½; and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ NEGAPATAM, described above. Continuing our route from Negapatnam, which can be accomplished either by palkei or bullock hackery, in 18 hours, we cross the *Walliar river to *Putanchairy, 1½; also the Vellaiway river to *N. Pooyoor, *Moolooamycoundin Chowry, 2½; *Vellamcany, near Krinetpettah, 1½; thence cross the Walliar river to *Poodoolu, 1½; then pass through a flat, uncultivated country, along a good road, part of which is a salt swamp, but practicable for wheel vehicles to

§ TYROOPOONDY, 2½; bazaars, wells, and tanks, all amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile S.; thence proceed along a narrow road, passable for bandies, leading across a flat country, interspersed with large Yelloopoo groves ("topes") and rice ("paddy") cultivation; and to the right, we pass *Wooden Chowry, 2½; *Tanden Chowry, 3½; encamping ground: *Manmadaiy, 2; cross two streams to *Cullenmodoo, 2½; tank, well supplied; thence the country passed through is also interspersed with cocoa-nut groves ("topes"), and within 3 miles of the sea; to the left we pass *Pushpoovinum, 1½; *Taitagoody, 2; *Tellogoody, 1½; *Mogudoovaram, 1½; *Maharajapooram, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ VADARNEIM (Vadarneam).

Encamping ground ½ mile S., in a Yelloopoo Grove ("tope"); seaside 3 miles distant. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a good but rather sandy road, over which Bandies travel; pass through a highly cultivated district to *Aguitampully, 1; thence cross a backwater, 1½ mile broad, from whence the road leads through a dense, thick jungle; and pass on to *Korapulum, 2½; *Koodooviaran Chowry, 3½; thence cross the Oopnar river to *Kodeccuray, ½; then pass the Collector's bungalow, ½; and ½ mile brings us to

§ POINT CALIMERE (Kallimetu, "Euphorbia Hill.")

Position.—It stands at the eastern extremity of the Tanjore District. Boats can be hired either for coasting or visiting Ceylon. The Point or cape juts abruptly into the ocean.

This small headland village is most picturesquely situated on low ground amidst topes ("groves") of cocoa-nut trees.

ROUTE 12.

MADRAS TO PONDICHERRY, VIA CHINGLE-PUT, ATCHERAPPAUKUM, AND KILLIANOR.

DISTANCE, 96½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madrast to Atcherappaukum, via Route 10	58	6
Yaipaukum	11	0
Killianor	13	5
Pondicherry	13	4
	96	7

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 10, to *Atcherappaukum, 58½; then traverse a good road, leading across a flat country to *Perumbyre, 2½; branch road to Trichinopoly; then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE 8. ARCOOT DISTRICT (Route 8); proceed to *Wongoor, 4; *Yaipaukum, 4½; bazaar, wells, and mountain, all amply supplied; thence pass on to *Colappaukum, 3½; *Peromocool (Permacool), 2½; *Condamoor Agraharam, 6; *Killianoor, 2½; *Tylanooram, 2; *Chundacittay, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Andipalliam, 3½; *Yerumpoy, 8; *Yeraiyen Choultry, 1½; soon after which we enter

THE FRENCH TERRITORY and the PONDICHERRY DISTRICT (Route 9); then pass along a good road to *Carvediscoopum, 3; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

†§PONDICHERRY (Route 9).

ROUTE 13.

The Grand Route between Madras and the W. Coast, and that along which the Madras Railway will be continued.

MADRAS TO SALEM, VIA POONAMALLEE, STREEPERMADOOR, PERINGATOO, ARNEE, POOLOOR, CHUNGAMAH, HURBOOR, AND THE MUNJEWADDY GHAUT.

DISTANCE, 192½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madrast to Rajah Chuttrum	39	6
Ayencotum (Ayenkolam)	10	4
Peringatoo (Peringatoo)	10	3
Mambaukum (Mambakam)	11	2
Arnee Fort (N. E. Angle of the)	8	2
Custambaddy (Kastambadi)	7	4
Pooloor (Pulur)	9	0
Nartampooddy (Nartampundi)	9	3
Pallapaddy (Pallapadi)	11	1
Chungamah (Chungamah)	11	1
Palliput (Pallipat)	4	6
Hurboor	10	2
Hurboor (Harur)	14	0
Pallipettah (Pallipeta)	8	5
Pedda Munjewaddy (Pedda Manjewadi)	8	2
Coopanoor (Kuppanur)	7	7
Salem (Shalam), the Fort of	10	3
	192	5

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed to § Rajah Chuttrum (Route 1), 39½; then cross the Palar river, and we enter

THE N. DIVISION OF ARCOOT (Route 1); and 10½ miles brings us to

§ AYENCOLUM (Ayenkolam).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot. Bazaar, tank, and Mamdur tank, all amply supplied. Houses, 40. Thence proceed to *Mandal (Maundal), 2½; cross a *nullah to *Vambaukum (Vambakam), 2½; *Tripnamoor, 1½; § Peringatoo, 3½; a very populous place, inhabited by weavers; shops, 15; tanks, well supplied; thence along a road interspersed with palmrya topes, and leading through an open, flat country; pass *Pillibaukum (Pilibaukum), 2½; Errumberty (Erramberti), 1; *Murroodum (Marudam), 4½; encamping ground, 1; cross two nullahs to *Maumbaukum (Mambakam), 3½; encamping ground, E. and W. but water is often extremely scarce as the tanks dry up soon after the rains; thence pass *Mamundoor, 3½; *Nugguram, 1½; encamping ground; cross the *Cheear (Chiar) river, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ ARNI (Arnee).

Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor (Chittur). Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras. Military station. Encamping ground, near the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Parade ground. The barracks stand 300 yards to the rear, are large, bomb-proof, well built, form three sides of a square, the fourth side being a wall with a gateway, and can accommodate an entire regiment. Hospital large, airy, and commodiously arranged, close to the barracks. Cantonment, within the fort, generally occupied by a European detachment and is also used as a dépôt for troops. The quarters occupied by the officers consist of two bomb-proof ranges of buildings. Elevation, 400 feet above the level of the sea; lat. 12° 40' N., long. 70° 21'. Position:—It stands on a low, flat, slight declivity, close to the Cheear (Chiar) river, which flows ½ mile beyond, and being fed by springs contains water all the year round. The Fort, an old ruined edifice, formerly of considerable strength and importance.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence along an excellent road, planted with palmrya trees, across a flat country, the nearest granite hills being 6 miles off: pass *Sydepatt, 1½; *Cullamboor, 4½; *Custambaddy (Kastambadi), 1½; large encamping ground before reaching the village; tanks, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs to *Paldonah, 3; *Bagomarpattah, 2½; Coonoor, 1½; thence along an excellent road, across an undulating and less open country; pass § Pooloor (Pulur); tappal station; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tanks frequently dry up; supply of water precarious; thence pass through a jungle country skirting the Javanie Hills; pass Coorvenulley, 3½; *Cotispaukum, 2½; then cross the Cheear (Chiar) river to a nullah, full of water all the year round; pass on to *Urgurum, 1½; *Kullumbady, 1; soon after which we enter

THE 8. ARCOOT DISTRICT (Route 8).

Thence proceed on to *Nyambaddy, 2½; then cross a nullah to *Worwandanadi, 2½; *Pallupaddy, 2½; then cross a nullah; pass through a thick jungle, flat country to *Shairampallium, 3½; *Nachepputoor, 5½; cross the Cheear (Chiar) river to Chungamah, 2½; then cross a nullah to *Poolideeyoor, 1½; *Auda-

noor, 1½; *Pulliput, 1½; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; thence the road proceeds through a gorge of the Shivarai Hills, and also undulating, low, thick, jungly country, along a hard road considerably obstructed by hills; pass *Kuttaimurgo Poongay, 6; encamping ground; thence the road becomes stony and bail, leading through an open, cultivated country, which soon becomes dense jungle; pass *Nepuloor, 4½; houses, 80; and situated on the left bank of the Pennar river, so called from Ponaru, "golden," and Pinakini, "three-ringed," here 200 yds. wide; which cross to *Tuggaraputty; 1½; pass *Ramapooram, 2½; *Poyapatty, 2½; Cheloppatty, 4½; *Kavaputty, 1½; then cross a nullah to the Choultry (public lodge for travellers); and 1½ mile brings us to

§ HURROOR (Harur).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground S.E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars, well supplied. Market on Mondays. We then pass along

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1).

Thence proceed along a good road, leading through a beautiful avenue of shady trees, intersected by bridged streams, across a confined country, which soon becomes slightly undulating, and covered with thin jungle; pass *Doodumpatty, 1½; cross a nullah, to *Gonandhumpatty 3½; then cross the Wany river to *Poodoopatty, 3; also another stream to the *Choultry of Pullipettah, 1½; encamping ground, well supplied with water from October to February; thence proceed across an open, and soon afterwards, a hilly country, covered with high but not dense jungle; pass Paupereddipatty, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Wurtacommenoor; then cross 2 nullahs to *Pidda-Munjewaddy, 2½; encamping ground, N. and S., at the foot of the Arnaut range, on the left, and amply supplied with water from the Pennar river, flowing to the W.; then cross 4 nullahs, and proceed to *Comboor (a new Chawadi), 1½; thence the road, which is good, leads between hills, interspersed with gentle ascents and descents, across a country densely covered with thick bamboo jungle; then ascend the *Munjewaddy Ghat, 1; which is 1½ mile long; then cross a bridged stream, and descend the ghat to *Athacolatputty, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Coopanoor, 1; encamping ground, W. and N., well supplied with water from the Tyramany river; cross a nullah to *Taudenoor, ½; also 3 nullahs to *Chookumpatty, 1½; cross a nullah to *Kullumpatty, 1½; also a nullah to *Motoopatty, 1½; all the above streams are crossed by bridges; then pass over the *Ayodiaputnam river, here 100 yds. wide; thence proceed to *Mashinkumpatty, 1½; cross two bridged nullahs to *Adigaraputty, 1½; *Ummahpattah, 2½; and ½ mile further brings us to the town of

= § SALEM (Shelam, Chelam), "rocks."

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, between the Salem Pettah and Shiva Pettah. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office Choultry (chawadis, public lodges for native travellers), some of which are not only commodious but very handsome structures.

Lat. 11° 31' N., long. 71° 12'. Population, 20,000 exclusive of the military force.

Jails.—Old—a heavy, thick, strong-walled, brick-and-chuamud building, standing on the left bank of the Tiromany river: New—a handsome edifice, situated on the left bank of the above stream.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Thermometer.—In January it ranges from 58° to 82°; February, 60° to 91°; March, 66° to 95°; April, 72° to 95°; May, 75° to 96°; June, 68° to 90°, when there is much lightning, with frequent heavy showers.

Climate.—In January, N.E. winds prevail, and the air becomes cool, moist, arid at times, but agreeable; the human skin is nevertheless subject to dryness, which produces fevers. At the end of February, the S. and S.W. winds prevail, but at the close it blows rather hot from uncertain quarters, which continues during April and May. In June and July, the S.W. monsoon sets in with much thunder and lightning, accompanied with frequent and heavy showers, and that wind (S.W.) prevails rather briskly during August and September. In October, it varies considerably, and so continues till the setting in of the N.E. monsoon, when the weather is cloudy until the middle of December.

Military station, the head-quarters of the Local Irregular Infantry, or Peons.

Sporting.—Here the traveller, if fond of field sports, will have an opportunity of enjoying elephant, deer, elk, hog, leopard, tiger, and bison (here a most formidable animal, being six feet high at the shoulder, and eight feet in girth) hunting in the months of June, July, and August, when these animals descend to the plain, to imbibe the *suda* with which the earth is so strongly impregnated in this district.

Fort, an old mud structure, with dilapidated, broken down ramparts and filled up ditch, standing on the W. bank of the river.

Salem is in a valley, seven miles long, between the Sheravoy hills, and another range parallel to them. Water may be obtained from as many as 2,400 wells round the town, including 30 bowries, or large wells, descended by steps; but these are brackish and disagreeable, and the water usually drunk is got from the river, Teroomany.

The civil hospital, built by the government is a large and comfortable erection. That for the military is a small building, little used.

Cotton and silk weaving are carried on here. It is the chief market for wutz or Indian steel.

The people are of the Villaler caste, said to have emigrated from Conjevaram about six centuries back. The poorer classes live in mud huts; the more wealthy in houses of mud or brick, with tiled roofs. The chief staple of the labouring people is grain. A municipal association has been voluntarily formed here by the more enlightened of the residents, which has effected many salutary improvements; education extends among the natives, and it is to be hoped the example will be more generally followed.

About five miles from Salem are the Sheravoy Hills and their coffee plantations on a plateau, between Memgawaddy pass and the pass of Tappoot, about four miles by five, comprising twenty square miles, or 12,800 acres. Of this three-fourths are cultivated by the ryots and planters, the remainder being nearly all forest. The inhabitants are an indigenous race, called Malayalis, or hill people. These hills range between a height of 2,200 feet and

4,300 feet above sea level, on the average. The highest peak is Chundago hill, at an elevation of 4,350 feet. Here is a village of that name, with coffee plantations. The most thriving belong to Messrs. Fischer and Ochterlony. Tea is also grown by the former gentleman. It was first introduced among these hills, by Dr. Wallich; the trees look like young poplars. A little cinnamon and cajuput have been raised on the estate of another resident by way of experiment; and there is nothing to prevent cinnamon, nutmeg, &c., from being successful; but coffee is the chief staple, and the most profitable.

The soil is crumbled granite, with small hills of iron-clay, and boulders of granite dispersed about. The English apple, damson, pear, &c., with oranges, apricots, and other fruits, as well as good English vegetables are raised.

Land on these hills are sold for building sites at an upset price of Rs 10 or £1 an acre. By a more recent order allotments for coffee and farming are also sold without any upset price, subject to an annual quit rent of one rupee per acre, with the power of conversion into freeholds at 20 years' purchase of quit rent.

The chief works in progress in the neighbourhood of Salem, within the limits of the district, are as follows:—A road connecting the town and railway station at Vanimbadi (completed); road connecting the town and railway station of Salem (nearly finished); road from Yercand to the railway station at Malleepooram (about 12 or 14 miles finished); road from Adamancottah to the same station (finished).

At Salem the court-house and gaol are in progress, but have been delayed from the unwillingness of Government to sanction a liberal expenditure. Sick stable, at the remount depot at Oosoor (finished); rest house for troops, at Sholagherry (nearly finished); another rest house at Tripatore (completed); district engineer's office, in progress, but delayed from want of funds. Altogether, 327 tanks, channels, &c., with 14 bridges and culverts, 23 public buildings, and 327 miles of road, have been repaired in 1860. Total expenditure of all kinds, on irrigation, communications and buildings, Rs. 175,312.

The S. W. railway in 1860 was open to Vanimbaddy, a total length of 125 miles. Vanimbaddy, on the right bank of the river Palaur, with its suburb, Guvindaipooram, is one of the principal entrepôts of trade in the Salem district.

Beyond Vanimbaddy, 14 miles of the permanent way were completed in February, 1860; but the opening of that portion of the line was delayed pending the completion of a turn-table, and other arrangements necessary to meet the requirements of the locomotive and traffic departments at the Tripatore station.

With the exception of a rock-cutting at Paupraty, nine miles from Tripatore, and a few trifling masonry works, the construction of the line as far as Salem, 207 miles from Madras, was completed up to formation level by the end of the year—several miles of the permanent way having been roughly laid, and the traffic department was actively engaged in delivering the remaining material required. The rock-cutting was likely to be completed by end of June, 1860, and there was every probability of the line being opened to Salem by the end of July. The line is now fully completed all the way across the peninsula to Bepore. A branch from Salem to the Great Southern line is suspended for the present.

An overseer has been appointed to the Denkinacottah Talook of Salem, chiefly with a view to superintend the sandal-wood trees, and to mark timber trees for the Bangalore railway, which branches off from Tripatore.

Thence the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed to Bombay, distance 990½ miles, via \$Macdonald's Chawadi, 12½; \$Sankeridrug, 11; \$Pallihappallam, 11½; \$Yirod (Erode), 2½; \$Perundure, 11½; \$Channappalli, 12½; \$Avinashi, 10½; \$Karmottanpatti, 8½; \$Ramanujan-Chattram, 8½; \$Koimbatur, 6½; \$Gudalur, 11½; \$Karramaday, 7; \$Mettupallam, 11; \$Kunur, 14½; \$Udakomand, 10½; \$Pyakerra, 10½; \$Gudalur, 11½; \$Nellialam, 16; \$Cananpaddirattam, 15; \$Panamartekota, 15½; \$Manantawadi, 7½; \$Cavalli, 10½; \$Kankakota, 8½; \$Anversanti, 13½; \$Kargola, 13½; \$Kattenhalli, 11½; \$Travellers' bungalow at Mysore, 10½; \$Nairnalli, 10½; \$Sosselli, 7½; \$Sarkur, 10½; \$Sivva Samudram, 9½; \$Kunawadi, 14½; \$Niralur, 12½; \$Chinnappatanam, 13½; \$Closepet, 7; \$Biddadi, 9½; \$Kingsur, \$Bengalur Fort, 10½; \$Madaveram, 11; \$Tappad Baijpur, 11½; \$Sompur (Dobb's Petta), 8½; \$Tumkur, 12½; \$Kora, 7½; \$Nethal, 6½; \$Mariagundenpallam, 10; \$Sira, 7½; \$Jannkondanahalli, 12½; \$Hartur, 12; \$Ayamangalam, 11½; \$Chitradurg, 12½; \$Vijayapur (Vijaypur), 9½; \$Brahmasagram, 8½; \$Anagad, 10½; \$Davenpatti, 10½; \$Haripur, 8½; \$Attikairi, 14½; \$Holavikonda, 9½; \$Sirokkuppa, 9½; \$Soruba, 11½; \$Belu-uti, 1½; \$Bairdkannur, 5½; \$Allavalli, 9½; \$Gersappa, 11½; \$Wosad, 13; \$Honawar (Honore), 4½; thence for 340 miles, and we arrive at

BOMBAY, described Bradshaw's *Hand-book to Bombay* (Route 1).

ROUTE 14.

MADRAS TO TRINOMALLY, VIA RAJAH CHUTTRUM, CONJEVERAM, TRIVATTOOR, AND CHAITPUT.

DISTANCE, 111½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras, via Route 13, to Ayencolum ..	50	2
Trivatoor	14	4
Numbade	9	2
Chaitput	11	1
Avaloorpettah	11	6
Trinomally	14	7
	111	6

Leaving Madras (Route 1), we proceed, via Route 13, to \$Ayencolum (Route 13); thence along a good road, across a flat, small jungle country; pass the *Branch Road to Arcot, 1½; *Mammadi, 1; cross a nullah to *Namoddy, 1½; pass *Chittatoor, 1½; cross a nullah to *Munyalum, 3; proceed to Parinelloor, 4; *Neddoombooray, 1½; *Periacovil, 1; encamping ground; *Poodoopaukum, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

\$TRIVATTOOR.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army, District, N. Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor. Encamping ground, large. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

DAWES to Arcot, 22 miles S.E.

Thence cross the *left ($\frac{1}{2}$), and *right ($\frac{1}{2}$) banks of the Chear (Chiar) river; also two nullahs to *Towshiee, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; pass *Erungal, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to Chungaud, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cullangumboondy, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Numbade, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, here the water is excellent; thence pass Chuputanacolum, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; and we soon enter

THE S. ARCOT DISTRICT (Route 9); thence the road becomes rather stony, and leads through a flat, light, jungly country; pass *Moshavaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ruggonulsumdrom, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Neddoomgoonum, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Tutthamputtoo, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Cunnanoorpettay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chesput, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; pass the junction of the Arcot and Gingee (Jinji) roads, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pettanohumbay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Oonampundul, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kapulampoddy, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Koondalumputto, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Avaloorpettah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, well supplied; thence the country becomes flat and jungly; pass on to *Ravensamputto, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kootawaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mungahum, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nookumbaddy, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sanatil, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Terinjaur river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ TRINOMALLY (Trinomalee).

Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddalore, 58 miles, N.W. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. Encamping ground limited, but close to the tank. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaars, well supplied. Population, 4,000, the greater portion of whom are Brahmans. Position: It lies at the base of a hill, on which stands a handsome Pagoda, which entirely commands it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1767. A most murderous engagement took place between the British forces, commanded by Col. Smith, and the native Princes, Hyder Ali and the Nizam, which terminated in the defeat of the latter.

1791. Tipu Sultan besieged it, and kept up such a deadly cross fire from the neighbouring hill which commands it, that the British were obliged to surrender it.

ROUTE 15.

MADRAS TO TANJORE (TANJUR), VIA CARANGOOLY, VICRAVANDY, PUNOORUTTY, MURBOOVAEE, AND COMBACONUM.

DISTANCE, 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Vicravandy, via Route 11	91	1
Villianoor	11	4
Punoorutty	8	5
Vuddagootoo	11	3
Pinnanoor	9	2
Gouderaooppettah	11	0
Veerasolaweram	10	6
Manumbaddy	9	5
Combacoonum	7	4
Papanassum (Papanasham)	8	3
Tanjore (Tanjur)	15	1
	194	2

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 10, to Vicravandy (Route 10), 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a good road, across a flat cultivated country; pass the Trichinopoly Road, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Purawaipooram, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Kuppiamboor, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then; cross the *Cullar river and 3 nullahs, to *Kooltanoor; encamping ground; pass the Junction Road to Cuddalore and Salem, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ramayempallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah to *Waniempallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Villianoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; standing on the Chinna Maletar river, here 300 yds. wide; to Punchamadai, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over the Maletar river to *Malayampallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah to the left bank of the *Punar river, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed to the *right bank, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 4 nullahs to *Cundracote, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 5 others to *Poongoonum; *Kundapallium, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; thence proceed through a flat, cultivated district; pass *Punoorutty, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, well supplied; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground between it and the Guddalur river, which cross to *Andiooopun, 1; *Karambuli river, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence pass over a nullah to Konjicoopun, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Keelakoolay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Vuddagootoo, 3; Kunnitope; cross 3 nullahs to Murboovae, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; then commence passing a large tank, which extends along the road; proceed to *Karungooly, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross several nullahs; proceed along a cultivated country; pass *Pinnanoor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; large tank, well supplied, the latter of which ends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond; then cross the Villar river by the Anicut to *Alloor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Coomaragoody, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nungoooody, 1; *Nundeeswa-Agallum, 1; thence over a nullah to *Waddioor, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Gondaragooptettah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; tank and nullah, well supplied; cross 4 nullahs, and then enter

THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT (Route 9).—Pass on to *Meenchori, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Ramanoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nellitopoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mayatoooor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed across a flat, jungly country; pass *Veerasolaweram, 1; tank, situated on the other side of the road, is well supplied; pass *Kolaweddyar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 bridged nullahs to the left bank of the Coleroon river (Coladum, Kolerun, so-called from Kol, "slaughter," and Idam "here," on account, as the native legend states, of a Raja who, after hiring some men to finish a pagoda near Trichinopoly, had them drowned in this stream, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 anicuts (anakats), also the island, to the right bank, $\frac{1}{2}$; we enter

THE TANJORE DISTRICT (Route 9).—Thence proceed across a cultivated country; pass *Kurripudichairi, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tiroopunnandal, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tiroosopurvy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Manumbaddy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, well supplied; *Sholapooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Anacoody, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Curpoor, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the bridge over the Cauvery river, which is here 200 yds. wide; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large town of

§ COMBACONUM (Kumbhakonam), (Route 9).—Then cross the *Arasiliyar river; pass *Tiroovalanchooly, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chandala Pernalcovil, 2; cross *Tiroomalajarun river; pass *Ootamally, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over the Codamarooty river, to *Tiroopalloray, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along an open cultivated country to *Papanassum (Papanasham), $\frac{1}{2}$; *Rajagheri, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Serrabarajarajapooram, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ayempettay, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mamjeeappapettay, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pushoopettay-Covil, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tundancoray, 2; *Allumgoody, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Cuddengul river to Palligarabaram, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the

Wessur river to Wanakummay, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of
TANJORE (TANJUR), Route 9.—Thence the traveller can proceed to Bombay, via *Trichinopoly*, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Trivandrum*, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ramnad*, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Paimcottia*, 94; *Madura*, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dindigul*, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Salem*, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence per Route inl, inl, at place, 1,585 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTE 16.

MADRAS TO TIAGURH, VIA POONAMALLEE-STREEPERMADUR, WALLAJAHBAD, WANDIWASH, GINGEE (JINJI), AND TIROOKOVALOOR.

DISTANCE, 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Streepermadur (Shri-Perumbudur).....	25	4
Coomam (Kumam).....	8	6
Wallajahbad.....	7	5
Oozamallur.....	13	7
Yellugand.....	7	4
Wandiwash Pettah.....	8	3
Vernamallur.....	13	5
The End of Gingee (Jinji).....	10	0
Annamalooram.....	9	0
Alambady.....	10	5
Tirookovaloor.....	8	0
Pootarpetta.....	11	2
Tiagurh.....	8	4
	142	5

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 4, to Poonamallee, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 4); then, via Route 1, to **STREEPERMADUR** (Shri-Perumbudur-Sri-Perumbura). (Route 1), 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Thence along an excellent made road, leading across an open flat country, pass the *Junction Road* to Arcot, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass the village of *Arni*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Stroumougand*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Coomam* (Kumam); houses, 20; bazaar, and large *Tenairi Tank*, well supplied; *Jenchairi*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tennairi*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Choirakada*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large town of

WALLAJAHBAD (Walaiahpet, Sheewaram, Shiwaram, Route 27). Thence pass over to the right bank of the *Palar* river, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a flat district; pass *Coopum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tummallur*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Kaanthudalam*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; pass over the *Checar* (Chiar) river, which is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; cross a nullah to *Chumbuluni*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Uppanoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Tiroopillanaram*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

§OOTRAMMALLOO.

Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground on both sides. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Arcot.

Thence pass *Kullapaukum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; soon after $\frac{1}{4}$ mile we enter

THE N. ARCOOT DIVISION (Route 1). Then pass on to *Aranimungalam*, 1; *Moombaid*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass on to *Yellugand*, $\frac{1}{2}$; tank and

goontas, well supplied; encamping ground on the left, near the entrance of the village; cross nullahs to *Arayatoor*, 1; pass over a nullah to *Yelladoopadool*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed to *Wandiwash Fort*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; bazaars and nullah, well supplied; pass the *§Fellah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to *Muradoodipatty*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Purooramchetty Chorry*, 1; *Wenakumpu*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tellar*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Perritapooram*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us into

THE S. ARCOOT DISTRICT (Route 8).—Thence proceed across a flat, jungly, cultivated country; pass *Verranamallur*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, left of the road between two tanks, well supplied with excellent water; pass *Ayoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Charanoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kalawa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the entrance of the town of

§GINGEE (Jinji).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Arcot, Collector at Cuddalore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army, at Madras, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaars well supplied. Encamping ground, large and extensive, and capable of holding a corps of Cavalry.

POSITION.—It stands on a steep hill surmounted by detached forts.

ATTRACTIONS.—The fort, a formidable structure.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1750. The French captured it; but the British, commanded by Captain Smith, soon afterwards re-captured it.

Thence cross the **Nuddy-Ar* to **Konaiyoor*, 2; pass across a jungly country to **Attiar*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Annamalooram*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars and large tank, both well supplied. Now, hills extend some distance from the road on both sides; cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Punnacoolay*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Puliputtio*, 1; **Woorayarnuttum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wodulacoolam*; cross a nullah to **Alumbady*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; tank, well supplied, and from which 3 villages (*here grouped together*) obtain their water; pass **Kadanoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road leads through dense jungle, cross the left (3 $\frac{1}{2}$) to the right bank of the *Pennar* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§TIROOKOVALOOR (Tirukovalur).

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar; 2 large tanks, and the *Pennar* river, all well supplied. Encamping ground, left of the road beyond the town.

Thence proceed along a good road, leading through a flat jungly country; pass **Tyanoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wongoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Arriyoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chunguncolay*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Gairada* river, here 120 yards wide, to *§Pootarpetta*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground left of the road, beyond the village Bazaar and tanks, well supplied; then pass **Vengulum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Rishipundum*, 1; and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ TIAGURH (Tiagur).

Encamping ground, at the foot of some high and dry rocks. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

This large village stands close to a fortified hill.

ROUTE 17.

MADRAS TO SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDAR-
ABAD), VIA SOOLOORPETT, NELLORE,
ONGOLE, NAKRIKUL, AND HYTIPAMULA.

DISTANCE, 391½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Palwoy Chuttrum (Palwai Chattram)	11	6
Poodoowoll (Puduwoil)	10	0
Arumbank (Arambak)	14	6
Sooloorpett (Sulurpet)	13	4
Chuttrum (Doorawari, Naidu Chattram)	9	2
Woojelly (Wujelli)	15	1
Goodoor (Gudur)	11	1
Vencatachellum's Chuttrum (Venka- lachelam's Chattram)	14	0
Nellore (Nellur)	8	4½
Codavellor (Kodavelur)	9	0½
Udloor (Allur)	9	0
Mavilladorooovoo (Maviladoruvu)	14	5
Ramayaputnum (Ramayapatanam)	11	6
Singaroy Conda (Singharai Konda)	13	3
Tangator (Tangatur)	7	7
Ongole (Angula)	12	0
Yellumpulli (Yellampalli)	9	5
Ardinghy (Ardinghi)	12	4½
Copperapaud (Kopperapad)	9	1½
Vellechoor (Vellechur)	10	3
Rompechirra	9	4
Nakrikul (Nakrikal)	12	0
Peddigoral (Peddigural)	9	1
Datchapully (Narkailpalli)	13	4½
Pondigil (Pondigal)	8	1½
Warrapully (Warapalli)	0	7½
Merialgoodium (Merialgudiam)	16	1
Tipurty (Tiparti)	14	6
Hytipamula (Haitipamla)	15	0
Narkailpully (Narkailpalli)	11	5
Goondarampully (Gundrampalli)	14	3
Mulkapoor (Malkapur)	13	3
Umarucpett (Ambaripet)	11	2½
Oopul (Upal)	8	1½
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad)	6	1
	391	5

Leave Madras, (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, having all the streams bridged over; pass the *Wallajah Gate of Fort St. George*; then cross three nullahs to *Madaveram, 7; standing E. of the road, chiefly inhabited by Tamil Veishnavas, who take large quantities of firewood to Madras. Thence there was opened in 1853, a new road, *via the Red Hills*, 9½, at which place the traveller should stop and make an

Excursion to the old curious tombs, (2 miles W. of the lake) most minutely described in the 8th volume of the *Madras Journal*, page 346.

Then cross two nullahs to *Karkhana (Pooley Line), 3½; and proceed along a very bad road to *Palwoy Chuttrum (Palwai Chattram), 1½; travellers' bungalow, low but damp; encamping ground; thence pass on to *Chembelevarum, 2½; after which proceed along a made road, cross two nullahs, to *Cholawarum, ½; pass over the right, (1½), to the left (½) bank of the *Cortullar* (Kortelari) river;

pass *Neddoovarumbakum, 1½; §Poodoowoll (Pud-mooll); tappal station; no encamping ground in the moonsoon, but in the dry season a small space is obtained ½ mile from the place, S. of a stream, well supplied; then cross the *Arnee (Arni) river, ½; which being fed by numerous streams is well supplied all the year round, and proceed to *Coveripettah, 1½; *Pauva Goomodypandy, 3½; travellers' bungalow, situated in a most desolate spot; then the road becomes very bad, and leads across an extensive shrubless plain, portions of which are inundated with salt water, the very atmosphere being powerfully and disagreeably impregnated with saline effluvia. On the left appears a complete ridge of cocoa-nut trees, and beyond outlines of hills tower in the distance; pass *Wobalapooram, 2½; then cross a salt water inlet, ½ mile broad, 2½; pass *Rama-pooram, 2½; encamping ground; soon after which the country is interspersed with rice fields, clumps of trees and scattered hamlets; and shortly afterwards we approach §Arumbank (Arambak), 1½; bazaar, amply supplied; encamping ground; this place stands in a beautiful spot, shaded by tamarind groves, in the front of it appears the glistening waters of the *Palikat* creek, whilst in the background the spurs of the towering ghats gradually slope down to the verge of the road. Then the road becomes bad to *Poody, 2½; and we soon enter

THE NELLORE (Nellur) DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N. by Guntur, E. by the Bay of Bengal, S. by North Arcot, and W. by Cuddapah; lies in lat. 13° 55' and 16°, long. 79° 8' and 80° 21'; has an area of 7,930 square miles; population of 935,690, the greater portion of whom are Hindus, engaged in weaving and agriculture, as also the *Yanadis*, a wild race, who, living in the dense jungle, subsist on roots, fruits, and leaves. It is subdivided into 17 talooks (taluks) "divisions," viz., Badapudi, Chendalur, Davagudur, Gundavolu, Inamanamellur, Kaligada, Kavalli, Kota, Nellore (Nellur), Punalatalpur, Ravur, Saidapur, Sangam, Survapalli, Talamanchi, Vangavolu (Ongole), Wud-iargadi. The principal towns are, Addinkil, Allur, Devarayapatti, Gudur, Inamanamellur, Kaligadi, Kavilli, Kota, Nellur, Ponnalur, Rapur, Saidapur, Sangam, Todaru. The country along the coast is a sandy plain, interspersed with large tracts of jungle and cocoa-nut and palmyra trees, but in the interior rather hilly, the most elevated part being 400 feet above the sea, and fertile. It is watered by the N. Pennar (Penna) and Soornamooky rivers. It contains some copper mines, first worked in 1801-1806. The productions are rice, millet, gram (Cicer Arietinum), castor oil plants, tobacco, indigo, cotton, but not in large quantities, as the climate is dry, and not congenial to its growth; iron, copper, culinary salt, made from the sea water; cholum, the principal food of the lower orders; ragi, sheep, and a beautiful breed of horned cattle. The climate is arid and healthy. The following winds prevail, viz.:—In January and February, N.E.; March and April, N.E. and S.E.; May and June, S.E. and S.W.; July and August, S.E. and N.W., when the S.W. monsoon sets in, which causes the wind to vary; in October, November, and December, the N.E. predominates,

and that monsoon sets in, when the greatest fall of rain (the annual average of which is from 30 to 40 inches) takes place. The chief route is that from Madras to the N. Circars, and thence to Calcutta. It extends almost entirely in a straight line from S. to N., at a short distance from the sea coast, leading across a slight elevated plain, about three or four feet above the level of the country, considerable portions of which are swept away by the inundations. It is divided into two branches at Ongole, one of which proceeds N.E. to Masulipatam, and the other N.W. to Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory). This district contains three immense Zamindaris, viz, Chunde, Mutiapad, and Venkatagall, and also comprises a portion of Calastry (Kalastri).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1801. The Nuwab of Arkat (Arcot) ceded the territory to the East India Company.

1801–1806. The copper mines discovered and worked.

Pass on to *Tudda Chuttrum. 2½ miles; encamping ground; *Bollingampadoo. ½; cross four nullahs to Uccampett ½ 3½; then cross two nullahs, and the Chullung river, here 130 yards broad, 3½; pass on to

§ SOOLOORPETT (Sulurpett), ½ mile.

Encamping ground on a small, sandy plain. Travellers' bungalow. Water communication with Madras, viz.: Boats to and from Madras, Pulicat, and Ennore. *Tariff* to the former place. 1st class Budgetow, Rs. 15 = 30s. 2nd class do. Rs. 10½ = 21s. Pulicat Top Boat, Rs. 3½ = 7s. Large Northern Boat, Rs. 3½ = 7s. Small N. Boat, Rs. 3 = 6s. Thence along a better road; cross four nullahs to *Ooparapallium, 3½ miles; cross three nullahs to *Accarapaukum, 4; *Dhoraway, (Naidu Chattram) 1½; encamping ground, surrounded with jungle; tank built of stone, and well supplied; *Nalabully, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; *Beradavada, 1½; then cross three nullahs to *Naidoo Pettah, 2½; tappa station; thence proceed along an open, low, jungly country; cross three nullahs to the right bank of the *Soornamooky (Suwarnamukki), 2½; which is not bridged over, and rises in lat. 13° 26', long. 79° 11', flows N.E. for 99 miles, and then falls into the sea, after a course of 99 miles, in lat. 14° 8', long. 80° 11'; cross its very heavy bed to the left bank, 8; cross four nullahs to § I. welly (Wujel), 4; good encamping ground, 150 yards distant; also one mile N.; travellers' bungalow; tank; well, ½ mile distant from the encamping ground, and bazaar, well supplied; thence proceed along an excellent road, leading across an open, low, jungly country; pass *Rajoopallium, 1½; *Puttagoontah, 1½; *Poodahem, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to § Writer Chuttrum; houses, 80; bazaar; then cross four nullahs to *Chelakoor, 4½; encamping ground; then cross three nullahs to

§ Goodoor (Gudur); good encamping ground, 300 yards S., and one mile N.E.; travellers' bungalow, S., and ½ mile W. of the road, close to an artificial lake, full of fish; then cross 11 nullahs to *Manobole, ½; pass along a level, low, jungly country, to *Christnamachary Chuttrum, 3½; encamping ground; cross four nullahs to *Goorvindoopody; pass over two nullahs to § Venacachellum's Chuttrum; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S; thence proceed along an excellent road, across an open, partially-cultivated, undulating country; cross two nullahs to *Chama-dogoonia, 3½; Commandant's Chuttrum 1½; encamping ground. Branch road to the W., leading to Cuddapah; then cross a nullah and 4½ miles brings us to the centre of the town of

† § NELLORE (Nellur).

Territory. The Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Nellore. Civil Station. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army, at Madras, 108 miles. Encamping ground, W. and S. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, both well supplied. Post Office. *Tariff* of Telegraph message to Madras, 16 words, Rs. 2 (4s.)

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Position: It stands slightly elevated on the right bank of the N. Pennar, about 18 miles from the spot where it falls into the Bay of Bengal. *Canals* are cut from the river, and well irrigate the vicinity. *Houses*: Those of the Europeans are prettily situated on the E. bank of the lake. *The Jail*: A large structure, capable of holding 800 prisoners, stands to the N.E. *The Fort, Rampart*, and wall, were originally (1757) 1,200 yards from E. to W., and 600 N. to S., constructed of mud, with stone towers and gateways, and completely surrounded the town, but are now (1860) gradually crumbling to dust. *Branch Roads* to the N. via Ganjam, 657; to the frontiers of Bengal and Calcutta, 123 miles. In the interior, 1st, to Kadapa (Cuddapah) 112½ miles, and the Ce'd Districts; 2nd, to Hyderabad and S'kanderabad (Secunderabad) 31½ miles; 3rd, to the Coast of Krishnapatanam (Cristnamachary), by which vast quantities of salt are conveyed into the interior of the district; 4th, those from E. to W. are rapidly progressing.

ATTRIBUTIONS.—The Anakatt (Annicutt) constructed across the Pennar (Ponnar) river, which supplies the canals, and irrigates the E. part of this District. It was finished in 1855, and cost £2,000.

Later, a sum of £1,000 to £5,000 has been expended in rebuilding this useful work, to the height of 4½ feet, and sufficiently strong to withstand the freshes of the river.

There is a church here, supplied by a clergyman from Madras, and supported by a grant from the Colonial Church Society.

The neighbourhood of Nellore is open and flat, except to the south, where there are some hills covered with jungle. A large tank lies on the west, near the houses of the English residents. It is filled from the river. On the east are luxuriant paddy-fields. The soil is of a reddish quality.

The hospital, built 1825, stands close to the jail, and is well-built and airy, with room for some sixty patients. A civil dispensary has been established on the other side of the town. In 1860, thirty-three prisoners broke out of prison and seized the arms of the guard, and escaped into the country. They were followed, 22 were brought in killed or wounded, and nine subsequently taken. This escape was managed with the connivance of some of the guards.

Thence pass through the town 1½; cross the "right" (1) to the "left" (1) bank of the Pennar river; encamping ground near Patereddypallam; also 6 nullahs to "Covoor" (Kovur), 2½, 570 houses; "Kodavelur" (Coda-velloor), 4½, situated about 200 yds. E. of the road; encamping ground small, amidst dry rice fields; this place stands 200 yds. E. of the road; then cross a nullah, to "Damayyoonta" 3½; also 3 others to "Mopoor Chuttrum", 2½; pass "Ulloor" (Allur), 2½; travellers' bungalow; houses 763; extensive encamping ground, 300 yds. E.; wells, tank (dirty), and bazaar, amply supplied; thence the road passes through the village; then cross 3 nullahs to "Siddan-palem", 6½; cross 2 salt-water inlets to "Colladenna", 3½; encamping ground; thence proceed along a sandy road, across an open country, cross a nullah, to "Mavilladoroo", 4½; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground on high land, ½ mile S.W.; tank, wells, and bazaar, amply supplied; then proceed along a good but rather sandy road, through an open level country; cross a nullah, and pass "Chota Chuttrum", 4½; "Chinnapallam", 3½; cross 2 salt water inlets to "Rahyir", 2½; from whence a branch road leads N. to Masulipatam; and 1½ mile brings us to

§ RAMYAPUTNUM.

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Houses, 200. Encamping ground, N. Collectors' bungalow. Tank, wells, and bazaar, amply supplied. Position: it stands E. of the road.

Then proceed along a very sandy road, cross a salt water river, to "Chaukkeecherla", 4½; "Soobaroyen Chuttrum", 1½; encamping ground at both places; then cross the "Mannairoo nullah", 2½, to "Mumattoo-cottah", 2½; also re-cross the "Mannairoo nullah", 1. Here 200 yds. broad, the right bank of which is extremely difficult for bandies to traverse; encamping ground thereon; cross 2 nullahs to "Singaroy Comda", 1½; encamping ground ½ mile distant; tank, near a small hill, well supplied; then proceed along a good but sandy road, to "Somarazepully", 1½; "Nur-ravarpallam", 1½; "Betragoota", 2½; pass across the right (2) and left (1) banks of the "Palar" river, the bed of which is very difficult for bandies; pass on to "Tungatoo", 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.; tanks (2) and bazaar well supplied; thence along a good road, intersected by muddy nullahs; cross a nullah, 2½, to the Moozee, which is 200 yds. wide, to "Naidoopallam", 4½; then pass along an open, level, district, cross a nullah, to "Ooloor", 2½; also over a nullah to "Belloor", 2½; encamping ground; thence cross a nullah, which passes through the town of

§ ONGOLE (Ongol, Angola, Angula Vangaolu), 3½ miles.

Military station, Officer commanding the Centre Division at Madras, 135½ miles. Good encamping ground, ½ mile, N. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Population, 11,666. Position: it stands near the N. frontier, close to the Guntoor District, on the Mooshee river. Houses, about 400. Fort, in a most dilapidated state. Road: the Main Line to Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominion) leads through this place.

DAWKES.—See Table of distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It belonged to Kadapa (Cuddapah), but was transferred to the Nuvab of the Karnatak, who in 1801 ceded it to the British.

This N. frontier town contains most wretched mud and thatched hovels, and is situated amidst beautiful and picturesque scenery.

Thence proceed along a good road, across an open, level country; pass over a nullah to "Lingunoota", 3½; also cross 2 others to "Thodavarpadoo", 1½; good halting ground; cross a nullah to "Y. Lunipully"; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tank, well supplied from the Goondlacumma (Gundlakumma) river, ½ here 335 yds. wide, and full all the year round, which cross to the left bank, ½; pass "Goontalcapulla", 2½; then cross a nullah to "Timmampallam", 2½; "Boloovaropallam", 4½; then pass along an open level district, to "Ardinghy", 4½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, N.; bazaar, well-s. and Goondlacumma river (½ mile from the encamping ground, but full all the year round, and having encamping ground on both sides); then cross "Bhewan" nullah, 4½, 208 yds. wide; 5 nullahs to "Choutoopallam", 2½; and we soon enter

THE GUNTOOR (Guntur) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Kistna river, which divides it from the Niz. m's Dominion, and Masulipatam; S. by Nellore and the Bay of Bengal; E. by Masulipatam; W. by the Cuddapah Collectorate and the Nizam's Dominion. It lies in lat. 15° 37' and 16° 50', long. 79° 15' and 80° 59'. has an area of 4,360 square miles; population of 570,089, inclusive or Palnad, the greater portion of whom are Mussulmans, and Hindus of the Brahmin caste—contains 5 large Zemindaris, which yield an annual revenue of £342,370, and comprises the 14 Talooks of viz.: Bapetla, Dacheppalli, Guntur, Kondavid (Kondak), Kamalpad (Kurapad), Mangalagadi, Maratur, Narasarpur, Ponnur, Pratthead (Parlapadu), Repalli, Sattinapalli, Tunmarakota, Vinukonda (Jumakonda). The chief towns are Bapetla, Dacheppalli, Guntur, Kondavid, Krosur, Mangalagadi, Maratur, Narasarpur, Ponnur, Repalli, Pratthead, Sattinapalli, Tivumarakota, and Vinukonda. It contains the Goleonda Coast, which extends from lat. 15° 20' N. and is so low, that it can scarcely be distinguished, which, together with that dangerous bank, the Shoal of Motapally, prevents shipping from frequenting it. The appearance of the country is hilly in the W.

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and to the E. interspersed with limestone and syenite, and extensive mines of iron ore, malachite, and copper. It is well watered by the Krishna, Gundama, Millamuda, Nagoler, and Pillaur rivers, as well as numerous artificial lakes. Its productions are cotton, rice, cholum, bajra, oilseeds, turmeric, onions, capsicums, esculent vegetables, tobacco, betel nut, cotton cloths, cattle, bullocks, which are in such good repute that they fetch from £7 to £14 per pair. There are fewer wild animals in this district than in any other part of India. In the months of October, November, and December, the N.E. monsoon prevails. The principal route is from Madras to Masulipatam. That to the N. Circars passes through this division, and a branch proceeds to the left (N.W.) to Hyderabad. This district forms the S. part of the 5 N. Circars "provinces" (a maritime tract which begins at Motapilly, in lat. 15° 40', long. 80° 17', and extends N.E. for 450 miles, to lat. 19° 35', long. 85° 20'). It is 100 miles broad inland, towards the S.W., but not more than 18 towards the N.E.; they formerly comprised Chicaole, Condapilly, Ellore, Guntoor, and Rajahmundry, but now contain Ganjam, Guntoor, Masulipatam, Rajmundry, and Vizagapatam.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This originally formed a portion of Andhra, and was called Murtazanagar.

1753. The French took possession, and retained them until

1769, when Lord (then Colonel) Clive captured it from them.

1785. The Emperor of Delhi granted it to the E. I. C., when Lord Clive was Governor of Bengal.

1780. The Madras government ceded it as a Jagir to Basalat Jung, the elder brother of the Nizam, which caused him to desert Hyder Ali.

1782. That Prince died, and in

1788, the E. I. C. took possession of it, and then held the entire line of coast from Juggernaut to Comorin.

1801. The Bengal revenue system was introduced.

1816. The Pindaris devastated the entire district, plundered 339 villages, killed, wounded, and tortured no less than 5,000 persons.

Thence cross a nullah to *Copperapaud, 2½; large encamping ground N. and W., close to a tamarind grove, "tope"; thence along a bad road, cross 3 nullahs to *Tunkaravangum-godepauddo, 2½; *Cumalpaud, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs to *Vellechoor, 4; encamping ground near the hill in the E., and a tamarind grove; bazaars, wells, and tank, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs; then proceed along a bad road, through an open, hilly country; cross 2 nullahs to *Pootovariapully, 3½; then cross a nullah to *Turumella, 2½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah and road, to *Rompechirra, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tank, full of muddy water, which dries up in the hot season; thence proceed along a bad road, cross 2 nullahs to *Sunta-godepauddo, 3½; *Baravaripallum, 3; cross the Gorgaya nullah, ½, to *Vippuriah, 4; encamping ground; proceed to *Tullagundla, 4; *Nackrichuli (Nakrikal), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground rather low; wells and tank, ½ mile distant.

amply supplied; then along a good road, across a stony, hilly, low, and thin jangly district; cross a nullah and pass on to *Trepurapooram, 2½; *Navalepoory, 2½; *Pillaravagoo nullah, ½; *Colanamalepoory, 2; *Tervavagoo nullah, 1½; *Peddigoorul, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile S.; bazaar and nullah, the latter well supplied in the wet, but almost dry in the hot season; thence the road becomes bad and stony; cross a nullah to *Bramanapully, 4½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Tummalacheru, 2; then a tank, 2½, well supplied; pass on to *Datchapully, 4½; travellers' bungalow; houses, 200; tappal station; encamping ground, ½ mile W., amply supplied with water from the Nagalair river, 50 yds. broad, 8 deep, and a rapid stream in the monsoon; cross it, ½, to *Gaumalpaud, 1½; then proceed along a bad, stony road, leading across a very undulating, thin jangly, district; pass 2 tanks, each respectively situated at 2½ and 1½ mile, and 1½ mile brings us to *Pondigul; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile E., also 150 yds. from the right bank of the Kistna river, ½, which cross to the left, ½, which is steep and difficult for carts, with a bed covered with loose, round stones. The ford, here at which there are always two boats, is 50 yds. broad; we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52, "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay").—Civil Authority, British Resident at Hyderabad. Thence proceed to *Warapully, ½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; *Damulcherla, 4½; cross 2 nullahs; proceed to *Condrapandoo, 4½; encamping ground; *Kishnapooram, 3½; *Gudur, 2; *Smeralgudiam, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile E.; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; then proceed along a good but rather sandy road, leading across low jungle, interspersed with large palmyra topes (groves); cross 2 nullahs to *Yamulpuddy, 2; proceed to *Cookadam, 3½; encamping ground; *Mud-doogulpully, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Seurmeah-goodium, 2½; and proceed to *Tipurty, 1½; encamping ground, 300 yds. N.W.; travellers' bungalow; wells, ½ mile distant; thence the road becomes absolutely infested with marauders and thieves, against whose depredations the traveller must be on the alert, and look well after his baggage; cross a nullah to *Induloor, 3½; pass *Gorumgeelpully, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Nuckerakul, 5½; encamping ground; tappal station; branch road, S.E., to Masulipatam; proceed, pass *Hyttanmilla (Hatipamla), 4½; travellers' bungalow; then along a very good road, across an open, level country, interspersed with a few isolated rocky hills; pass *Kuttunpoor, 3; then cross a nullah to *Barum-goondia, 4½; pass *Lingadam, 1½; *Pootulpauddo, 1½; *Narkaitpully, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; bazaar and wells, 200 yds. distant, both amply supplied; *Yellaminadood, 3½; *Goondampully, 2½; travellers' bungalow, ½ mile E.; wells, 300 yds. distant, but amply supplied; now the road becomes good, and leads through an open level country, interspersed with isolated hills and palmyra topes; pass *Puntungher, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Choutopally, 4½; encamping ground; then pass the Branch Road to Nulacandah, 2½; *Nagarum, ½; *Kylarpooram, 1½; *Mulkapoor, 2½;

travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, E. and N.W., 400 yds. S.E.; wells, 200 yds. distant, amply supplied; then the road becomes good, and the country much intersected by low rocky ranges; cross a *nullah*, also the bridged **Chintayroo Nullah*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Buttasingarum*, 1; encamping ground; *Muntapum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Umbareputt* (Ambaripet), 5; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E.; *nullah*, 400 yds. distant, well supplied; **Goontaloor* (Guntalur), $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Hyatnuggur* (Haiatnagar); Branch Road to **Hyderabad*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 165, "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay"); pass viz.: Sirwanagar, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (an excellent encamping place), Gate of the Residency of Hyderabad, $4\frac{1}{2}$; thence to *Scunderabad*, 4; or to *Golkonda*, 7 miles W.; encamping ground; **Ummarum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Muthulgoodium*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **right* ($\frac{3}{4}$), and left ($\frac{1}{4}$), Lanks of the *Moosce* (Musi) river; pass the Branch Road to *Wurrungul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along an open, level country, interspersed with extensive date groves, to **Opul* (Upal), $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E., and water from the *Moosce* river, 200 yds. distant; then pass **Aoscurfully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Nasarum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Lallapet*, $\frac{3}{4}$; the Cantonment Church, 2; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large town of

†*SECUNDERABAD* (SIKANDARABAD — Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 18.

MADRAS TO MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM), VIA CHUNBELEWARRUM, SOOLLOORPETT, NELLORE, ONGOLE, AND SUNDOLLE.

DISTANCE, 281 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Ongole, via Route 17	185	6
Amanabrole	9	5
Chinnaganjam Choultry	10	5
Ventapallium	7	2
Bauputta	14	2
Sundole	12	6
Bhatteprole	13	4
Chullapully	10	5
Fort Gate of Masulipatam (Mutchli Bunder)	16	5
	281	0

Leave *Madras* (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 17, to **Ongole* (Route 17); then cross *Potooravoo nullah*, also another *nullah* to **Dassaravoozopully*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Moodegoondevagoo nullah* to **Caravaddy*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Goondiacumma* river 200 yds. wide, but, as there is no boat in attendance, travellers must use a raft; and *Veddoo Unkiah Vagoo Nullah*, here 6 feet deep during the monsoon, 60 yds. wide, and difficult to cross at that season of the year; pass **Amanabrole*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground in a tamarind tope, E.; tank and wells, amply supplied; pass **Chautapallium*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Rapuriah Mutapallium*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; after which we enter

THE GUNTOOR DISTRICT. — (Route 17.) — Then cross the *Gongalavagoo nullah* to *Neelapattam*; cross a broken bridge over the *Salt* river, $2\frac{1}{2}$, which is here 100 yds. wide in the dry season, and 500 in the mon-

soon, when it is traversed by canoes, but has a muddy bed; thence pass on to **Chinnaganjam Choultry*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, standing a mile from the road, but in the monsoon supplies of all kinds are scarce; thence the road becomes sandy; pass **Cuddacoodooroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Pundillapully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross two *nullahs* to **Pentapalliam*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; private travellers' bungalow; choultry for natives, wells, springs, and bazaar, amply supplied, but grass and firewood scarce; proceed through a fine palmryr tope pass **Jaundrapett*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross 14 small *nullahs* to *Cattaseerlah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over two small ones, to *Paralah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Eepoorapallium*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Golapallium*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Bauputta*, $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow standing in a large compound, close to which stands good encamping ground, as also on turf $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. with palmryr topes on all sides; and likewise a mango one on the E.; tappal station; bazaar, well supplied; thence proceed along an excellent road, pass **Condoodhotapallium*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Cullapallium*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross by canoes a very difficult *nullah*, which is extremely rapid in the monsoon, also 3 difficult *nullahs* to **Montopallium*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Sundole*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, bowries, and tanks amply supplied; encamping ground on sandy soil E., also in topes, W. Thence cross by a fine masonry bridge the **Pamolocah nullah*, the bottom of which is very muddy; pass **Mootarapallium*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Cherkumully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Ponapully* — *Agharam*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Goodavully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Coontanadogoo nullah*, here 40 yds. broad in the monsoon, and then crossed by rafts, also the *Yellapah Calva* (50 yds. wide) to **Cunagul*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross a channel to **Bhatteprole*, $3\frac{1}{2}$, encamping ground amidst an avenue of fine trees; tank, well, and bazaar, amply supplied; thence cross by bridges the channel of the *Kistna* river at two different places, which stream rises in June, and continues so to do until the end of October, when the waters subside; the first branch is seldom if ever fordable, but is crossed by boats belonging to private individuals at *Volcroo*, that nearest to **Vellaloor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, where there are canoes, is fordable from the end of December, the width of the stream is two miles, and there is good encamping ground for small detachments of troops on its banks. Soon after which we pass *Kishkindapallium*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and then enter

THE MASULIPATAM (Machilipatanam) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Hyderabad (Nizam's dominions), N.E. and E. by Rajahmundry, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. by the *Kistna* river, which separates from Guntoor. It lies in lat. $15^{\circ} 45'$ and $17^{\circ} 15'$, long. $80^{\circ} 5'$ and $81^{\circ} 49'$, has an area of 5,000 square miles. Net revenue of £130,118. Population of 544,672, the greater portion of whom are Brahmans and Mussulmans. A sea-coast of 72 miles from the S.W. mouth of the *Kistna* to Point Divy in the N.E. (between which points it is exceedingly low and shoaly, which shoals appear to have been formed by the earth swept down by the various branches of the *Kistna* river during the monsoons), thence N., afterwards E., and forms the Bay of Masulipatam. The only port accessible for ships, and those of very small burthen, is *Narsipore*, situated E. of the above bay, and on the E. mouth of the W.

branch of the *Godavery* river, which has 8 to 9 feet of water on its bar, and 4 to 5 fathoms inside. The *Chinnapurain Canal*, which joins the sea at Masulipatam, will only admit boats at high water, the hard, sandy bar being the obstacle at other periods. The position of the inland is so extremely low, that the waters of the monsoon for the Colair Lake, whose area is no less than 20 square miles, and into which flow the surplus waters of the *Kistnah* and *Godavery* rivers, when the rain falls is small, as in the year 1764 to 1766, the country becomes desolated and the greater portion of the population perish of famine, a recurrence of which disastrous consequences has in a great measure been averted by the benevolent manner in which the East India Company expended upwards of £250,000 in the establishment of an extensive system of irrigation in this district, which is watered by the *Godavery*, *Kistnah*, *Pallair*, and *Moonyar* rivers. Its productions are, rice—grown in vast quantities, millet, maize, gram, pulse, oil seeds, carrots, turnips, cabbages, peas, endive, lettuce, celery, potatoes, chay-root, indigo, dye stuffs, tobacco, cotton—large quantities of which are exported, gum arabic—from the *babool* tree, iron ore—which is also smelted, roofing slate, marble, limestone, diamond mines—at *Mulavilly*, but which are now very seldom if ever worked. There are three seasons in this district, namely:—1st. The hot, which begins in March, from which month until April the S.W. wind prevails, and the climate becomes disagreeably relaxing and debilitating. In May, the heat is most intense, but its severity is relieved by the sea-breezes which commence early in the afternoon, and ends early in June. 2nd. The rainy, which begins in June, when the temperature of the atmosphere is lowered several degrees, and ends about the close of October. 3rd. The cold, which commences in November, and terminates about the latter end of February, when the atmosphere is clear and a N.E. wind prevails. Bears, wild buffaloes, antelopes, hyenas, wolves, jackals, wild boars, hares, tigers (which are often seen 14 to 18 feet long) infest the jungle and hill gorges. It is divided into 10 talooks, viz.:—Baizwada, Divi, Elur, Gudewada, Jaggiapeta, Kalkair, Machlipatanam, Nandigama, Padana, Tiruvur, each possessing towns of similar names. The chief routes are, viz.:—N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta, via the coast through Masulipatam and Ongole to Madras. N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta inland, via Ellore (Elur), Guntoor, Ongole, to Madras. S.E. to N.W., from Masulipatam, via Bezwada to Hyderabad in the Nizam's Territory.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

This district forms one of the 5 N. Circars (Sarkars, and known to the Romans as *Kalinga*).

The fortress of Machlipatanam was formerly considered as the principal fort in the N. Circars. The Machlipatanam Havell extended from Mutappili to Point Gudewar.

1750. Muzaffar Jang made it over to the French when he became Subahdar of the Dakhan, and his successor, Salabat Jang, gave them the whole of the N. Circars.

1757. M. Bussy governed it.

1759. Lord Clive captured it.

1763. The Emperor of Delhi ceded it to the E.I.C.

Thence pass on to **Amoodulunca*, 2; encamping ground; cross the left to the right (A) bank of the *Kistna* river; pass **Cottapallum*, 1½; encamping ground; **Pangoloo*, 1½; **Chullapully*, 1½; encamping ground, N. and S.; bazaar; tappal station; pass **Ramanagarum*, 1½; **Lutchmepooram*, 1½; then cross the salt water channel, fordable in the dry season, but crossed by *Sungaries* in the monsoon, to **Lunkapully*, 1½; **Yendacoodooroo*, 3½; then pass over a swamp, which is dry in the hot season, but full of mire in the monsoon, and extremely difficult to cross, and 5½ miles brings us to the *Pettah*, which pass through for 2½ miles; and 1½ mile further brings us to the fort gate of the town of

† § MASULIPATAM (Mutchli-Bunder, Machlipatanam).

Territory, The N. Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Circars (Masulipatam Division). Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the N. Division of the Madras Army at Wattair. Bazaar, well supplied. Markets held in the well-built *Robertson Square*, in the Native Town.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

Places of Worship.—The Protestant Church, Divine Service twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Roman Catholic Chapel, Mass 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and Vespers.

Manufactures.—Weaving, printing, bleaching, washing, dressing of tartans, ginghams, towels, table linen, &c.

Telegraph rate of message of 16 words, Rs. 1 (2s.) to Madras. Encamping ground, close to the *Cantonment*, which, together with the *Pettah*, is situated about 1 mile N.W. of the fort, and is 4½ miles long, 1 broad, and only just elevated above the swamps when flooded. The *Fort* lies in the midst of a swamp, which is completely overflowed by the sea at spring tides. It is an oblong rectangle, of 800 yds. long, 600 broad, with high ramparts and wide, deep ditch, but is devoid of water within its walls. The *arsenal*, *powder magazine*, *garrison*, *hospital*, and barracks, capable of accommodating one European and one native regiment, are all situated within the fort. *Population*, 27,884, the greater portion of whom are Hindus, Mussulmans, natives of Western India, and Persia, and are celebrated for their provident habits, and being well clad. *Commerce*.—A most lucrative business is carried on with the interior, Western India, and Persia. The atmosphere is extremely pestiferous, owing to the putrefaction of salicoma plants. *Position*: It stands on an extensive, unhealthy, marshy plain (extending W. of the Ghats), on the Golconda Coast, on the N. side of the mouth of a branch of the *Kistnah*.

ATTRIBUTES.—The *Lions* of the place are the 33 large limestone slabs, covered with numerous basso and alto-relievo figures, whose anatomical precision, exquisite execution, natural freedom and elegance of posture, are equal to the finest efforts of the most eminent Italian sculptors. They represent the cere-

monies of the Jain tribe, and were originally removed from a pagoda 7 miles distant from thence.

The *Native Town*, "Pettah," stands S.W. of the Cantonment, the streets in which are straight, wide, and well arranged. The *Houses* are roofed with tiles, and many of them two storeys, built of large bricks and lime mortar, which gives them a neat and cleanly appearance.

This large town stands in an extensive, unhealthy, marshy plain, which extends to the W. of the Ghats.

ROUTE 19.

MADRAS TO GANJAM, VIA SOOLOORPETT, NELLORE, ONGOLE, GUNTOOR, ELORE, VIZIANAGRAM, ITCHAPOOR, AND MONTREDDY.

DISTANCE, 673½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Ongole (Angula), <i>via</i> Route 16	185	6
Che-lulwala (Chelulwada)	8	3
Doodocoor (Dudukur)	11	0
Incole (Inkula)	6	1
Purchoor (Parchur)	12	0
Nundepand (Nandipad)	8	3
Pruttepand (Pratipad)	8	4
Guntoor (Guntur)	11	3
Mungalacherry (Mangalagiri)	13	0
Baizwarrah (Baizwara)	7	0
Gannavaram (Gannavaram)	13	7
Opparowpet (Apparowpet)	14	1
Elore (Elur)	11	1
Bhimadole (Bhimadoli)	12	7
Uchanapallium (Nallacherla)	12	6
Yernagoodium (Yernagudiam)	8	1
Peddapungedi (Peddapangedi)	11	2
Rajahmundry (Rajamahendri) the Fort of	10	1
Rajahmugrum (Rajaganavaram)	10	1½
Juggamapettah (Jaganmapett)	13	4
Durmaveram (Dharmaveram)	12	2
Annavaram (Arampuadi Annaveram)	14	0
Toonee (Tuni)	11	2
Nukkapulli (Nakkapalli)	12	1
Yellamunchilly (Yellamanchilli)	13	5
Cossimcottah (Kasimkot)	11	7
Soorbarum (Subharam)	15	3
Cottawala (Kotawala)	8	5
Alamundah (Alamanda)	9	0
Vizianagram (Vijayanagarum) the Fort of	15	3
Corada (Konada)	12	3
Cotepallium (Kotapalliam)	13	4
Chichacole (Shrikakolam), the Place of		
Arms	16	3
Garrah	12	4
Peria Agraharam	8	7
Gopalupooram (Gopalparam)	11	6
Paunta Tekkelly (Panta Tekelli)	10	7
Cassiboogah (Kasibuga)	9	1
Amboogam (Ambugao)	10	3
Boorgaum (Bhurgaon)	7	3
Itchapoor (Ichhapur)	14	5
Montreddy (Montreidi)	8	3
Mansoorcottah (Mansurkota)	12	4
Ganjam	11	6
	673	4

Leave *Madras*, (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 16 to *§Ongole* (Route 16), then pass along a good road to **Potarauze nullah*, ½; cross it and pass on to **Mooktenaloolah*, 2½; cross 2 bridged *nullahs*, pass **Trovagontah*, ½; **Mudderalapad*, 5½; cross the **Adda Yagoo nullah*, to the *right bank of the Goodlacumma river*, ½, here 385 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and full all the year round; pass *§Cheedoolwala* (Chelulwada), 1; encamping ground S., and ½ mile from the river, which is well supplied; **Nagooloopapad*, 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; then pass a **tank*, 1½; cross the **Conaglanagoo*, ½, and **Railvagoo*, 3½, *nullahs*, both of which are rather difficult in the monsoon; pass **Rachapooty*, 3½; encamping ground; a **tank*, 2½; **Doodocoor* (Dudukur); encamping ground, on a plain N.W., near the road, leading to a tamarind grove; bazaar, tank, and 3 goontahs, all amply supplied, but the water in the latter is scarce in the monsoon; thence proceed along a gravelly road, pass over the **Paracadyagoo nullah* to **Konety*, ½; cross the **Kwickvagoo nullah* to **Gungawaram*, 1½; cross the **Attegaroo nullah*; pass a small **tank*, ½; and we then enter

THE GUNTOOR (GUNTUR) DISTRICT (Route 17); pass *§Inkula* (Incole), ½; encamping ground near it, and also S.; travellers' bungalow; tappal station. In the hot season both provisions and water are so scarce, that they are then only procured from *Dug-goopud*, 3½, to reach which we cross en route the **Allegaroo nullah*, 1½; then pass over a *nullah* to **Vunkayaland*, ½; pass **Nootolapad*, 1½; pass over the *Nukkaculoah* (Nakkakuloo) river to *§Puchoor* (Parchur), 3½; encamping ground, E.; travellers' bungalow; tank, nullah, and well (*brackish*), all amply supplied with indifferent water, therefore in the hot season such must be dug for. Thence proceed along a swampy road, cross a bridged *nullah*; pass **Podavah*, 2½; also the *Saky Caloah* to **Adusumalle* (Adoosomully), 2½; thence the road becomes good to **Chimnamoldepud*, 1½; then cross the bridged *Nullamda nullah*, 1½; pass *§Nundepand* (Nandipad), ½; encamping ground (*bad* S. and W.; tank and nullah, both amply supplied with very indifferent water; cross the **Booragavagoo bridged nullah*, ½; pass **Wurragawny*, ½; thence proceed along a made road; cross a *nullah* to **Abereddygoontipallium*, 3½; also pass over 4 *nullahs* to *§Pruttepud*, ½; flat and bad encamping ground, W.; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; thence proceed along a heavy road; cross the **Loovavagoo nullah*, 1; to **Tuckaredypalliam*, ½; then cross **Valagalaratah* to **Koyacareepallium*, 1½; **Cooroonooloah*, 1½; thence along a made road, cross a bridged *nullah* to *Yatoooor*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§GUNTOOR (Guntur).

Territory, Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Guntoor. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 25½ miles. Military Station. Encamping ground S., near the travellers' bungalow, and in the Pettah, but which is bad in the monsoon. Bazaar. Tanks and wells, amply supplied, except in the hot season, when a scarcity prevails. Post Office. Fort in good

repair. Population, 26,000. Cusbah of the Talook. Position: It is situated 50 miles from the sea, and 18 from the Krishna river. Climate very salubrious. The Courts of Justice and Official residences stand to the N. and W.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

This large town, which is divided into old and new, has been lately considerably improved, and stands amidst a fine country producing gram, cholam, and cotton.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A. D. 1816. It was plundered by the Pindaris.

Thence proceed along a good made road, lined with shady trees, cross two bridged nullahs to 'Actar-pudoo 23; *Caucauy, 24; *Cawnah, 5; at the two latter places there is encamping ground; pass *Cook-shankerry, 18; *Mungallagherry (Mangalagudi), 24; encamping ground, S.W., E., and W., near a tamarind grove; tappa! station; tank and wells amply supplied; pass Yerrapallum Tandapully; encamping ground; cross a bridged channel, pass *Seelanagram, 14; encamping ground; then cross by boat (3 of which go here), the right bank of the Kistna river, 8; to the left, 1; which stream rises in June, and so continues until October, at the latter end of which the waters subside, nevertheless it is not fordable until the end of January; we then enter the

THE MASULIPATAM DISTRICT.—(Route 18), and 4 mile brings us to

§BAIZWADA (Belzwarttah).

Territory. The Northern Division of the Madras Army. District. Machilipatanam (Masulipatam). Civil Authority, Collector of Masulipatam. Encamping ground, close at hand. Travellers' bungalow. Tappa! station.

The following particulars of the Anicut or Anakatt, near this place, are derived from *Pharoak's Gazetteer*:

The Great North Line here crosses the river Krishna, which is here 1,160 yds. broad, flowing at the rate of 5 miles per hour, and discharging an immense quantity of water per hour, which when it rises to 22 feet, flows into the irrigation ducts, and when at 32 feet, inundates its banks, which are picturesquely lined with Babul trees, on the seeds of which cattle are fed in the dry season, and Mimosa Arabica, from which is collected vast quantities of gum extensively used by paper fitters, painters, and toy manufacturers. A paper filter, the supports of which are fixed in that gigantic work, the Anakatt "embankment," erected across this stream from Sitanagram to this place. It stands near the Great N. road, where the two lofty ridges on the banks render the width across 1,350 yds., but increases the velocity of its current, which has caused this work to be most firmly constructed. It consists of a wall (19 feet high, 10 feet broad at the base, and 4 at the top), resting on masonry walls 7 to 8 feet deep, supported in the rear by a mound of loose stones, which extend 90 yards in breadth, and having a revetment also lodged in masonry. The first portion is covered with rubble masonry and stone, which forms at the summit a flat breadth of 20 feet, level with the top of the walls, which is continued in an inverted curve, 30 feet beyond, then loose stone work begins, and the structure slopes down gradually

to the sandy bedded river. There is at each end a large sluice with 16 vents; in front of the head sluices of the great canals, at each of which there is a boat lock between the river and canal, having a chamber 50 yds long and 20 feet wide, which keeps the stream free from deposits. The dimensions of the dam (Anakatt) are as follows, viz:—Length, 3,750 feet; 2 under sluices (between the abutments) situated E. and W.; 2 head sluices, each 132 feet; 2 locks (between the gates) on the E. and W., canals, 150 feet; foundation walls, 7 to 8 feet deep; wall 19 feet high, 20 feet broad at the crown, curved slope 50 feet; first part of the loose stone, 50 feet; 2nd part, ditto 180 feet; the crown (above summer level) 14 feet; head sluice flows 9 feet above it; under sluice at Sitanagram, 6 feet; ditto at Baizwada, 6½; summer level above the deep bed, 5 feet; at Machilipatanam, the deep bed, 23 feet above high water mark. It was finished in 1855, and cost £78,000, exclusive of the irrigating canals. The canal to unite the Krishna and Godavari rivers, via a high level channel from the latter to Ellore (Elur) is in progress.

ATTRACTIVE.—The Anakatt described above.

Religious Festivals.—1st, In February a great fête is held here on the banks of the river, in honour of Shiva, when the natives believe that by the ablution of their bodies at certain places, their sins are washed away. 2nd, The Kallapili also held in honour of Shiva. 3rd, That celebrated at Shrikakolam (between Kallapili and Baizwada), which is held about 6 weeks after the latter.

Sporting.—The hills abound in bears, bison, hogs, and tigers, which will afford the traveller excellent shooting.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, leading across a well-cultivated district; pass *Machaveram, 24; *Ramanarahoopadool, 24; *Vaneecapadool, 12; *Nedoomporoor, 1; cross the *Bodoman Channel to Cassarapully, 4½; *Gundavaram, 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground between it and a grove to the N.W.; also 4 mile E.; bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; pass *Antoooor, 4½; *Ammapooram, 3½; *Veeravully, 2; encamping ground; then proceed across an open, cultivated district; pass Nursanah-pollem, 1½; *Ramachandra; *Opparoupet, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close to and S. of it; thence proceed along a good road, leading between an avenue of trees, across a flat, well-cultivated district; cross the *Rameelayro nullah to *Bomwoolor, 1½; *Kulmarooroor, 1½; then cross four nullahs to the Tummelair (Jummalair) Tamalar river, 5½, which rises in the Eastern Ghats, flows S.E., and about three miles below Elur falls into the Colair lake, but previously divides it into two parts, here 50 yards wide, six feet deep, and sandy bed; and one mile brings us to *Ellorepettah, and 1½ to the extremity of the town of

§ELLORE (Elur, Elur, Upper Elur, Ellora, Elura).

Military Authority, Officer commanding the N. Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Military bungalow. Bazaar. Tappa! station. Bund of Tank, Station, the Communion occupied by a detachment. Officers' quarters, in bungalows on the left bank of the river, one mile W. of the Barracks, which are situated on the right bank of the river. Encamping ground, W., near the bund or tank. Travellers' Bungalow well supplied. Parade ground close to the barracks, near which is the Hospital. Thermometer

ranges at 110° in-doors, and 120° in tents. Climate extremely oppressive and debilitating, especially in May.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Diamond Mines of Alkar, Mallavelli (16 miles S.E.), situated in a dry, low, gravelly plain, in all probability formerly a lake, and which, owing to no stream traversing it, is dry in March, when operations are generally commenced. The pits are excavated at the N. end of the bank, the deepest is not more than 12 feet, the strata worked through consists of grey clayey vegetable mould, 1 to 2 feet thick, then an alluvium of the following pebbles, viz., carbonate of iron conglomerate sandstone, concretionary limestone, quartz, sandstone, siliceous iron, and hornstone, all rounded by attrition. The diamonds are not imbedded but loose among little stones. The diamond stratum (*detritus*) have proceeded from the adjoining hills, a continuation of the sandstone ridge, which extends E. from Banganapilli, Kondapilla, and Mallavelli, and where the diamond matrix is nothing but a conglomerate sandstone. The Kolar lake, which, during the mousoon, spreads over upwards of 100 square miles, lies close at hand, & warms with delicious fish, is situated between Bizwada and Rajamahendri, on the Godavari, and will be considerably reduced in area by drainage and embankment when the canal to join the Krishna and Godavari rivers is finished.

This large populous town stands on the right bank of the Jammalair (Tummelair) river, which is always fordable, so that communication, over this station, is practicable all the year round. Thence proceed across the Tumelair river, and pass along a heavy road, leading through an avenue of trees, to **Pal-goodium*, 2½; **Dundaloor*, 2½; now the country becomes cultivated to **Goondooogoloo*. 4½; encamping ground; **Bheemadole* (Bhimadole), 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, amidst brushwood, close by, also N.E., and ½ mile E., close to a tank, well supplied; pass on to **Gulpaulpooram*. 3½; travellers' bungalow; tappa station; direct road to Chicacole; **Narrainpooram*, 1½; **Ghuntaavareegoodium*, 3½; encamping ground; **Doobacherlah*, ½; thence along a sandy, but well marked road; pass **Nullacherlah*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in short jungle, E., also at **Jaganadhapooram* (1 mile distant, where, in the hot season, a good supply of water is obtainable), and tanks, N., well supplied; now the road becomes heavy and sandy; pass **Uchanapollium*, 1½; **Anuntapully*, 1½, then cross the Yerracalva river, ½, which here fills for 5 or 6 days yearly, and is then 8 feet deep, at which period rafts must be used, as no boats ply here; we then enter

THE RAJAHMUNDY (Rajamahendri) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Orissa. N.E. by Vizagapatam, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, W. by Masulipatam, and N.W. by the Nizam's Territory. It lies in lat. 16° 18' and 17° 38', long. 81° 7' and 82° 40'; has an area of 6,050 square miles; population of 1,012,036, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins (but of which Mussulmans were formerly the most numerous), who are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and cotton. It yields

a net revenue of £247,326; has a sea coast of 194 miles from the outlet from Lake Colair, which lies in the Masulipatam District, contains 160 square miles, and is formed by the drainage of the following rivers, viz., Boodamair, Tumalairoo, and Weyairoo, but is now being rapidly drained, to Yanawaram, at the N.E. of the district. Ships can obtain shelter at Point Narsipore, which has 8 to 9 feet of water on its bar, and 3 to 5 fathoms inside, but large vessels cannot approach within 5 miles of the shore, on account of the shoals. Coringa river, where there is 12 to 14 feet of water on the bar, and about 5 miles E. of it stands a light-house, situated on Hope Island, the land about which is so low that during storms the sea frequently overflows and devastates it, but to the N. of which beacon large vessels can approach within 3 miles of the shore, which then becomes bolder and safe. The appearance of the country towards the coast is low, fertile, alluvial, overflooded in the mousoon, but hilly in the N., N.W., and W. It is watered by the Godavery for about 160 miles. Its productions are rice, millet, maize, pulses, oilseeds, sugar cane, tobacco (most lucrative crops are obtained), indigo, cotton (upwards of 5,000,000 lbs. are yielded annually), cocoa-nut, and palmyra palms, sheep (small, the mutton of which is very inferior, kine (indifferent eating), poultry, hyenas, jackals, foxes, antelope, hares, wild beasts, in great numbers inhabit the potential regions of the dense jungle valleys of the hilly N. and W. regions of this district, which were the fastnesses, and in many cases the graves, of the Sepoy rebels, in 1857-58-59. It contains the 13 Talooks (Divisions) of, viz., Andragi, Am aur, Bithahal, Kota Ramchandrapuram, Kattapili, Kapavaram, Lingampuru, Magalur, Nagarun, Peldapur, Ralli, Rajamahendri, Tadimalle, Tannaku, Undi, Uppala, each having a town of their respective name, but the chief towns are, Rajamahendri, Samulcottah, and Coringa. The principal Routes are, viz., N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta, via Vizagapatam, Rajamahendri, to Ellore; E. to W., from Samulcottah, to Rajamahendri, to Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions); S. to N., Rajamahendri to Nagpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

7th Century. The king of Andhra (Andhrarajya, son of Suchandra) reigned at Ehirakolam (Chicacole), and transferred the seat of government to Rajamahendri.

A Chalukia and Kadamba dynasty ruled this district, then the Ballal kings of Warangal (Orakal) followed.

1323. The Pathans occupied the capital.

1471. The Muhammadams of the Dakhan interfered in the government of this Province.

1480. Muhammad Shah (Raja of Gaojam) installed a rejected claimant to his own territory as Raja of this province, on condition of his paying tribute, and also made over to him Kondapilli and Elur (Ellore).

1490. Mahmud (Muhammad's successor) added Machlipatanam and Guuloor.

1512. The N. Circars (Sarkars) of which it forms a part, was now governed by the Kutb Shahi kings.

1771. Vishnu Dey ruled over it.

A.D.

1713. Rustam Khan placed over it by the Subahdar of the Dakhan (Nizam-ul-Mulk) at which period this Province extended N. to the Sattavaram river, which enters the sea at Cocanada (Kakinada) but the other portion of this district was then incorporated with the Circar of Shrikakolam (Chicacole).

1733. The French held it, but in

1759. the British took possession of it, to whom the Emperor of Delhi subsequently ceded it.

1857-58-59. Within its pestilential regions the rebel Sepoys found safe shelter from the pursuit of the British troops.

Thence cross a nullah to § *Yernagoodium*, 3½; encamping ground, S.E. of the travellers' bungalow; tapal station; bazaar, and tank, well supplied. When the Godavery Anicut is completed, it is in contemplation to carry a new line of road to the S. of this place and Pungedy, as the Anicut will afford the means of passing that river during several months of the year. Thence proceed along a very heavy, sandy road: pass **Kristunipollem*, 1½; *Dayarnipulle*, 2½; **Bundapaudoo*, 1½; **Doodoocoor*, 1; **Gooripatam*, 1½; **Peddapungedy*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.E.; tank, and **Inlet of the Godavery*, 3, amply supplied, which cross by rafte at **Domagroo*, 1½; then pass along a rough, sandy road, to **Coveoor*, 3½; then cross, in the moonsoon, by a platform and boats from the right (1) to the left (2) bank of the Godavery river; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

†† RAJAHMUNDRY (Rajamahendri).

Territory, the N. Division of the Madras Army. District, Rajahmundry, Cusbah of the Talook. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the N. Division at Waltair. Encamping ground, large and good, E. of the fort, Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied, but water is only obtainable at a distance from the town, that in the wells being brackish. Post Office. Population, 15,000; a small proportion being Muslims, who were formerly more numerous. Many of their mosques remain.

Rajahmundry is on the left bank of the Godavery, which is here two miles wide, and is crossed by a steam ferry. It stands on slightly elevated ground, and consists of one long street of half a mile, intersected by several narrow alleys and lanes, lined by one-storey houses. The larger houses are occupied by the Brahmins and Zemuidars.

The fort is a square enclosure, with high mud walls and a ditch. It contains the court houses, a church, barracks for a native regiment, with their lines, a gaol, and hospital for 400 patients, and the magazines. The last was formerly a temple, and is constructed of black granite.

At Dowlaishwaram are the Government workshops for the construction of the Great Anicut or dam across the river; and the sugar factory of Arbutnot and Co. is about half-way to the depôt. The districts

of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor, are now merged into the Godavery and Kristina districts, corresponding to the deltas of the two rivers.

The Great Anakatt here crosses the river (4 miles wide, but having three small islands in it). The walls are erected as follows, viz.: 1st, from the place on the east side to Pichika Lauka Island (1,624 yds. long); 2nd, Pichika Lauka Island to Rali Island (954 yds. long); 3rd, Rali Island to Mahur Island, (516 yds. long); 4th, Mahur Island to Vijeshwaram on the west bank (862 yds. long).

It has cost hitherto more than 30 lacs, and is still in progress. According to the latest Official Report, the number of new works undertaken in 1859-60 in the district to which it belongs contrasts favourably with that of the preceding year. Some are portions of extensive and highly valuable projects, upon the completion of which the prosperity of the district depends, being in continuation of the grand system of irrigation and navigation canals, which will eventually intersect this part of the country.

The Ellore High Level Canal, which is a portion of the line from Dowlaishwaram to Bezoaroor has been prosecuted with vigour. The Nursapor canal is completed. The Toomees canal is still kept back, by restricting the expenditure beyond what is absolutely necessary. The Samulcottah canal has been widened. A line of canal, called the Samulcottah and Concanada Junction, was opened in February, 1860, and has been of great benefit to the trading community of the latter town, and also to Government, in the conveyance of materials, &c., for the works in this part of the Eastern Delta. Its usefulness will be much increased when the Toomee canal is finished.

The sum expended on repairs has had the effect of keeping the works generally in a satisfactory state. The cut stone covering of the Anicut requires renewing, but with this exception, that all-important work is in good order. The workshops at Dowlaishwaram have been fully employed, and what has been turned out was rapidly executed and in an exceedingly creditable manner to all concerned. The quarry was worked as usual for six months, but the supply of stone is beginning to fail both in quantity and quality. In the dockyard, the *Queen* steamer has been completed and launched, and the hulls of two others are in hand, intended for the upper Godavery works. In addition to these, 5 mud flats, 27 paddle boats, and 30 Government cargo boats, were repaired.

The river Godavery was used during the year 1860, as in the one preceding, as a line of communication with the interior; and treasure, stores, and salt (from the works near Cocanada and Narsapor), were forwarded by it. A depôt for the last article has been formed at Manikode (Munta, on the Sebhi, in the direct line traversed annually by Brinjaries to and fro between Hyderabad, Nagpore, Sangor, and the coast; so that at that place a good opening for trade presents itself.

The year under review, unlike its predecessor, has been by no means a favourable one for the ryots of this district. Of the first crop it is estimated that above 50 per cent. of what was in the ground was destroyed by blight. The second crop was untied by the scarcity of water, which was so great as to close

against navigation, for short periods, during the last two months of the official year, the Samulcottah, Cocanada, and Coringa canals; it being necessary to distribute what little water there was in the river to each of these canals, in rotation, for purposes of irrigation.—*Statement of Progress of India, 1859-60.*

In April 1860, Sir C. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, publicly conferred the title of Rau Bahadoor, with the gift of land worth Rs. 500 a year, upon sub-engineer V. Viranna, whose valuable services in connection with the Godavery Anicut were brought into notice in his *Memorandum* of 19th June, 1858.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, pass **Deevanjeechervoo*, 5½; **Veeranatumypundul*, 2½; then cross a nullah; thence the road becomes bad, pass on to § *Rajahnungrum*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N.E., near a tank, well supplied; **Gonagodem*, 1½; **Moorary*, 2½; encamping ground S.W. and N.; water when source must be obtained from Rajahnungrum, 6½ miles; **Gundapully*, 2½; **Mullapully*, 2½; **Taulooram*, 2½; § *Juggampettah*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, S.W. and N.; tank, but not well supplied; provisions moderate in price; thence along a good road, pass **Ramaverum*, 1½; **Soamaveram*, 2½; cross the Yalavyroo river, to **Yerravarum*, 1; pass **Gowindapooram*, 3½; **Putteepaudoor*, 1½; § *Durmaveram*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in brushwood, E., sloping down to a tank, badly supplied, but wells full all the year round; thence the road becomes very bad in the monsoon; pass **Chendoorry*, 4½; **Robertsonpettah*, 1; **Cuttypondy*, 2½; **Tumyapellah*, 3½; **Bandapoodry*, 1½; § *Arcmpoodry Annaveram*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground near, but 1 mile W. and S. is much better; river and wells indifferently supplied; when scarce, pits must be dug in the bed of the former. Thence cross three nullahs, pass **Tatagunta* (Tatagootah), 3½; and proceed along a good road, until we arrive at the ghats, leading across which it is execrable, and also along the base of the hills; cross four nullahs to § *Toonee* (Tuni), 7½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground in dhal fields, but bad near the village; river and wells amply supplied; then cross, by rafts, the Tondava river, and we then enter

tiam, Lakavarapukota, Nudpur, Padagadi, Shriknam, Venkatapur, Vijayanagaram, the climate of which is most relaxing and hot, but sultry and dry in the interior. Its productions are iron, coarse cotton fabrics, rice, maize, millet, oil-seeds, pulse, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, &c. The chief route is, viz., N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta, via Chingleput and Vizagapatam, to Madras; but several cross roads have been, of late years, thoroughly repaired, so that they are much traversed.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1712. The Vijaya Ram erected the Fort of Vijayanagaram, and was afterwards assassinated by his nephew, Ananda, who in

1759, assisted Colonel Forde to besiege Masulipatanam (Machilipatanam), and died at Baizwada, when en route to obtain the Nizam's recognition of his title.

The French, who had held this country ever since 1753, which forms one of the five Circars (Sarkars), were dislodged from it, and in

1765, the Empeper of Delhi ceded it to the E. I. C.

1835. The offering of human sacrifices, and female infanticide, prevailed to an alarming extent, and the conciliatory measures adopted to prevent such proved abortive, so that in

1845, military force was employed to suppress them.

1854. Vijaya Ram Gajapati Raz, the representative of Vijaya Ram, who urged M. Bussy to destroy the chief of B'dili, an enlightened and well-disposed prince, took upon himself the administration of the Zamindari of Vijayanagaram, which had been left for three years under the superintendence of the Indian Government.

THE VIZAGAPATAM (Vishakpatanam)

DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the W. by the Kashiur Hills (3,000 feet), abounding with minerals and plumbago; N.W. and N. by Orissa, N.E. by Guntoor, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, and S.W. by Rajamundry; lies in lat. 17° 15' and 19° 3', long. 82° 24' and 84°; has an area of 7,650 square miles; population of 1,254,272; net revenue of £151,006, and contains the Talooks of Golkonda, Palkonda, and Sarvasiddhi, the principal towns of which are Narsapatnam, Palkonda, Sarvasiddhi, Vizagapatam, and Vizianagaram. Its sea-coast extends N.E. along that of Orissa. It also contains the Zamindari of Vijayanagaram, considered as one of the largest in India, which has a population of 551,748, pays an annual revenue of £60,000 to the Indian Government, and is divided into the following eleven talooks, viz., Alamanda, Bonanghi, Chodaranen, Gutirada, Gajapatnagaram, Kunaram, Nellimuku, Padagadi, Shrikurnam, Vijayanagaram, Vapada; the principal of which are Chodaranen, Chipurupalli, Gajapatnagaram, Gavaravassam, Kot-

Thence pass **Paykerowpettah*, 1; tappal station; encamping ground; **Nauvarum*, 3½; **Kodechirra*, 2; **Oodundapooram*, 1½; encamping ground; *Kitay*, 2½; then proceed along an excellent road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon, proceed across a hilly district; pass § *Nakkapully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground N., and also sloping down S.E. to the tank, well supplied, but which fails in the hot season; pass on to **Tinnasapoortam*, 2½; **Gokulapadoor*, 1½; **Pennugol* (Pennooole) 1½; encamping ground; then cross, by rafts, the Pandayaroo river, 4; then proceed along a bad road, across a hilly country; pass **Poolaparty*, 1½; **Rungoopallium*, 3½; **Yellamunchilly*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; well and tank on the S., both amply supplied, but the latter, in a very hot season, frequently fails; thence the road becomes good; cross a nullah; pass **Nursunapully*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Tallapallium*, pass **Onknapallium*, 1½; **Puyavaram*, 3; § *Casimcottah* (Kasimkot), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in front (bad) and E. (good); tappal station; wells and nullah, the former casually, and the latter well supplied; then cross, by rafts, the **Sarata* river, 2½; the banks of which are very low, to

the §Fort of Ankappully, 1½; encamping ground; thence proceed through an open, insulated, hilly country to *Marrepallam, 6; *Junagapallam, 2; encamping ground; *Askappully, 3; *Sobbarum, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; wells indifferently supplied; then cross a large nullah, 1½; pass *Koolappully, 1½; *Sunappallam, 2½; cross two nullahs; pass §Cottavaram, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in paddy (rice) fields; *Soom-garipallam, 4; *Cundagappully, 2; *Cauticappully, 1; *Nirricutoo, 1; §Alamunda, 2½; tappal station; encamping ground, on low land covered with stubble; tanks and wells, indifferently supplied; cross a nullah, 1, the passage of which is very bad for wheeled carriages; pass *Coodyummo, 2; *Chinnappallam, 2; cross a nullah to *Beemings, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; cross, by rafts when full, the Crostung river, 2; here 150 yds. wide, and 15 deep in the monsoon; also two nullahs to *Sarake, 5; and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ VIZIANAGRAM

(Vizianagram, Vijayanagaram).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army District, Vizagapatam of the N. Circars (Sarkars). Civil authority, Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Encamping ground near a large tank, full all the year round. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Cantonment 1 mile W. Bazaar, well supplied. Position: It stands on a gentle slope to the N., about 12 miles from the sea. Population, 15,000, chiefly composed of weavers and agriculturists, exclusive of the military. Roads—A very excellent one leads direct to the seaport of Bimpitani (Bhimanipatanam). Fort—This large square, four round bastion, stone fortress, contains the Raja's palace, with its open central court, arched Hall of Audience, and beautiful fountains, and is separated from the town by a large tank. Climate—From January to March cold; March, pleasant and cool; April, warm and hot towards the end of the month; May, rain falls at the close; July and August, pleasant and agreeable; September and October, a quantity of rain falls at this period, but at the end of the latter the N. wind prevails; November and December extremely fine but intensely cold. The Cantonment, which are situated 1 mile W., contain the barracks, hospital, and 38 houses (Officers' quarters), appropriated to the use of European officers. Military Station, a detachment are quartered here. Manufactures—weaving. Thermometer, in May, rises in the daytime to 100°, and seldom falls lower than 90°.

DAWKA.—See Table of Distances.

Branch Roads.—Those close to the suburbs are good, and kept in order by private subscription. Sanatorium.—Europeans resort hither from Vishakapatnam for change of air, as the climate is extremely salubrious from September to March. Here cholera has never proved epidemic, although fever is often endemic in the adjacent hills, 6 miles distant.

Places of Divine Worship.—A church has been lately erected here; it will accommodate 160 persons, and is placed under the superintendence of the Government Chaplain of Vishakapatnam, who inspects it quarterly.

Medical Dispensary has been established by the exemplary Rancee (Rani) at Belaspore, over which presides an Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Government, and to which institution that ruling Princess subscribes £100 per annum, which with its receipts produces an annual surplus of £70.

Thence the road leads at a right angle to the seacoast, passing *Dassavappettah, 1; cross three nullahs to *Peddalandygnadach, 1½; *Chinnatadynadach, 1½; *Bogapuram, 4½; then cross, by rafts, the Conada river, here 150 yds. wide and 15 feet deep, to the seaport of §Conada, 3½; encamping ground E. travellers' bungalow; tappal station; Catamarans and Ma-tula boats can always be hired. Thence proceed along a good road, leading across a flat, uncultivated district; cross a nullah; pass *Yelladoor, 1½; cross three nullahs to *Chinnapullygnadach, 3½; pass *Carpocchintanyilly, 1½; then cross the Yuddul-gudda river, 1½; also a nullah; pass *Tuckelly, 2½; then proceed along a road, which becomes sandy, and leads across a flat, uncultivated district; pass *Cotapallim, 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; wells supplied with brackish water, which fails in the dry season; *Sondrapallim, 2½; *Caulicocaculla, 1; cross a nullah to *Cotapettah, ½; also a nullah to *Coopilly, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; cross two nullahs to Mootadua, 5½; then cross by boats the Nagooloo river, 4½, here fordable three quarters of the year, and we soon enter

THE GANJAM DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N.W., N., and N.E. by the Orissa territory, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, W. by Vizagapatam; lies in lat. 18° 13' and 19° 32', long. 83° 50' and 85° 15'; has an area of 6,400 square miles; population, 926,930, the greater portion of whom are Brahmans and manufacturers; yields a net revenue of £142,366; and contains the 8 following Talooks, viz., Gumsur, Ichchhapur, Kodur, Kantalavalsa, Palatagum, Pubakonda, Surada, Wadada. The principal towns are Chicacole (Shrikakolam), Ganjam, Russelcondah, Burhanpur, Bairi, Ichchhapur, Nangan, Prashutpur, Surada, &c. Its seacoast is generally bold, rocky, but possesses no haven at which vessels of large tonnage can enter, consequently ships are obliged to anchor off the Ports (inappropriately so called) in the open sea. Coasters can, however, enter the river Rasikola, which is situated in lat. 19° 22', and long. 85° 8'. It is well watered by the Chicacole (Naglandi), Callingsapatam, and Rasikola rivers, lake Chilka, (situated in the Outtack district), 42 miles long from N. to S., 15 broad, 6 feet deep, and abounds in fish, aquatic birds, and produces vast quantities of salt. The climate is very hot during March, April, and May. In June the S.W. monsoon sets in but ends in October, when the weather continues cold and healthy until March. Violent agues and fevers prevail during the hot season. Bears, chitas, (hunting leopards), hyenas,

jackals, tiger cats, hares, &c. abound in this district. The productions are rice, sugar cane, pulses, oil-seeds, maize, millet, Raji wax, lac, gums, dye stuffs, arrowroot, and cotton, which is most extensively grown. The chief routes are N.E. to S.W. from Calcutta to Madras, which leads through the entire district and parallel to the sea coast. From Berhampore to Russelcondah, "*Russell Hill*," so named from Commissioner Russell, who founded it.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

The Kalinga (Calinga) of the Romans.

1471. The succession of its Raja was disputed.

1753. It formed one of the Five Circars (Sarkars), and was held by the French.

1759. Lord (then Col.) Clive took possession of it, and, in

1765, the Emperor of Delhi ceded it to the E. I. Co.

1816. Fever raged so dreadfully in the town of Ganjam that the military station was removed to Burhampur (21 miles).

Proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then enter the Place of Arms at the town of

† § CHICACOLE (Shrikakolam Chicacole.)

District, Ganjam of the N. Circars. Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam, Resident Judge and Sub-Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair (Walter). Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Population, 15,000, chiefly composed of Hindus and Musulmans. *Position*: It stands on the bank of the Nanlandee river, across which a masonry bridge has been erected. *Streets* crookedly arranged and irregularly placed, spreading over a vast extent of ground. *Dawks*.—See Table of Distances. Encamping ground S. of the town and river.

Chicacole, the capital of the Collectorate of Ganjam, is in lat. 18° 18' N., long. 83° 58' E., 110 miles from Ganjam, 435 miles from Madras. It stands on the North branch of the Naugooloo, 4 miles from the sea, on which stood formerly the port of Mafooz Bunder, now neglected and choked up. The native town is crowded with narrow, dirty streets, in the usual style, and contains the temples for the use of the inhabitants, with a Mohamedan Mosque. The two main articles of food, raggee and rice, are abundant and cheap; the latter being grown in the fields to the north of the town; vegetables also are in great plenty. Brackish water is obtained by sinking wells; but that obtained from the river is of good quality. Some large old tanks within 5 or 6 miles of Chicacole are now of little service. Among the native manufactures are coarse cotton goods, and muslins of a fine and delicate texture, almost equal to Decca.

To the north of the town is the old native Fort, formerly surrounded by walls, and a ditch, both in dilapidated condition. Here the principal Government buildings are collected, round the parade ground and regimental lines; comprising the assistant collector's cutchery, the treasury, post office, barracks, magazines, military quarters, &c. The church was built in 1851, and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay the following year. The civil hospital and dispensary stand opposite the military hospital; and like that, are supported by Government for the benefit of the natives. Both court-house and gaol stand about half a mile from the cantonment. The English residents live in the suburbs, east and west of the native town, which contains also some native schools, established by the London Missionary Society who have a station at Balgah. Between the town and the Black Rock, one of the granite rocks on the banks of the river, are remains of a palace once occupied by the Nawab of Chicacole. Traces of iron have been observed in this locality.

Thence proceed along a good, but rather sandy road, leading across a flat cultivated district; pass **Arasully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Oopaky*, 2; then close by a **musjid* and tank, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Agraharam*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Garrah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground, W. well supplied from the Vungassaydhara river, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant. The lofty hill forms a landmark for vessels bound to Kalinapatnam; pass on to **Koanee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ CALINGAPUTNUM (Kalingapatnam, Kalinga City), the name by which this entire province was originally designated; encamping ground; Bazaars. Boats can be hired here and taken as far as *Peria Agraharam* ($\frac{5}{8}$ miles), in the monsoon. It stands on the S. bank of the Vungassaydhara (Vungassaydhara, Vanshadara) river.

ATTRactions.—The extensive ruins, mosques, cemeteries. It was a very large place under the Muhammadan dominion, and, owing to its being the safest place on this coast, except Coringa, for vessels to anchor at during the S.E. monsoon, it is gradually regaining some portion of its former importance. From thence to Ichchhapur, 72 miles, the entire coast abounds with fish, especially oysters and whiting, but the traveller is cautioned against indulging too freely in the former, as they are liable to produce sickness.

Then cross the Vungassaydhara river, $\frac{1}{2}$ here 1180 yds., broad, with sandy bed; pass **G. windapooram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nundagoon*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dumtoothmeepooram*, 3; encamping ground, which is dry and slopes down to a beautiful fresh water lake, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to **Peria Agraharam*; encamping ground low, boats can be hired and taken in the monsoon on the return journey as far as *Calingapatnum*, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; pass along a bad sandy road, to **Vainstapooram*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Boorbudda*, 3; cross a nullah; pass **Woolabaurra*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Untoolaveram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross two nullahs; pass *Gopasulpooram*, 2; encamping ground S.E.; traveller's bungalow; tappal station; tanks supplied with bad water, which in the hot season fails. Branch Road N.W. to Berhampore; thence proceed along a bad, sandy road; across a flat and partially-cultivated country; pass *Tandagom*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Chinnarogundlaputti*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Algalapudoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs; pass **Daynadah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Paunia Teckelly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground near the bed of a large tank, and

nallah, both amply supplied with excellent water, but that in the other tanks is *bad*; pass **Gowindapooram*, 1½; **Murlapadool*, ¼; cross a nallah; pass **Covitalay Agraharam*, 2½; also pass over 3 nallahs to a cross-road, 2; cross two nallahs, extremely difficult in the monsoon; pass **Chinna Padam*, ¾; **Cassiboogah*, ¼; encamping ground W.; travellers' bungalow; tank, amply supplied; **Pudmanapattanam*, 1¼; cross a nallah; pass **Mukkara-tola*, 5½; **Paulegaon*, 2¼; **Hurreeporam*, 1; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nallah to **Ambogoogum*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground near it; only *bad water* obtainable, which becomes scarce in the hot season; proceed along a good road; pass **Parterooneepully*, 1½; cross a nallah; also the **Mahendratunnya* river; also the **Shasunnum* on the left, ¾; cross a nallah; pass **Hookumpettah*, 2½; cross two nallahs to **Boorgam*, 2½; encamping ground, *bad*; tanks supplied with muddy, and wells with brackish water; pass **Kuncherlagoodium*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; thence along a very heavy sandy road, across a jungly district, **Jaulooipoodee*, 3½; **Jemadarpootee*, 2½; cross a nallah; pass **Savaradayyocoppettah* 3½; cross 3 nallahs, also the **Loatbootee* river, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

ICHCHHAPUR, "Wish-Town" (Ichchapoor, Itthapoor).

Encamping ground, 1 mile S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and tank, well supplied. Tappal station. Population considerable. Resident Sadr Amin. Roads—a well-constructed one leads to Ganjam, 37 miles, *via* *Berhampore*, 16; *Chutterpor*, 14½; *Ganjam*, 4½, branch to the town of

§BURHANPUR (Berhampore).

Military Station, the chief one in the district Bazaar, well supplied. Cantonment (*Baupur* so designated to distinguish it from the town) is extensive and well situated. Position: it stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by a fertile plain; is bounded on the W. by a hilly range (8 miles distant), having its dense jungly summit completely infested with bears, leopards, tigers, cats, hyenas, jackals, and deer hares; and on the N. by a hilly range, but open to the S. and E. Population of the native town is 20,000. Manufactures, silk. A fine macadamised road to Russellcoonda has lately been constructed at a cost of £15,000.

Excursion to Aska (24½ miles).—This place should be visited, as Messrs. Baring and Co. have there established, at an immense expense, a large sugar manufactory, in which the most modern machinery is used, and cost of working which exceeds upwards of £50,000 per annum.

Then pass on to **Sooavamey* (Suvain), 3½; **Juti-pudra*, 1½; **Chimmeripalli*, 1½; **Jugganatapooram*, ½; **Montreddy*, ½; encamping ground, N.; large tank on the left, and 3 goontas, well supplied; **Punnappully*, 2½; **Indervajapooram*, ½; **Teertapooram*, 2½; then

cross a salt water inlet, 1½; pass **Bokuspully*, 2½; **Gopaulpooram*, 1½; then cross a river; pass **Mun-soorcottah*, 1½; encamping ground, N.; bowries, well supplied; branch road, W., to *Berhampore*, 11½ miles; **Coanamunna*, 4½; **Partachuttupooram*, 1½; *Chutterpor* (Chetterpoor), 1½; Resident Collector; travellers' bungalow; then cross the right (3) to the left (¾) bank of the *Reeshicoolia* (Rosikola Nuddee, Rishikulial), by boats when full, 8 or 9 of which ply here. It has a very sandy bottom, and is difficult for carts and cattle to traverse; and ¼ mile beyond brings us to the large town of

+§GANJAM.

Civil Authority. Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras army, at Waltair (Walter, Waltair). Encamping ground, close to the fort. Bazaar and *Reeshicoolia* river, well supplied. Post Office. Lat. 19° 23', long. 85° 7'. Position: it stands on the left side of the *Reeshicoolia* river, just above where it falls into the bay of Bengal.

Public edifices are constructed on a much more magnificent scale than those erected in any other part of this Presidency.

DAWK.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1815. A most destructive fever prevailed here, and which, in 8 weeks, destroyed no less than 700 persons, both Natives and Europeans; and the Civil and Military establishments were then removed to Chicacole.

This place being advantageously situated in a commercial point of view, a large coasting trade is carried on by means of small vessels, which here ascend the *Reeshicoolia* river.

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Calcutta*, distance 361 miles, *via* **Pryag*, 11½; tappal station; **Maulod*, 9½; **Mithakua*, 12½; **Manikupatnam*, 10½; **Narsingapatnam*, 12½; **Jaganath* (Puri); tappal station, 7½; **Amritapur*, 12; **Pipalgaon* (Pipalli), 12; **Balibanda* (Balwanta), 14½; **Cuttack* (Katak), 11½; Civil and Military station; bazars; post office; **Tangi*, 10; **Chaitia*, 6; **Sankraidhi*, 11½; **Kundila*, 7½; **Akrapadda*, 8½; **Baripur*, 10; **Bhadrak*, 7½; **Simlia*, 8½; **Soroh*, 11½; **Khantapara* (Naya Sarai), 12; **Baleshwar* (Balasore), 10½; **Haldipadda*, 8½; **Bastah*, 7½; **Jaleshwar* (Jellalashore), 11½; **Dantun*, 12½; **Baidia*, 10; **Makrampur*, 10; **Karakpur*, 9½; **Midnapur*. 6½; **Munibgarh*, 8; **Debra*, 3; cross right bank of *Khatan* (Kossai) river, at **Panchkura Ghat*, 9; right bank of the **Rupnarayan* river, at *Koyela Ghat*, 11; **right bank of the Damuda* river, 7½; **Ulabareah*, 7½; **Budge-Budge*, 5; and 1½ mile further brings us to the Metropolitan city of

=+§CALCUTTA, described Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal*.

ROUTE 20.

MADRAS TO PAULGAUTHCHERRY, VIA
ARCOT, VELLORE, WAINEMBADDY,
TRIPATOOR, DARAMPOORY, WOMA-
LOOR, SAUKERRYDROOG, BOWANY,
PEROONDOORAY, AVENASHY, AND
COIMBATORE.

DISTANCE, 341½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Madras to Wainembaddy, via Route 1..	135	4
Tripatoor	13	7
Muttoor	13	5
Incomatoor	11	4
Darampoory and Branch Road to Ban- galore	13	0
Adumancottah	5	4
Topoor Choultry	11	7
Poojariputty	8	3
Motoo	8	2
Chinnampenputty	9	0
Sankerrydroog	14	3
Coomarapallium	12	4
Sittoo-doo	4	5
Peroondooray	10	0
Chungapully	12	4
Avinashy (Avinashi)	10	6
Karmostamputty	8	6
Ramaoosun Chuttrium	8	5
Coimbatore, The Jail of	8	7
Pauldookurray	5	5
Wallyar	8	7
Gungacootay	8	4
Paulghauthcherry, The N. Gate of the Fort of	7	3
	341	7

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed, via that route, to \$Wainembaddy, (Vaniambadi), 125½ (Route 1); thence pass along a good and undulating road, leading through a beautiful avenue, across an ascending, high, jungly, country; cross a branch of the Palar river, here 220 yds. to *Gowindapooram, ¼; pass *Waipumputtoor, 2½; *Kullunderray, 1¼; *Kumbumbuttoo, 3; *Cuk-kahumpetty, 1½; *Cuttairy, 1½; cross a nullah to *Aanoosiriputty, 1¼; also a nullah; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ TRIPATOOR (Tripatur).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem, 70½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division at Madras. Markets on Mondays. Encamping ground W., and right of the road. Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Thence along a good undulating well shaded road, intersected by several paved channels, through an ascending country, covered with palmyra trees; pass *Attium, 1½; *Coonully, 2½; *Kukkumkerry, 3½; cross the *Mulapadally river to *Soonderapully, 1½; *Seerumpully, 2; then cross the Juggadeva river, here 60 yds. wide; pass *Mut-toor, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground S E.; markets on Saturdays; water scarce in the hot season; *Gunganykenputty, 3½; *Bosaipallium, 1½

*Pundarapully, 2½; *Chingiricowendenputty, 1; *Mun-gemaroo, 2½; then cross the Pennar river, here 440 yds. wide, to \$Incomatoor; encamping ground on both sides of the stream, also near a grove 100 yds. from it; pass *Tepumpully, 2½; cross a stream to *Motooputty, 2½; pass *Arriuncolum, ½; *Serrapully, 2; cross a nullah to *Shinnaputty, also the *Daram-poory river, here 110 yds. wide; pass *Maddicoor-pallium, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ DARAMPOORY.

Encamping ground S. of the fortress. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Branch road to Bangalore, 73 miles. Fort situated near a slope. Thence along a well shaded road, across a country which is level on the left, but elevated on the right; leave the town, ½, pass *Logyapully, 1½; *Nuttapully, 1½; *Adamancottah, 2; encamping ground, but rather stony near the junction of the Bangalore and Vellore roads, water bad at the close of the year; then proceed across an open and slightly undulating country, pass *Shaishampully, 1½; *Uppanykinputty, 2½; *Doomberganputty, 1; encamping ground; thence across a hilly district; then cross a nullah to *Munro Chuttrium, 4½; proceed over the Topoor Pass, which is easy, and consists of 3 small ghats; cross 3 nullahs to the *Topoor Choultry, 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; Topoor river, well supplied, cross it, and proceed along a good, broad, well shaded road, across a hilly, low, jungly country; pass *Dullawepetty, 4½; *Deevaliputty, 1½; *Agra-haram, 1; *Poojariputty, 1½; encamping ground 2 miles S. and ¼ mile left, in rather a jungly spot; stream, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs to *Koopoor, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WOMALLOOR.

Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

DAWKES to Salem, 11 miles.

Cross a nullah to *Motoo; encamping ground; tank, and stream, well supplied; cross nullahs respectively to *Shorakaputty, 1½; *Karcambutty, 1½; and *Daramunjalum, 2; *Chunkolay-Cowendenoar, 2½; *Chinnampenputty, 1½; stream, amply supplied; then proceed through a beautiful country, cross a stream, pass *Kuchipully, 4; cross a nullah; pass *Congana-pooram, 2½; The Junction of the Salem Road; *Ummawcootay, 2; *Wella-kachavanoor, 1½; cross 6 nullahs; pass *Akunnonapettay, 1½; Venkananyken-pallium, ½; the travellers' bungalow; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SANKERRYDROOG (Sankeridrug, Route 21). Thence pass *The Junction Road to Erode, 1½; proceed to *Puchalpallium, 2½; *Mungarungapallium, 1½; *Pul-akoopallium, 1½; *Aroowunkadoo, 2; cross 4 nullahs; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ COOMARPALLIUM.

Encamping ground, near the Cauvery river, which is here bridged over; bazaar, shops, and river, well supplied; houses 500.

This place is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Cauvery river; cross over the bridge to the **Right Bank*, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Cauvery river, and enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT (Coimbatur, Koimathura, Route 21). Pass on to **Bowany*, $\frac{5}{8}$; travellers' bungalow; tappel station; cross by bridge the **Bowany* river, $\frac{5}{8}$, here 110 yds. wide; also 2 nullahs to **Sittoodoo*, $\frac{3}{8}$; pass *The Junction Road* to Trichinopoly, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Gungapooram*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; also a *nullah to **Nachianoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Koolappallum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Cholipallum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Percondooray*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and thence proceed (via Route 21), for 79 miles, to the town of

§PAULGAUTHCHERRY (Route 21).

ROUTE 21.

MADRAS TO §PAULGAUTHCHERRY, 774
ARCOT, VELLORE, TRIPATOOR, HUR-
ROOR, THE MUNJEWADY GHAT, SALEM,
SANKERRYDROUG, ERODE, AVENASHY,
AND COIMBATORE.

DISTANCE, 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Tripatoor (Tripatur), via Route 20.	139	3
Cowd noor.	10	7
Wuratanoor (Warr tanur)	11	7
Hur-roor (Harur)	10	4
Pullipettah (Pallipeta)	9	5
Pedia Munj waddy (Pedia Manjewadi) Chopanoor (Kupanur)	8	2
Salem Fort	7	7
Macdonald's Coultry (Chawadi)	11	3
Sankerrydroog (Sankerrug)	12	7
Pullipallioom (Pallipallium)	11	0
Erode (Yirod)	2	1
Percondooray (Perandure)	11	5
Paulgaucherry (Palgatcheri), via Route 20.	79	4
	338	6

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 20, to §*Tripatoor* (Tripatur), 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a good road, through an avenue of trees, with a stream flowing along the left side, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass the **Branch Road* to *Durmapoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a bridged nullah; pass **Andoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross another nullah; pass **Korutty*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Koomarunputty*, 1 ; **Kurroomandaputty*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Karaputtoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Womanoor*; encamping ground N. of the river, on the right of the road; water amply supplied from river from July to February, but after that period very scarce; then proceed along an excellent road, leading through an avenue of trees; pass on amidst a waving, thick, jungly, and open, cultivated country, to **Annamully*; **Condenoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Coonatoor* river, here 60 yds. wide; pass **Motoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a bridged nullah to *Tandipenoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; the *New Choultry* of *Wootnugherry*, 1 ; encamping ground; **Tippumbully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kartairy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Pennaur* river, here 130 yds. wide; pass **Wuratanoor*, 2 ; encamping ground on the right bank of the river, S.W.; then proceed along a good road, through an avenue of trees, across a

dense jungly country; pass **Koomarunputty*; **Peddaconungum*; **Yesunpaddy*; **Mopunputty*; cross a bridged nullah; pass the *New Choultry* of *Hurroor* (Hurra, Route 13), by which Route proceed to the large town of

§SALEM, $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 13). Thence proceed along an uncultivated, well shaded road, leading across a flat country; pass **Shicappettah*, 1 ; cross the **Munny Mookia* river, to **Pedda Condaputty*, 2 ; re-cross it to **Ootumie Sholaveram*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed over a rocky, low, brushwood country, with lofty hills about 2 miles N.; pass **Serrapaudy*, $\frac{5}{8}$; **Cumbapallum*, $\frac{3}{8}$; **Macdonald's Choultry* (Chawadi), $\frac{5}{8}$; Travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tanks and wells, amply supplied. Thence proceed along a well shaded road, leading through a country interspersed with rocky peaked hills; pass **Dalcayaputty*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Taloor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Wingondum*, 2 ; cross a nullah; pass **Avarungumpallum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Vencatanjakumpallum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§SANKERIDRUG (Sankerrydroog, Sunklydroog).

Territory, Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Bazaar and bowries, well supplied. Tappel station. Houses, 450.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

1768. It held out for Haidar Ali against the repeated assaults made against it by Colonel Wood.

During the war between the British and that prince, it was captured and re-taken by both parties several times.

Thence proceed along an open country; pass **Bhovany*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah; pass **Natapollum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Callicully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Padriah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Chawaumpollum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Chatapollum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Ahlampollum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pullipollum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; thence along a very bad and stony road; cross by large and small basket boats, the *left ($\frac{1}{2}$) to the *right ($\frac{1}{2}$) bank of the *Cauvery* river; and we then enter

THE COIMBATORE (Coimbatur, Koimathura) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Mysore, N.E. by Salem, E. by Salem and Trichinopoly, S.E. by Madras, S. by Madras and Travancore, and W. by Malabar and Cochin. It lies in lat. $10^{\circ} 14'$ and $12^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 36'$ and $78^{\circ} 16'$; has an area of 8,280 square miles; population of 1,153,862, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins, who speak the Tamil dialect, and are actively engaged in agricultural and commercial pursuits, and yields an annual net revenue of £259,491. It contains the following 15 Talooks, viz.:—Andiur, Cheyur, Chakragari, Dharapuram, Danal-kenkote, Kolligal, Koimbatore (Coimbatore), Kangiam, Karur, Nigiris, Nelloherry, Perandure, Palagum, Palachi, Saty-mangalam, Yirud, the principal towns of which are Bhavanigudal, Cheyur, Dharapuram, Kolligal, Koimbatore, Kangiam, Karur, Perandure, Paladum, Palachi, Satyamangalam, Undimal-kota, and Utakamand. The general appearance of the country is level, having the base of the Ghat (900 feet

high) at the W., and being surrounded on the N. by the hilly ridge (3,000 feet) bordering Mysore, S. by the Vurrugiri and Animal ranges (6,000 to 7,000 feet), N.W. the Palgha-cheri, Kundah, and Neigherry groups, all of which are composed of granite and gneiss. It is watered by the Cauvery, Bhovani, Noyel, and Ambrawutty rivers, and 38,429 wells, each having an average depth of 25 feet, which serve admirably for the purposes of irrigation, owing to the brackishness of their waters. The climate in the villages near the S. and W. parts is unhealthy. In January and February heavy dews and fogs prevail, and produce severe catarrhs and intermittent fevers. Frequent calms prevail in March, and the atmosphere becomes pleasant, cool, and healthy. The thermometer, however, ranges at midday from 62° to 82° in the shade. Its productions are ivory from the elephants' tusks—each pair realises Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 (£8 to £9), gram, punic, millet, turmeric, opium (in the hilly districts, but of medicinal not eating quality), sugar cane (introduced from the Mauritius), sandal wood, coarse cotton cloths, teak timber, iron ore, beryl (of fine quality), saltpetre of inferior quality, culinary salt, carpets, and blankets made from the wool of the sheep, silk, (in small quantities and of inferior quality). Of cotton no less than six different kinds are grown, viz., *Bourbon*, introduced in 1819, grown in red loam, sown in the Districts of the Kammawer, Vellalar and Vallaver castes in August, and gathered the following May, and in the second and third years most productive, *Upnam* and *Nattam* (*Parthi*, "cotton with seed") both indigenous annuals, which require the land to be manured by sheep until April; then if showers have fallen it must be ploughed four or five times, and only two or three times prior to its being sown in August to October, according to when the monsoon sets in; when sown, a plough covers the seed over; in seven days the plants shoot up, at the close of a month after sowing the land is weeded, and the plants thinned by means of a plough; in the second month hand weeding takes place; Bengal gram, castor-oil plant, &c., are generally mixed with them. The plants bear in February and March, and if rain fall in the latter month, another weeding and gathering takes place in July and August. The seed is separated from the wood (the fibres of the plant when done bearing is converted into tattles "mat shutters," and the cattle also feed on it), by a small hand mill. If the *Upnam* seed is sown on black soil it yields much more, but the *Nattam* thrives best on a red, stony, gravelly, and sand land.

Suem Parthi (so-called from the darkness of its flower) is used in the native pharmacopœia for inflammatory diseases, and is cultivated in gardens.

Shedda Parthi, which bears for seven or eight years, grows to eight or ten feet, is used by the Brahmaus for making the *Tanjam* (the caste thread worn round their loins), and for trimming their Pagoda lamps. The wages of the cotton gleaners are paid in *kind*, each receiving daily 1 anna's worth of pods, which is amply covered by the sale of the seed. This produce is principally used for the manufacturing of cotton fabrics at Koimbatour, which are then supplied to the Malabar, Mysore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Bombay markets, and from the latter place a considerable portion is shipped for the Persian Gulf.

Tobacco is in this district subject to great deterioration from bad weather, scarcity of rain, and prevalence of the E. winds. The following kinds are grown, viz.: Vadamugam (Yevumakappal, Vattikapal), which is considered by the natives of the W. coast as the finest.

Tennugam, the leaf of which is larger than that of the Vadamugam, is considered the second in quality, and similar to that grown in Dindigal and Madura, but as it will not keep long, it is used for smoking and making snuff, and is in great demand on the W. coast.

Managadi is a much more inferior article, and, being extremely bitter, is also used for smoking and making snuff. The superior quality, about 4,000 candies (khandis) of which are grown in the Talooks of Cheyur, Chakragadi, Danaikenkota, Koimbatour, and Palladam is chiefly exported to Cochin, S. Malabar, Travancore, but the Markets of Mysore and Trichinopoly are well supplied with it.

The red soil is the most prolific used. This commodity requires to be manured frequently, and, as its production entirely exhausts the ground, crops should only be sown on it every alternate year. The article grown for exportation costs Rs.25 (£2 10) per 500 lbs. (*Khandi, Candy*).

Excellent sheep. Elephants swarm in large herds in the valleys of the Ghats and Animalaya Group (*Elephant Hills*), so called from the immense number of those animals that flock together in that locality. It is no unusual occurrence for 800 of these formidable, yet useful animals, to be destroyed, whose tusks form an article of extensive commerce. The chief Routes are N.E. to S.W.; from Salem, via Coimbatore Palghat to Ponany.

Thence proceed along an undulating road, leading across an open country; pass **Koomooleengotah*, cross a nullah to **Sangolipollum*, 1½; **Manikapollum*, 1½; **Karkumputtoo*, 1½; **Karkumpollum*, 2; **Peroondooray* (Perundure), 2½; encamping ground near it; travellers' bungalow; tappel station; wells, amply supplied; thence proceed along an excellent, wide, well shaded, and undulating road, across an open, ascending country; pass **Wolaiyampallum*, 2½; **Nagapacovendenpallum*, 2½; **Viziamungalam*, 1½; **Doodipallum*, 1½; **Koonumpallum*, 1½; **Chungapully*, 3½; encamping ground, N.; travellers' bungalow; tanks, well supplied; then proceed along a bad road, across an open country; pass **Kalipallum*, 1½; **Peroonalnelloor*, 2½; **Mootienkunaroo*, 1½; **Taimpallum*, 2½; **Avenashilungumpallum*, ½; pass across an open, but descending country, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

= \$ AVENASHY (Avinashi, Avinas).

Territory, Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Coimbatore. Civil Authority, Collector at Coimbatore, 26½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, close to a flowing stream, 500 yds. W., and also in a field close at hand. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappel station.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed along a very good broad road leading across an open stony country; pass over two

§ MUDDOOKURRAY

(Muddukarray, Maddukatte).

Encamping ground, high and open. Bazaar, well supplied.

Cross a nullah to *Yettimurray, 4; pass *Poodoor, 14; cross two nullahs, proceed along a very jungly district; pass *Walaayar, 3½; encamping ground W. of the river, on very rough, bushy land, but good E. of it; cross the river, and we enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT

(Malbar, Malibar, Malayabar),

The ancient Kerala, so called from *Malayalam*, "skirting the hills," although it was originally named *Kerala*.

It is bounded on the N. by Canara and Coorg; E. by Mysore and Coimbatore; S. by Cochin; W. by the Arabian sea or N. Indian ocean. It lies in lat. 10° 15' and 12° 18', long. 75° 15' and 66° 55'; has an area of 6,069 square miles; yields a net annual revenue of £260,274; population of 1,514,909, chiefly composed of Brahmans, who are of the Hindu persuasion, the highest of whom are the Namburis, the aboriginal land owners, and which (country) native tradition states "Veruna the goddess of the sea, cast up from the ocean." They consider themselves superior to any foreign Brahmans, and claim hereditary right to the entire district below the Ghats, as they state that "the God Parshurama hurled his axe after he had created India from the summit of the Ghat, when the sea receded from the space over which his weapon passed, and he designated that district Kerala. Their chief Tamburacal was, prior to the E.I.C. taking possession of this district, held superior to the Nair Sovereign of Malabar, although his power was limited to his own caste; next in rank are the Puttars, who being very numerous, prevent the younger sons from marrying, and burn their dead. Nairs (Naimar), the pure Shudras of this district, and who state that they are born soldiers, a very powerful body, whose habits as regards marriage are exceedingly profligate and curious. The nuptial tie is performed by the bridegroom placing a string round the neck of the young bride, but then no cohabitation takes place between them. Any female of this caste when arrived at the age of puberty selects her own lover, cohabits with him, and the offspring becomes her *brother's heirs*, since they have no lawful claim upon their father; this shameless system appears to have arisen with the early Brahmans, who appear to have promulgated it so as to secure to themselves the opportunity of gratifying their lustful passions, and to secure themselves an able and devoted race of soldiers who would be entirely free from any family incumbrances. This race are of a noble, independent spirit, and extremely fond of military honour. Their costume consists of a pair of short trousers, and their arms a small sword, similar in shape to the knife used by English gardeners, about the length of a Roman sword without any scabbard, which is their constant companion at all times when they walk

nullahs to *Alaiyampallium*: pass the branch road to the Neilgherries (Nilgiris) Hills, 1½; * *Moorgunpallium*, 1½; cross the Wunatungay river, to **Taigaloor*, 2½; pass **Karmottumpully*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on an extensive plain; tanks, well supplied; thence proceed along a rough road, across an open country, pass **Yoonjeepallium*, ¾; **Kairayoor*, 1½; **Wootoopallium*, 1½; **Araisoor*, 1; **Modinpallium*, 1; *Neelunboor*, 2; cross a nullah to **Ramanajoim Chultrum*, 1½; encamping ground S. of the Chuttrum, tanks and wells, amply supplied; then proceed across a barren country; pass **Totapallium*, ¾; **Chowripallium*, 3½; **Pootaimaidoo*, ¾; **Opalpallium*; pass the *Hutting Lines*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

= COIMBATORE (Colombetore, Coimbitoor, Coimbatoor, Koimbatur, Koiamathura).

District, Coimbatore. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 130½ miles. Military station, the quarters of a detachment of Native Infantry. Encamping ground on the parade, and E., close to a large tank. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank on the S., 3 miles long, and which in the monsoon forms a large lake, well supplied. Post Office. Population, 12,000. *Position*: It stands on the Madras Railway, on the left bank of the Noyel river, a tributary of the Cauvery, which rises in lat. 10° 59', long. 76° 44', close to the W. Ghats. Houses, 4,000, well-built, and situated to the E. Elevation 1,483 feet. Streets wide, airy, and open, through which a constant current of air is passing.

Days.—See Table of Distances.

Branch road to Trichinopoly. Bullock transits to Ootacamund can be had at the office of the Mail Coach and Carrying Company. Coimbatore is 104 miles from Beylore by rail.

The Jail, a large, well-arranged, square edifice, contains accommodation for 276 prisoners.

The Palace, now in ruins, stands a little above the town.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Anciently called *Kolampaddi* (when inhabited by the Malashir tribe, and in honour of the head man *Koia*).

A Vaylalar chief erected a fort here, and called the place *Koiamathura*, and his family paid tribute to the Rajahs of Madura.

18th century. The Rajah of Mysore conquered it, and enlarged the fort.

Hyder Ali placed Madana (a follower of the Linga sect) as Governor, who erected the palace, and raised the place to great prosperity.

A.D.

1792. Tippoo, who had resided here occasionally, destroyed the fort.

Thence proceed along a good made road, across a flat, open country, cross a nullah, to **Kurchi*, 2½; pass *Ishuneri*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

abroad, always held in the right hand, except when they use their bows or muskets, on which occasion it is stuck in their waist belt, the flat part of it being placed diagonally across their back, so that should they drop their muskets or throw them across their shoulders, they then rush into single combat, and dexterously use that formidable weapon. The Nair women are extremely beautiful, and exceedingly clean, both in habits, person, and costume. Their chief is the Tamuri (the Zamorin of the Europeans), whose ancestors first settled at Calicut, and the eldest male of the whole race succeeds to the title when the chieftainship is vacant, but such must be born of a female of the Tamuri family "Tamburetti," and should the Tamburetti be older than the Tamuri, she takes precedence in rank. The Ziars, whose habits and occupations are agricultural. The Maleres, who being freemen, follow the avocations of musicians and conjurers. The Naids, descendants of an excommunicated Brahmin, are the lowest outcast tribe of this district. They have no marriage ritual, and when one dies all the Naids of the adjacent district attend the obsequies. When the E.I.C. abolished slavery in India, no less than 144,371 of this caste were emancipated.

The Moplas (Mopilas, so called from *Maha*, "Mocha," and Pilla "child," or from Ma, "mother" and Pilla, "a son," or Makka, "a daughter," and Pilla, "a son"), Sunni Muhammadans of the Shafii sect, and are the descendants of the Arabs, who settled in this country, and cohabited with the native women, but the native legend "states that an Arab gave a Nair woman her cloth to cover her nudity when her clothes had been taken from the beach while she was bathing." They are well made, have light coloured complexions, high features, powerful frames, delicate hands and feet, and bushy beards. They shave, trim the mustache, and wear a small silk cap on their heads, whilst their chests and shoulders are uncovered, and their loins girded with a piece of linen (dyed or white). The men's garments extend to the calves of their legs, whilst that of the females reaches to the ancles, the upper part of whose figure is covered with a chemise fitting close to the neck, with large sleeves, but open in front. They adorn themselves with such large and weighty earrings that the lobe of the ear is exceedingly large—and also wear veils. They speak Arabic, which they learn when young. Their spiritual chief, the Tanguil, who exercises considerable influence over them, lives at Calicut (Kolkod), and is supported by the rents of lands appropriated for his maintenance. They are a most fanatical and bigoted race, who freely use the long knives which they wear at their waists in self defence, and often draw them against their adversaries at the slightest provocation.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1843-49. They killed several European officers in Her Majesty's 94th regiment of foot, in the fanatical outbreaks which took place at the above periods.
Mr. Conolly, the Collector at Malabar, was slain by them.

A.D.

1859. Considerable disturbances took place owing to their women being made to uncover the upper part of their figures. At Travancore some were stripped naked in public, and the Mission Churches were burnt to the ground. They possess several mosques in this district.

The Christians are divided into the following sects, viz.:—1st. The Syrians, who are remarkable for the simplicity, rectitude, and mildness of their character. Their principal doctrinal errors consist in, viz.—offering up prayers for the dead, and to the saints, enforcing auricular confession, denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, the maintenance that the procession of the Holy Ghost is from the Father only, holding seven sacraments, and using holy oil in Baptism. They observe five Lents annually, and rigid fasts.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

It is stated that St. Thomas the Apostle actually visited this place, and here preached the gospel.

25. A Bishop from India attended the Council of Nice.

547. Cosmas visited them, and described their doctrines as similar to those of the Nestorians.

Their Bishops came from Persia.

They obtained large grants of land near Kollandi.

850. The historians Tarnier and Palgrave assert that the British King Alfred sent a mission to the coast to inquire after their welfare.

16th century, when the Portuguese visited this coast, they found no less than 100 Syrian Christian Churches, and copies of the Liturgy and Scriptures in Old Syriac.

1595. The Archbishop of Goa (Venezes) made a complete crusade against them, and forced upwards of 150,000 (who together with their descendants are called Romo-Syrian, and occupy the S. part of this district), to become Romanists. The head-quarters of that mission are at Verapalli, near Cochin, where the Vicar General resides, but the priesthood and seminaries, as also seven chapels, are at Cochin.

1663. The Dutch on taking possession of this district allowed them perfect religious toleration, but many of them adhered to the Roman Catholic religion.

1836. The Syrian Christians numbered 120,000.

1837. Buchanan and the author of a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 2, state "that the tenets of the Indo-Syriac Christians are similar to those of the English Episcopalians, except in the observance of the sacraments, &c., as described above.

Their Indian Metropolitan resides at Travancore, and is appointed by the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, to whom this sect is dependent.

A.D.

1258. It is now divided into two sections, one of which follow the doctrines and ritual of the Church of England, whilst the other maintains the heresy of Nestorius.

The Jews, who are also divided into two denominations, viz:—

1st. The Black, who were found settled in the country, and who now inhabit the N. part of the city of Cochin.

2nd. The White, whose fair complexions denote the migration of their ancestors from a more genial clime, also reside in the vicinity of Cochin.

The language chiefly spoken is the Malayala, which differs considerably from the Tamil in respect to the accents. The character, however, is similar to that in which the Tamuls wrote poetry, and of which there are several grammars, dictionaries, old testament, and prayer-book of the Church of England extant.

It is sub-divided into the following 17 Talooks, viz: Betalnad, Cherakal, Calicut (Kolikod), Changanhat, Cochin Anjengo (Kuchi An-utenga), Ernad, Kaivi, Kottam, Kartanad, Karimbrananad, Kutnadi, Palghat, Shernad, Tenalpuram, Wainad, Waluranad. The principal towns of which are Anyadipuram, Badlagadi, Betalpalangudi, Cochin (Kuchi), Cherpalcheri, Kathur, Kollandy (Quilandy), Kolikod (Calicut), Kutungal, Manantawadi, Mangiari, Pallikuna, Ponani, Palghat. It has a sea coast of 143 miles long, with several ports, most of which are only accessible for small coasting craft, on account of the small depth of water at their entrances. The chief ones are Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mahe, Bepoor, Ponany and Cranganore (Kodungalvor), all of which except Ponany possess unsheltered anchorage in 6 fathoms water, and can only admit small coasting vessels. This district has an immense mountain tract, the principal of which is the *Western Ghats* range, 600 feet high in several places, (Route 162, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and the two Passes.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1834. Here a British force was repulsed by a small body of undisciplined Coorg troops, who most bravely defended the intricate ravine.

It is well watered by Calicut, Cheracut, Billipatam, and Ponany rivers, all of which swarm with fish and crocodiles of immense size, and navigable for boats; many of them possess considerable inland communication from stream to stream. That of the Chowgoot on the S.E. towards Cochin is 20 miles long and 8 broad, and is justly considered as the *finest inland navigation* in India. The climate near the coast is equable, but relaxing and debilitating to such constitutions as require bracing air, and the temperature from 68° to 84°. The hot season is from March to May, and in June the S.W. monsoon sets in with a heavy, dense, clouded atmosphere, loud thunder, extremely vivid lightning, accompanied by a complete deluge of rain, which in a few days, like fairy enchantment, transforms the arid country into a most fertile and luxuriant vale. In August the rains cease for nearly 20 days, when

they again fall heavily until the middle of October, and a most violent thunder-storm breaks forth and heralds out their cessation. The atmosphere becomes exceedingly close, and so damp that it will destroy every thing liable to be affected by it, unless great precaution is taken to dry them thoroughly. The average annual fall of rain is from 120 to 130 inches. The prevalent diseases are cutaneous complaints, cholera (which oftentimes prevails to a most dreadful and fatal extent); diarrhoea, dropsy, elephantiasis, leprosy, rheumatism, and intermittent fevers (produced by unwholesome diet, uncleanness, and the malaria, arising from the deadly atmosphere which prevails over Wynad, or the jungle valleys of the Ghats). Its productions are about 55,000 candies of pepper, the staple commodity, and commercially termed the Malabar Coin, cardamoms, about 77,000lbs. of which are produced annually, betel nut, for home consumption, 400 millions of cocoa-nuts, 25,000 candies of unshelled nuts, toddy, a fermented juice from the cocoa-nut trees, jaggery, a kind of coarse molasses from which arrack is distilled, oranges, plantains, bananas, rice, ragi, shamay, pulse, sholun, bajra, tovary elai, oil-seeds, castor-oil plant, ginger, coffee, turmeric, brinjal pumpkin, yam, sweet potatoes, pine apples of the *finest quality*, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, sandal wood, cor made from the cocoa-nut husks, horns, betel leaf, teak trees, some of which have measured 64 feet high, with a diameter of 7 feet, peon or pona wood, admirably adapted for *masts*, which closely resemble the Russian timber, but much stronger and more durable, various other large size and tall timber trees. Its imports are cotton, salt, obtainable from Bombay, tobacco of a superior quality to that grown in the district, metals, spices, hardware, wine, beer, spirits, tea, woollens, silk and cotton fabrics, saddlery, gunpowder, &c. This district abounds with wild elephants, who roam about in herds of upwards of 300, large and ferocious tigers, wild buffaloes, deer, bears, apes, monkeys, that gigantic bovine quadruped the gyal, 10 feet high, stout, with silver grey coat, and large horns, the flesh of which is delicious eating; wild swine, wolves, leopards, panthers, ounces, servals, flying squirrels, ichneumons, Bezoar goats, black antelopes, Malayan hedgehogs, otters, mice, rats, hawks, vultures, ravens, rhinoceros birds, peacocks and jungle fowls, parrots, cranes, ibis, quails, ducks and tailor birds, shinks, lizards, about 3 feet long, salamanders, tortoises, snakes of various descriptions, the deadly cobra de capellos, boa constrictors, &c. The chief routes are, viz: S.E. to N.W. from Cochin to Calicut and Cannanore, E. to W. Palghat to Ponany, also from Ootacamund to Calicut, S.E. to N. Matanadi in the Wynad to Calicut, from Bangalore to Seringapatam, from Bangalore to Cannanore, via Perigapatam and Corry.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Some authors state that *Parshuram*, the 1st of the Ramas, and 6th Avatara of Vishnu, cast his axe upon this land, when the waters receded therefrom.

Others add that it was peopled by the followers of the Kshatriya invasion, which took place at an early date.

An ancient tribe originally held it under Poliar. The Brahmans conquered, and ruled it by *Viceroy*.

"Permals," who successfully administered the government until the

17th Century, when Arabs began to settle on this coast; the Jews and Christians soon followed their example.

Cheruma Perumal declared himself independent, and shared the territories with the Nairs, whom he induced to emigrate from the Carnatic.

The lands of this district were at this period *private property*, and have so remained, which fully accounts for the present (1860) flourishing condition of all landed property, and the cheerful manner in which the revenue is always paid.

The above Prince became a Mahomedan, went to Mecca, and there died, when the Nairs governed it, until

1498, when the Portuguese landed at Calicut, then the residence of the mighty Tamuri Rajah, the greatest eastern potentate of Malabar.

1663. The Dutch dislodged the Portuguese, taking possession of Cochin, and then the Native Chiefs ruled this district in peace.

1761. Haidar Ali conquered it, and in

1763, took Calicut, when the Tamuri Rajah (Zamorin), fearing that he should fall into the merciless hands of the Mysorean Prince, set fire to his own palace, and, together with his family, perished in the flames.

The natives of this district so harassed the Mysorean force (15,000), stationed at Calicut, that it was obliged to flee into the unpopulated district of the Carnatic; when $\frac{1}{2}$ of them perished.

1768. Hyder Ali evacuated it after having barbarously plundered and devastated it, but in

1773, he again took possession of it, and at his death Tipu Sahib treated the inhabitants with the most ruthless and cruel barbarity, and caused all the males he could lay his hands on to be circumcised.

1792. The British took possession of this province.

Then cross the Nurrugumbooly river; pass on to *Gurjecotay*, $\frac{2}{3}$; thence along a good made road; re-cross the river to *Pondichairi* (Pudicheri), $\frac{3}{4}$; proceed to *Coonator*, *Sultanpettah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the N. gate of the fort of the town of

= \$ PAULGHATCHERRY

(Palghat, Palacacherry, Palghatcheri).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Malabar. Civil Authority, Collector at Calicut, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, near the fort, a noble square, round bastioned, curtained fortress, which was built by Hyder Ali in 1757. It stands at the S. E. corner of the cantonment, and is surrounded by a ditch. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Palaur river, both amply supplied. Lat. 10° 45', E, long. 76° 38'. Tappal station. It stands

in a curious opening of the Western Ghats, 800 feet above the sea, from which it is 45 miles distant, situated on the N. or right bank of the Pala (Palaur) river, a feeder of the Ponamy (Piniani) river. Excellent shooting is obtained in the teak forests on the surrounding hills.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Branch Roads.—There are no less than five, viz., three leading to the W. and two to the E. The chief is that of the Great Kolimbar road.

Excursions can be made to Kanara, Malabar, and the Nilgiris hills.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A. D.

1757. Halder Ali erected the fort.

1783. Colonel Fullarton captured it, but it was soon afterwards restored to the Mysoreans.

1790. Colonel Stuart re-captured it, and found it mounted with 69 guns.

The traveller can, if he feel so disposed, proceed, via boat, from Cocanara's canal.

ROUTE 24.

MADRAS TO ENNORE (YENA-UR-ENNUR), VIA TRIVATOOR.

DISTANCE, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Trivatoor (The Horse Stables)	6	0
Bungalow at Ennore.....	5	3
	11	3

Leave Madras (Route 1), and proceed through the *Black Town*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then along a good made road, lined with beautifully planted gardens and bungalows, the residences of wealthy natives; pass on to the **Monegar Choultry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tundiartaur*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wunarpettah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

\$TRIVATOOR (Trivattoor.)

Territory, The Centre Division of the Madras Army. Collectorate, Chingleput. Civil Authority, Collector at Pulicarny. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station, Madras, 6 miles.

Attractions.—The Horse Stables.

Then pass by the Stables, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed through a flat, barren country, covered with deep sand, to **Yennoor (Ennoor)*, 2; pass the **Retired Bungalow*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kulitipaukum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wellington House*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **The Club Houses*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Minchin House*, the Nuwa's Palace, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to Bunny's bungalow, at the town of

\$ENNOR (Yeanur, Ennur), i.e. "What Town,"

So called because a European demanded of a native the name of it in bad Tamil, to which interrogation the native replied, Tenanur? "What Town," hence its name.

Good encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Boats to and from Madras, 11½ miles.

Tariff—Budgerow, No. 1 size, with 5 men, Rs. 5 (10s.); No. 2 size, with 3 men, Rs. 2½ (4s. 6d.); No. 3 size, with 2 men, R. 1 (2s.); Northern large boat, 2 men, Rs. 1½ (2s. 6d.).

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Salt Pans, which produce 36,000 tons annually.

The Salt Water Lake on which Europeans of Madras enjoy aquatic excursions, contains excellent fish and oysters. An excellent Club House has been erected, with a capital cuisine and good billiard tables, smoking, reading, and card rooms, the delightful rendezvous of many annual pleasant and social pic-nic parties.

ROUTE 25.

MADRAS TO PULICAT AND COROMANDEL, VIA VULLOOR.

DISTANCE, 27 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Vulloor	12	5
Currimal or Coromandel	13	3
	27	0

Leave Madras (Route 1), and thence proceed along a good made road through the Wallajah Gate of Fort St. George; pass the Mint Gate, 2½ miles; *Nurayen Chowry; the Branch Road to Trivatoor, 1½; then cross a nullah to *Cheeromachaiy, 2½; also over two nullahs and the Cortollar river, to *Vellyyechowry, 3½; *Vulloor, 2; tappal station: pass on to *Mailoor, ½; *Mivoor, 1½; *Meddavoyel, 1½; *Voyaloor, 1½; *Tiroovanavoyel; thence cross a nullah to *Vellaimachowry, 1½; Yeddaiyenchowry, 2½; then cross a nullah; and 1½ mile bring us to the town of

§PULICAT (Palikat, Palvelakattu).

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Telegraph station at Madras, 26½ miles.

The Anchorage, two miles off the shore, has six to seven fathoms of water.

Boats to and from Madras in 12 and 14 hours.

Tariff—Budgerow, No. 1 size, Rs. 6 (12s.); No. 2 size, Rs. 3½ (7s.); Pulicat top, Rs. 1½ (3s.); Northern No. 1 size, Rs. 1½ (3s. 6d.); No. 2 size, Rs. 1½ (3s.); also to Doogoorazepatam.

Dawes to Arcot, 76 miles N.E.; Madras, 26½ N. by land, and 30 by water; Nellore, 75 S.; Sooloorpett, by water, 30 miles.

This town, on the Coromandel Coast formerly belonged to the Dutch, who settled here in 1609, after the loss of Negapatam. It was occupied by the British in 1795. It stands on an island at the S. extremity of a salt water lagoon, inside a low, sandy beach separating it from the sea, which has

access through a narrow opening. This lake is nearly 40 miles long, and two to eleven miles broad. From the backwater near the town, a cutting called Cochrane's Canal, about 14 miles long, runs to Madras, and is of use in conveying articles of daily consumption to the markets.

From this it is ½ of a mile to

§COROMANDEL (Currimnal, Karimanal).

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied. Telegraph station at Madras, 27 miles. Tappal station.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Dutch and English corrupted the name into Coromandel, hence the name given to the entire coast.

ROUTE 26.

ARCOT TO NELLORE (NELLUR), VIA SHOMINGIWARAM, NAGGERY, CALISTRI, AND WOJELLY.

DISTANCE, 123 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Arcot to Sholingiwarum	15	2
Naggery	12	1
Poonoor	12	1
Wojelly	8	3
Vellipett	9	1
Vellipett Agharum	10	4
Re-cross the river above Calastri	9	2
Pellacoor	9	3
Naidoopettah	8	4
Wojelly	6	6
Nellore, via Route 18	33	6
	123	0

Leave Arcot (Route 1), and proceed along a good made road, through an open, flat, and cultivated country; pass the

*Junction Road to Madras; to Allicolum, 2½ miles, proceed to that place, thence to *Ummoor, ½; *Vairum, 1½; *Neelacuntaroyenpettah, 2½; *Venkata-pooram, 2½; *Perongangy, ½; and 5½ miles brings us to *Sholingiwarum, (Sholingurh, Sholingiwarum), with its large tank and wells; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah, and pass through an open, hilly, and undulating district, to *Wellaloor; *Ramkist-narayoopettah, 1½; *Venganoor, 2; thence cross a nullah to *Kistnarajacoom, 3½; encamping ground beyond the village; cross a nullah to *Kissatam, 2½; proceed on to *Neddoongulpettah, 1½; cross a nullah to *Cassavarajocoom, 2½; thence over a nullah, and also the *Coosistalla river, to *Sutterwadda, 2½; then cross a canal to *Yagumperracoom, 1½; and proceed through a well-cultivated country, with hills visible in the distance, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§NAGGERY (Route 6). Thence pass through *Naggerypettah, 1½; and proceed along a bad, stony,

sandy road, leading a cross a hilly, jungly district; proceed over the pass, $\frac{3}{4}$ with easy descent for cattle and carts; thence the country becomes cultivated to **Paramashivaramungalam*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Ramkistnapooram*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Potoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; high encamping ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S., and wells of excellent water; cross two nullahs to **Agraharum*, 2; **Taducod*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and proceed down an easy declivity, and we soon enter the Woramull and Woramullipett pass, 5; the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, through which, becomes very stony and difficult for carts, leading through dense jungle, and we soon arrive at

§ WORAMULLIPETT.

Encamping ground, N.E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Nullah, which supplies the place with water. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.; then pass on to **Toombichee Agraharum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah: also the right ($1\frac{1}{2}$) and left ($\frac{3}{4}$) banks of the **Soornamooky* river, which rises in lat. $13^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 11'$, flows N.E. for 99 miles; passes through N. Arcot and Nellore, and falls into the sea in lat. $14^{\circ} 8'$, long. $80^{\circ} 11'$; pass **Papanykenpetta*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; re-cross the above stream to **Potoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; also a nullah to **Verapooram Agraharum*, 2; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, S.W., supplied with water from the above river, 300 yds. distant. re-cross its sandy bed, and proceed through a hilly country, to **Vencatapooram*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Bundarumpully Agraharum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Doodamaun*, $\frac{3}{4}$; re-cross $3\frac{1}{2}$, the same stream; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ CALASTRY.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot. Civil Authority Collector at Chittoor, $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

Position: It stands on the right bank of the Soornamooky river.

Thence proceed along an indifferent road, leading across a hilly country; pass **Bahadoorpethah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Cannully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Cooroovarany*, 2, and pass on to **Pellacoor*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; with its tank, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, and encamping ground $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N., then proceed along a level country, through low jungle: pass **Chellacoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Ooperapully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, we enter

THE NELLORE DISTRICT (Route 17): proceed to **Chinnappennapulla*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Maddoopethah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then along a bad road; cross 2 nullahs to the right ($2\frac{1}{2}$), and then the left ($\frac{3}{4}$), banks of the Soornamooky river, with its very sandy bed, cross 2 nullahs to

§ WOJELLY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground, 150 yds. N. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tank and well.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

And thence proceed, *via* Route 18, to the town of § *Nellore*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 17).

ROUTE 27

ARCOT TO SADRAS, VIA CONJEVERAM AND CHINGLEPUT.

DISTANCE, $69\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Arcot to Wocherry Chuttrum	12	5
Balchetty Chuttrum	8	0
Leave Conjeveram	9	2
Wallajahbad	6	4
Chingleput	14	0
Tirookyi	9	0
Sadras, The Fort of	10	4
	69	7

Leave Arcot (Route 1), and proceed along a good made road, across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass **Wallajahpettah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; pass **Currapen Tangul*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Vanum Chuttrum*, 2; cross a nullah, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

CAUVERYPANK (Cauverypank).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 61 miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Arcot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Tappal Station. Its tank, one of the most beautifully situated in India, the waters of which irrigate the neighbouring country most amply. It stands in a most fertile district. Proceeding on our journey for 3 miles, we then arrive at the town of

§ WOCHERRY CHUTTRUM.

Encamping ground close at hand. Telegraph Station at Arcot, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Thence along a good road, across a flat, open, but well cultivated country; pass **Aracoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a canal to **Sunkrumbhaddy Chuttrum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile brings us to

THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT (Route 9). Proceeding through which, we pass **Damul*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Balchetty Chuttrum*, 2; encamping ground 100 yds. W.; travellers' bungalow. Two tanks, well supplied with water; **Soorappen Chuttrum*; the Junction of the Madras Road; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ CONJEVERAM (Kunj).

District, Chingleput. Civil Authority, Collector at Pulicarny. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Arcot, $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Tappal station. Water from the Wezavati river, and when that is dry, from the fine sheet of water near the pagodas. Its streets are large, and its houses constructed of mud, roofed with tiles, erected in the front of squares, with court yards in the centre, and the sides shaded with rows of coco nut trees.

ATTRactions:—

The Pagodas.—These enormous, large stone, but most awkwardly constructed temples, almost covered with rude ornaments, are much frequented and revered. They are entered by a large lofty gateway, which is ascended by 7 or 8 flights of stone steps. They were erected in honour of Siva (Isvara) and his consort, Kamachuma, in reverence of whom a numerous staff of nauch or dancing girls are kept here. The panoramic view from the summit forms a superb *coup d'œil*.

This place, which is principally inhabited by Brahmans, stands on the Wegawati river, which is quite dried up in the hot season. Thence pass on to **Iyempattay*, 2; **Ragampettay*, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WALLAJAHBAD.

Civil Authority, Collector at Pulicarny. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military station. Cantonment, 500 yds. N. of the river. Bazaar, well supplied. Telegraph station at Arcot, 36½ miles. Railway station at Arcot, 36½ miles. Tappal station. Position:—It stands on the N. bank of the Palar river.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence pass on to *Mully Sheveram*, 3½; **Mulla-pankum*, 1½; **Paloor*, 1½; **Atoor*, 3½; **Timma-pooram*, 2; then cross a nullah to the town of §CHINGLEPUT (Route 10), 1½ mile.

Then proceed to **Mainiyoor*, 1½; **Vellum*, 1½; **Velvely*, 1½; **Keerapaukum*, 2½; **Daisamookipett*, 1½; **Tirookiteennum*, 1; tappal station; **Kuroon-nampunkum*, 3½; **Moolicolaloor*, 2½; **Naicoo-pum*, 2½; **Tangumpaukum*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the fort of

SADRAS (Route 9).

ROUTE 28.

ARNEE (ARNI) TO RYACOTTAH, VIA POOLLOOR, CHUNGAMAH, & ARSUNPUTTY.

DISTANCE, 112½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Arnee to Chunganah (Route 14)	47	3
Tripattor	13	2
Poonchully (Purooganoor)	12	3
Arsunputty	10	3
A. ondu. tadooram	13	2
Mahaimuramungulam	7	4
Ryacottah	8	2
	112	3

Leave *Arnee* (Arni, Route 14), and proceed, *via* Route 14, to *Chunganah*, 47½ (Route 14); thence along a bad road, across a low, flat, jungly district; cross a nullah to **Poolloor*, 1½; **Andanoor*, 1½; then over a nullah to **Marchunganah*, 2½, and we commence the **Chunganah* Pass, 1½, which is formed of two easy ascents and descents, the latter of which is the most southerly portion of the Jawady range;

pass **Tundumbuloo*, 1; leave the Pass, 3, and proceed to **Vellagoottay*, ½; then cross a nullah and we enter

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1), and pass on to the town of

§ SINGARPETTAH (Singarupatti).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem, 52 miles N.E. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, N.W. Bazaar, well supplied. Tanks and wells. Market on Mondays.

Then pass the Junction Road to *Tripattor*, 2½, and proceed to *Mooicopputty*; cross the Paumbly river, here 60 yds. wide, and full of water from July to February; encamping ground on the banks, which are steep and rocky; thence along a bad road, through a rocky, rugged, jungly country, pass *Woolunggherry*; encamping ground; then the Junction Road to *Tripattor*, 4; cross nullahs to **Gungoonkenputty*, 1½; and **Pusandy*, 2½; thence proceed along a bad road, leading across a rocky, rugged, jungly, country, and we soon reach *Poonchully* (Purooganoor), 2½; encamping ground, N.; wells, and a stone tank, amply supplied with water; now the road is bad and hollow, but it soon becomes good and open, and leads through a cultivated district to **Poday*, 1½; **Kerapany-Kenputty*, 3½; **Kucopputty*, 1½; the Junction of the Salem road, 2; and ½ mile brings us to *Arsunputty*; market on Wednesday; large encamping ground, and water from the Penar river, here 210 yds. wide, which cross, and then proceed across a cultivated district, to **Pannuloor*, 1½; **Chundanoor*, 2½; **Pichanupputty*, 2; **Karamungalum*, 1½; encamping ground; **Vainputty*, 2½; §*Annoomantapooram*, 3½; encamping ground N.W.; tank full of water from October to March, and standing to the S.W.; market on Sundays; thence along a good open road, leading across an undulating and cultivated district, pass **Aratirully*, 1½; **Karookaputty*, 1; the Junction of the Salem road, 1½; **Mulaputty*, ½; **Mahaindranungulam*, 2½; encamping ground; water from a stream and wells; then proceed along a good road; cross a nullah, to **Chinnully*, 1½; commence the easy ascent of the **Dipping* (Dubba) *Ghat*, 1½, 3 miles long; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly to *Faishunputty*, ½; then cross a nullah, and enter

THE MYSORE (Maisur) TERRITORY (Route 216), of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and 1½ mile brings us to town of

§ RYACOTTAH.

Territory, The Mysore (Maisur) Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Collector at Bangalore, 46 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore, 46 miles. Military station; a detachment of troops is generally stationed here. Encamping ground, 2 miles N. of the Fort. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar well supplied. Tappal station. Wells and tank, full all the year round.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRactions.—The strong hill fort.

This large town stands amidst a hilly, jungly country.

ROUTE 29.

ARNEE (ARNI) TO PALLICONDAH, VIA CUMIAMBADDY.

DISTANCE, 31½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Arni to Cunnamungalum	11	0
Chaignoor	11	1
Pallicondah	9	5½
	31	6½

Leave Arni (Arnee, Route 14), and then proceed along a good road; pass the *Junction of the Arcot Road*, ½; also the *Fort* (Route 14); then proceed to **Mooliputto*, 1½; cross the *Arnee river*, here 220 yds. wide, and, being fed by streams, is full all the year round; pass **Rugoonadapooram*, ½; cross a *nullah* to **Camacoar*, ½; travellers' bungalow; pass on to **Coonatoor*, ½; encamping ground; **Killagairy*, 1½; **Attiputto*, 2½; **Annapallium*, ½; thence cross 2 *nullahs* to **Cunnamungalum*, 2½; pass the *Junction Road to Poloor*, 1½; and we soon commence the *Caniambaddy Pass*, ¾, which is about 1½ mile long; and ¼ mile brings us to **Cuniambaddy*; encamping ground; pass **Vaipumbutoor*, 1½; **Pennatoor*, 1½; **Awarumpallium*, ½; **Chaignoor*, ½; **Yellawumbaddy*, 2½; the *Junction Road to Vellore*, ½; **Wellundaram*, 1½; the **Junction Road to Madras*, 1½; **Cundunairy*, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PALLICONDAH (Palliconda). (Route 1.)

ROUTE 30.

AMBOORPETT TO CHITTOOR, VIA GOORIATTUM AND PURDARAMY.

DISTANCE, 42½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Amboorpett to Vytinadencoopum	6	1
Gooriattum	9	1
Purdaramy	12	2
Yadapoor	8	3
Chittoor Fort	6	4
	42	3

Leave § AMBOORPETT, (Route 1); then proceed along a good road, between hills, leading across a cultivated country, to **Comaiswerrum*, 2½; pass the *Junction of the Madras Road*; then the right (§) and left bank of the *Palar river* (§), to **Mauncoopum*, ½; § *Vytinadencoopum*, 2; bazaar; thence the country becomes hilly for some distance, but afterwards flat and cultivated; pass **Maipully* 1½; **Vailatoor*, 2½; **Bojanapoor*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOORIATTUM.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Fort, a small, but well-constructed fortress.

Then cross the *Gooriattum river* to the *Fort*, ½ and proceed along an indifferent road; pass **Pankun*, 2; **Culpully*, 3; **Mittoor*, 1; thence the country becomes hilly and undulating; proceed through the *Purdaramy Pass*, 1½; pass **Go-tadawappully*, 2½; **Purdaramy*, 2; encamping ground, S.E.; travellers' bungalow; bazaar and tank, both well supplied; thence the road becomes indifferent, leading through an open, cultivated country, with hills to the right; pass **Bassagoontah*, 2; **Cussial*, 3½; then cross the *Chittoor* (Chittur) river several times, which is a feeder of the *Palar* or *Pani* river, and 3½ miles brings us to **Yadapoor*, 3½; encamping ground and excellent water; pass on to **Capandoomitta*, 2½; cross the *Chittoor* (Pani) river to *Yerewurum*, 1½; pass the *Vellore Junction Road*, 1½; and ¼ mile brings us to the fort of the large town of § *Chittoor* (Chittur, Route 2).

ROUTE 31.

AYAHMUNGALUM TO KULLADGHEE, VIA TOJEINEEPTT, HUNIPASAUGUR, YELBOORGE, JALLIHALL, AND BADAMY.

DISTANCE, 182½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ayahmungalum to Bommapulla	14	0
Troovanoor	10	1
Jagaloor	11	1
Oojeneepett	15	0
Cotoorpett	9	1
Andraunoor	12	1
Humpasangur	14	6
Kowloor	13	5
Koonoor	15	0
Velboorge	9	2
Source District	11	2
Jallihall Fort	13	0
Badamy (the lower Fort of)	7	3
Ungrew	10	6
Kirculmatty	6	4
Kulladghee	8	4
	182	6

Leave § *Ayahmungalum*, and we proceed along an excellent road, across a well cultivated district; pass **Ingaldhaloo*, 1½; **Siddammamahully*, 1½; the *Junction of the Chittoor Road*, on the left, 2½; the village lying ¼ miles W., then cross a *nullah* to § *Bommapulla*, 2½; encamping ground, S.; well and nullah, both plentifully supplied; thence the country becomes level; pass on to **Sansoolootandy*, 1½; **Bullagatta*, 2½; **Baugheemanoor*, 1½; **Coonabanoor*, 2½; § *Troovanoor*, 2½; encamping ground, S.; bazaar and tank, well supplied; **Culleedavaraipoora*, 4½; encamping ground; then cross the *Janaga nullah*, to **Jandipoora*; also the *Junction of the Chittoor Road*, ¼; close to **Maurinahully*, 2½; § *Jagaloor*, 2½; encamping ground, W.; bazaar and tank, both well supplied. Now the road is good, leading through low jungle and, in some places, across a cultivated district.

thickly studded with cocoa-nut trees; pass **Cauchanahully*, 4; **Wosokairy*, 4½; **Luckumpoorah*, ½; **Mah-coona*, 2½; and 1½ mile beyond we enter

THE BALLARI (Bellary) COLLECTORATE. — (See *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216); then proceed to **Ganacananahully*, 1½; § *Oojeneppet*, 1½; encamping ground; bazaar, large tank, and wells all amply supplied; thence along a good road, interspersed with low jungle, across which the traveller must pass in many places, as he proceeds to **Nadamanahully*, 2½; **Aretananloo*, 1½; **Jagastairy*, 1½; § *Cotoreppet*, 4½; encamping ground, W; bazaar and large tank, well supplied; thence the road is excellent, but intersected by nullahs; pass **Yellam*, 2½; **Bavoor*, 2½; **Anunalay*, 2; cross a nullah to **Cogala*, 3½; as also the *Hogry* (Hugry) river, which rises in lat. 13° 28'; long. 75° 55'; flows N.E., thence N. for 225 miles, when it falls into the *Toongabudra* (Tungabudra), in lat. 15° 44'; long. 76° 58'; and proceed to **Chimmanahully*, 1½; **Nellacoodry*; **Andrananloo*, ½; **Sounnah* (Sounah), 4½; **Cathagahully*, 2½; **Gathakairy*, 1; **Cotayanahully*, 2½; then cross the **Wootungee nullah*, 1½; and 3¼ miles brings us to the town of

§ HUMPASANGUR (Humpsagra).

Territory, The Ceded District. Division of the Madras Army. Collectorate, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary. Bazaar, wells, and the *Toongaboodra* river, all plentifully supplied. Encamping ground, 3 miles distant. Position. — It stands on the banks of the *Toongaboodra* river; thence along a good road, interspersed with jungle, cross a nullah, ½; and the above stream ½, and we enter

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and pass on to **Teegherry*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Bojanahully*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Allavundee*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to § *Kowloor*, 4½; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground; nullah, well supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a good road, interspersed with low jungle, to **Bunykopah*, 6½; cross another one to **Itteghree*, 4½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Kookoonoor*, 3½; encamping ground; mud fort, with a stone foundation; **Chenapanainahully*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Kuloor*, 2; then cross 3 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ YELBOORGEE (Yelbarga).

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District, The Sequestered Districts. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Nizam's troops stationed at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, N.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. Nullah, and wells amply supplied.

Cross 3 nullahs to **Moodoolah*, 4½; pass the **Gundurgh Road*, ½; **Maigary*, 3½; cross a nullah to *Sunganoor*, 3½; and 1½ mile beyond enter

THE BELGAUM DISTRICT (Route 80 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass on to § *Souree*, 1½; encamping ground N.E.; bazaars and nullah, well supplied; cross a *Branch Road*, 2; and *nullahs to *Heera Arlakoodny*, 2½; **Bu'lagode*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to the town of

§ JALLIHAI, 3½ miles.

Territory, Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Belgaum. Civil Authority, Collector at Belgaum. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Tappal station. Fort, well constructed.

Pass on to **Billoor*, ½; cross a nullah to **Chikka*, 1½; thence to *Heree Naiseevce*, ½; then cross by boat the *Mulpurba* river, ½; which rises in lat. 15° 45', long. 74° 19'; flows E. for 160 miles, and falls into the *Kistna* river, in lat. 16° 12', and long. 76° 9', and which is here 180 yds. broad, with a coarse, gravelly bed; pass on to **Tolachagode*, ½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, 1½; to **Banasukerry*, ½; the ruined village of **Annundapoorah*, 1; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BADAMY (Badamee).

Encamping ground E. of the *Pettah*, near the ruins of *Annundapoorah*. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Fort, a very strong hill fortress.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE. —

1818. Captured by Sir Thomas Munro.

Thence along a very sandy road, cross 3 nullahs; pass on to **Ardakul*, 2½; **Moochulgoottoo*, 3½; **Nagalapoorah*, 1; thence across the **Ullangherry nullah* to **Ungregy*, 3½; encamping ground and excellent water; pass **Kuttikairy*, ½; encamping ground *bad*, and water very muddy; cross 2 nullahs, to *Kirkulmully*, 6½; encamping ground; water *bad*, but an excellent supply of good obtainable 5 miles distant; cross a nullah, then proceed alone a stony road, to *Toorchekairy*, 4½; then cross 2 small nullahs and a large one, and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ KULLADGHEE (Kaludghee), (Route 58, of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

DAWS. — See Madras and Bombay Tables of Distances.

ROUTE 32.

AURUNGABAD TO NASSICK, 77A BYZAPPOOR AND DAIWOOGAUM.

DISTANCE, 53½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurangabad to Sirrugaum	12	0
Lassoor	12	2
Seoorie	11	6
Byzapoor	6	1
Undersool	11	5
Irrengaum	11	2
Daiwoogaum	10	3
Nepada	11	1
Pippory	12	7
Nassick	10	1
	109	4

Leave *Aurangabad* (described Route 52, of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*) and proceed along an excellent road, leading across an open, sloping, and partially cultivated country; pass **Gunaishin Covit*, 1½; then cross 5 nullahs to **Meetone*, 2½; also 3 nullahs

lahs to *Surnapoor, 1½; *Nizampoor; cross 5 nullahs to the deserted village of *Sirusgun, 3½; encamping ground on the bank of a nullah, full all the year round; cross 2 nullahs to *Runjengaum, 2; cross a nullah to *Goulaiser, 3½; thence cross the Sar nullah to *Saoonghee, 3½; cross the Seoo river to *Lassoore, 2½; encamping ground, E; then the country becomes open and undulating; cross the Pingul nullah to *Kurrugzaum, 4½; also the Boar river, to *Dygaum, 1½; thence along an excellent road, through an open, flat, and partially-cultivated district; pass *Gowarree 1½; *Seoroye, 4½, with its wells and bowries, amply supplied; *Tirhi, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; and 4½ miles brings us to the large stone-walled town of

§ BYZAPOOR.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Large encamping ground; amply supplied with water from the Deo and Dakhtee rivers, at the junction of which this place stands, in a pleasant spot. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

Cross the above streams; pass *Naundgaum, 3½; and we then enter

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Routes 1 and 40), *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.—Thence proceed along a good road; across an open, undulating country, with hills on the right, to *Deothana, 2; *Soorvaigau, 3; cross 2 nullahs to *Kowendgaum, 1½; also a nullah and the Goul river; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ UNDERSOOL.

Territory, Poona Division of the Bombay Army. District, Ahmednuggur. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmednuggur. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Fort, this fortress is small, but compact. Position.—It stands on the banks of the Goal river. Cross a nullah to *Nagootah, 3½; pass the large village of *Tewlah, 1½; then cross a nullah, to *Ungungau, 1½; also cross two nullahs to *Irrengaum, 4½, well supplied from the Nagosur nullah, which flows past it; then proceeding across a remarkably fine, flat, open country, cross the Bordee river to *Naiwergaum, 2½; also the *Kuddikee river, to *Mookaid, 3½; then over the Goe river, to *Manoory, 1; thence pass on to *Daiwoogaum, 3½; cross two nullahs to *Dhanora 2½; and *Tarungaum, 2; also cross a nullah to *Nasedallah, 3; then cross three smaller ones, and the *Anjoola river to *Nipada, 4; close to which flows the *Kadaiwool river, which cross to *Pipalaiser, 4½; *Motay Soogun, 1½; then over the Bangunge river to *Wau Soogun, ½; thence cross a nullah to *Chandorkairiwaddy, 3½; also three others, and we reach *Pippery, 2½; then cross three smaller ones to *Uddogaum, 4½; and two others to *Gunaishwaddy, 4½; then cross the *Godavery river, (described Route 5, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.) and ½ mile brings us to the town of

† § NASSICK, (Route 60, Bombay Presidency).

ROUTE 32A.

AURUNGBAD TO NASSICK, VIA LASSOOR, TEERHI, BELGAUM, KOPERGAUM, CHAS, MANJERGAUM AND CHANDORE.

DISTANCE, 103 MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurangabad to Lassoore, via Route 32 ..	24	2
Teerhi	12	4
Belgaum	10	0
Kopergaum	11	0
Chas	12	4
Manjergaum	11	4
Chandore	7	4
Nassick	14	0
	103	9

Leave Aurangabad, and proceed, via Route 32, to § Lassoore, 24½; thence along a good road; pass *Teerhi, 12½; § Belgaum, 10; (described Route 20 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), then pass *Kopergaum, 11; *Chas, 12½; *Manjergaum, 11½; *Chandore, 7; and 14 miles brings us to

† § NASSICK, (Route 60 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 33.

AURUNGBAD TO ELLICHAPOOR, VIA THE CHOUKY GHAT, PALODE, ADJUNTA, MULKAPPOOR, NEEMGAUM, AND ARGAM.

DISTANCE, 212½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurangabad to Hursool	6	0
Hirdah	10	7
Nygau	12	4
Chachkaura	9	5
Palode	8	3
Adjunta	13	0
Jambool	9	2
Samrood	10	2
Dygaum	14	4
Mulkapoor	11	1
Koongaum	13	6
Neemgaum	9	5
Bolungau	11	3
Doorga-dyt	9	7
Danapoor	8	6
Argam	11	6½
Bum	16	14
Ujengau	11	7
Ellichapoor	17	1
	212	5

Leave Aurangabad (Route 52, "*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*"); and thence proceed along an excellent road, to *Seriah, 2½; then across a cultivated country, to *Hursool, 3½; now the road becomes bad, and leads along the bank of a nullah; pass *Sangree, 2½; then ascend the easy, but stony *Chouky Ghat, 3½, 1½ mile long; pass *Hirdah, 3½; encamping ground, and water from the Junction of

the Sandryavety and Had rivers; then along an excellent road, leading across a well-cultivated country; pass *Phoolmurry, 2½; *Patree, 5½; cross the *Girza river, to *Malkinnia, 1½; *Nygaum, 3; *Alundy, 1½; *Baukumola, 3½; cross the *Powna river, to *Bowen; *Cheekikaira, 4½; *Selorah, 2½; then pass through dense jungle to *Palode, 5½; cross the Kaina river, ½; to *Gaulgam, 4½; also the *Wagoor; and 7½ miles bring us to the town of §Adimiah (Ajayante) Route 52, "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay;" thence along a very stony road, to the Top of the Ghat, which is here very rough and uneven, at its summit, and in some places almost quite impassable for carts; thence down a gentle descent, through dense jungle; pass Dana, cross a nullah to *Turdapoor, 4½; and we then enter

THE CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (Route 5 of Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); and thence proceed along an excellent road, across a country covered with spear grass; pass the deserted village of *Jumbol, 5½; encamping ground, water scarce; thence along a hard, stony road, to Cheekikaira; cross the stony bed and easy banks of the Kirky river, to Singola; hence cross the Bugar to Sailgaum; pass through undulating, thin jungly country, also over a nullah to *Tallatgaum; cross the *Kang river to *Samroad, 10½; encamping ground S.; thence along an open road, interspersed with dense jungle, rocks, and confined by small hills on both sides, proceed up an ascent, to *Birkairah, ½; pass the junction road to Boorhanpoor; *Devalisgaum, 1½; encamping ground; thence across the Soor river; and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); then along a cultivated country to *Batawul, ½; *Lonurree, 2; *Koorar, 2½; *Raoul, 1½; to *Dygaum, ½, situated on the N. bank of the rocky bed of the Bugar river, on which there is encamping ground; then pass *Burra Cheekikaira, ½; *Chota Cheekikaira, ½; and proceed to *Burjee, 1½; pass along an excellent road; pass *Hurinkair, 1; *Ailum, 1½; *Jamodibun, 1½; *Mimbooree, 2½; cross the *Nulgunga river, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MULKAPPOOR.

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Station, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 25½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and water from the Bund of the Nulgunga river. Tappal station. Houses, 3,000.

Position.—It stands on the bank of the Nulgunga river.

Leave this place and proceed along an excellent road, cross the *Oomerwood nullah, 2½; pass a well cultivated district, to *Wagoor, 2½; *Dumoor, 1½; cross the *Gujan nullah at two different places, to *Duneira, 2; also the *Isua Gunga to § Diggee, 1½, standing on its right bank; encamping ground W.; pass on to *Chandoor, standing on the left; *Belloaree, 3; *Kaidur, ½; then cross that river, full all the year round, to *Koongaum, ½; *Dygaum, ½; *Katumba, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NUNDOORA.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. 1½ mile beyond which we reach the town of

§ NEEMGAUM.

Bazaar, and Gujan river, both well supplied. Leave it, and thence pass on to *Burra and *Chota Honda, ½; *Narkaira, 1½; *Koalkaira, ½; *Itchapoor, 1½; then cross the *Boalee river; *Warud, ½; *Bustan, 3½; *Soagaora, 1½; *Bohugaum, 1½; encamping ground S. W., well supplied with water, from the *Poorna river, ½, flowing to the N.; cross that stream, and pass on to *Kovul, 2½; then cross the *Kurkee river to *Ingna, 1½; *Waroor, 1½; §Doorga-dyt, 3½, with its fort; encamping ground N.; bazaar and Wahn river, well supplied, and flowing close to and E. of it; proceed across a cultivated district, to *Walukaira, ½, standing on the opposite bank of the Wahn river, the broken ground near which may be avoided by going higher up the banks of the stream; pass *Oomberlee, 2; *Kakunwarra, ½; cross the *Wahn river, and proceed over a good road along its banks; pass *Kodud, 1½; *Burgaum, 1½; *Pulla, 1½; §Danapoor, ½; encamping ground S. and E.; wells and tanks, amply supplied; *Soundoor, 2½; thence we pass through a beautiful and fertile country, to *Soanwarree, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HEWEERKAIR (Heweekair).

Territory, The Sequestered Dominions of the Nizam Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Then leave it at ½ and cross the Moutan river and 4 nullahs to

§ ARGAM, 5½.

Encamping ground W., but supply of water very precarious.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1803. Here the Iron Duke fought that glorious victory by which he overcame the Mahrratas, headed by Scindia and Munny Bappoo (the brother of the Rajah of Berar).

1857. A medal was struck in London in commemoration of the above battle, and presented by the order of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the surviving officers and soldiers belonging to those distinguished regiments were who under fire on that occasion.

Pass on to *Chota Argam, 1½; *Peepulgaum, 1½; cross the *Bogara river, 2½, to *Woorallee, ½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ AKOAT.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Leave it at ½, and thence pass §Sungapoor, 3½; *Deotana, 1; cross a nullah to *Babus, 1½; encamping ground, N., near the bank of the stream, and nullah, full all the year round; thence along an excellent road, across a well-cultivated country, cropped with wheat, peas, &c.; cross a *nullah, ½, to Sungapoor, ½; then pass over 2

nullahs to *Karla, 1½; *Pandurée, 2½; cross a *nullah* to Argaum, 1½; Pandree, ½; pass *Usnapoor, 1½; thence to Leikhar, ½; *Sorjee; encamping ground, S.; water from the *Shanoor* river, which cross, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ UNJENGAUM.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal Station. Leave it at 1 mile, pass on to *Panda, 2½; *Patroad, 2½; cross *nullahs* respectively to *Parlee, 2½; and *Toular, 2½; *Chota Toular, ½; cross a *nullah* to Nugger; thence cross the *Chundrabaga* river, 2½; also the *Surpin* river, 3½, both full all the year round; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ ELLICHAPOOR (Ellichpoor, Ilachapoor).

Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Military Station. Bazaar, *nullah*, and the rivers *Surpin* and *Chundrabaga*, all well supplied. Position: it stands on the *Purna* river, a tributary of the *Taptie* (Tapti) river.

Attractions.—The handsome and beautifully ornamented sandstone gateway at the entrance of the *Nucab's Palace*. Houses well built of brick. *Bazars* extensive, and amply supplied with commodities.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1850. Here dreadful conflicts took place between the Nizam's and Nuwab's forces, in which the latter were defeated.

This Jaghire, together with several others, has been sequestered from the Nizam by the Indian government, to maintain his military contingent.

This large, flourishing, stone-walled, fortified, and embattled town, is prettily situated on the *Purna* river.

ROUTE 34.

AURUNGABAD TO MALLIGAUM, VIA
BYZAPOOR AND MUNMAR.

DISTANCE, 92½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurangabad to Undersool, via Route 31.	53	6
Yewla (Yewlah)	5	3
Sawargaum	4	7
Munwar	10	6
Julgum	11	6
Malligaum	11	6
	98	2

Leave *Aurangabad* (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 31, to § *Yewla* (Yewlah), 5½; then proceed along an excellent cart-road, and cross a river, to **Baboolgaum*, 1½; pass **Danora*, 1; **Sawargaum*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; pass the **Unky Barree*, 6, a level pass, situated between two hills; after which we enter

THE CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (Route 5, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Anakonda*; cross the **Subvye* river, 1½; to **Munmar*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; wells and *nullah*; thence proceed along a

very good road; pass **Duheegaum*, 1½; **Kondulgaum*, 2½; cross a *nullah* and proceed down a descent to **Chandee*, 4½; thence along a good road to **Julgum*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; then proceed along an uneven, rocky road; pass **Wurana*, 4; **Kowlana*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, also the *Girna* river, 3½; and 1½ miles brings us to

§ MALLIGAUM (Route 59, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 35.

AURUNGABAD TO JAFFERABAD, VIA
BUDNAPOOR AND AKOLEE.

DISTANCE, 62½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurangabad to Chicultanah	6	5½
Kurrooand	8	6
Budnapoor Fort	13	0½
Paungree	16	0
Akolee	10	5½
Jafferabad	6	7
	62	½

Leave *Aurangabad* (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then proceed from the W. to the E. gate; pass along a good road, across an open country, to *Faussoypoor*; pass **Peerswaddy*, 2½; **Chicultanah*, 1½; encamping ground; **nullah*, well supplied; cross it to **Jawndah*, ½; also 3 *nullahs* and ravine to **Chendray*, 2½; encamping ground; cross *nullah* to **Coombaipul*, 1½; pass over *nullah* to **Kurrooand*, 2½; encamping ground; *Lohra* river and wells, amply supplied; then proceed to *Julgum* Fort, 3½; cross the *Lohara* river, ½; pass **Kurrgaum*, 4; **Chotajulgum*, 1½; **Wahargaum*, ½; cross a *nullah*, then pass through the *Pettah*, and at the end of 6½ miles we enter § *Budnapoor*, with its small fort; encamping ground; thence along an excellent but rather stony road, across a stony country, much intersected by deep ravines, and bounded by hills for upwards of 16 miles, and we reach § *Paungree*; encamping ground, 500 yds. N.; wells and bazaar, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an undulating plain country; cross a *nullah* to **Assurkaira*, 4; also 2 *nullahs* to **Dongaum*, 3; encamping ground; then cross 5 *nullahs*; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ AKOLEE (Akola).

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, 400 yds. N.E. Bazaar and *nullah*, well supplied.

Thence along a good but rocky road, in some parts through an undulating, open, slightly cultivated district; cross 3 *nullahs* to **Timboarnee*, 2½; thence cross a *nullah* to **Sangee*, 2½; also pass over the **Pornah* river, which rises in lat. 21° 35', long. 77° 41', in the Baitool District, flows S. for 160 miles, and falls into the *Taptie* river, in lat. 21°, long. 76° 8', and 1½ miles brings us to the town of

§ JAFFERABAD.

Bazaar, large. Well, and the *Gurkpoornah* river, amply supplied. Tappal station.

This large town stands on the banks of the *Gurkpoornah* river, a tributary of the *Godavary*.

ROUTE 36.

AURUGABAD TO ELLORA, VIA DOWLUT-
ABAD.

DISTANCE, 17½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Aurugabad Fort to Dowlutabad	9	1
Ellora	8	3½
	17	4½

Leave Aurugabad (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*), and proceed from the *East Gate of the Fort*, 2½; cross the *Kaum* river, ½, here quite dry in the hot season; pass **Mueed*, 2½; to the right of which stands a hilly range, and 4½ miles brings us to the large hill fort of

DOWLUTABAD, situated on the right (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); thence proceed along the *Petiah Wall*, 1½; then up an ascent of 1 mile, after which proceed along a good cart-road with hilly ranges on both sides; pass **Gumpoonchesa* (Peepulghaut) ½; then down the descent, ½, to the foot of the *Ghat*, ½; pass **Raguzpoor*, ½; with its small tank, well supplied; pass, on the left, the hamlet of **Ros*, 2½; thence along the wall of the village; proceed to the *Top of the Ghat*, ½, which is impassable for carts, then down a descent, ½; cross a nullah, and at the end of 1½ mile we arrive at the town of

ELLORA (Verool) (Route 52, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 37.

ASSEERGURH TO HINDIA, VIA RAMGURH
AND MASOONGAUM.

DISTANCE, 98½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Asserghurh to the Gorapuchar river, } via Route 68, (<i>Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay</i>)	54	2
Charwah	12	0
Mancha river	8	5
Masoongaum	7	2
Koyagaum	7	0
Hindia	9	0
	98	1

Leave Asserghurh (Route 13, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 68 of that work, to the *Gorapuchar* river, 54½ miles; then cross a river, 6½; pass through a wild, uncultivated, but well-watered district, cross a nullah to the *Maskee* river, 4½; then enter

THE SCINDIA AND HOLCAR TERRITORIES (Route 94, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross the *Palmer* nullah to *Charwah*, ½; bazaar and river, well supplied; then cross a nullah to *Vuddamma*, *Keddee*, 1½; *Mohal*, 4½; cross **Shanee* river, ½; also the *Koderie* nullah, ½; also the *Mancha* river, 1½. on the S. bank of which there is encamping ground; thence along an excellent road, through a confined and flat country; pass **Mahadulla*, ½; **Barunga*, 2½; **Kukereea*, 1½; then cross the *Aasani* river to *Masoongaum*, 3½, situated in an open, cultivated district; encamping ground; pass **Koyagaum*, 7; and 9 miles further stands the town of

§ HINDIA (Handiya).

Territory, Scindia's. Civil Authority. Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority. The Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and the *Nerbudda* river, well supplied. Post Office. Fort, an excellent fortress which commands several passes across the river *Nerbudda*.

This large town stands on the left or S. bank of the *Nerbudda* river, here 1,000 yds. wide.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1820. The British captured it, to whom in 1844, it was made subject, conjointly with the *Hurdah* Pergunah.

ROUTE 38.

BANGALORE TO SECUNDERABAD.

DISTANCE NEARLY 364 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Yellowwunkah	9	6½
Daiwundhully	12	7
Cheddulpoor	9	3
Wonaikul	8	2
Wooralecondah	10	0
Guntwarpully	10	3
Codoor	7	4
Palsammoodrum	7	3
Pennoocondah	12	2
Cottor	8	1
Cotapully	5	6
Dadafoor	8	1
Maror	7	3
Ramanampully	6	3
Hundy Anantpoor	7	2
Garrulidny	10	0
Paumree	8	5
Ghooty	12	7
Peapully	11	4
Wobalapooram	9	3
Yeldoortee	9	1
Chinna Talkoor	13	0
Kurnool	9	7
Kytoor	11	6
Bikeem	3	6
Vencatapooram	11	3
Malapully	6	2
Cota Cota	11	2
Uttacul	9	4
Janumpett	9	6
Poodacoor Boodeoor	7	1
Jeddacherlah	8	3
Balanngur (Nagumpully)	13	1
Furrukknuger	8	7
Paulmakala (Palmakol)	10	7
Shumshabad	8	4
Boorhan Sahib's Dargah	10	6
Secunderabad Cantonment	8	4
	363	7½

Leave Bangalore (Route 1), then proceed along an excellent made road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass **Ooperaputty*, 1½; cross a nullah to the Junction of the *Hurryghur Road*, 1½; thence pass **Yebalum*, 2½; **Bettaroyenpooram*, 1½; § *Yellowwunkah*, 2½. encamping ground, near the 9th milestone, E. and 1½ N.K.; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; bazaar, wellsup

plied: then proceed across a flat, slightly cultivated district: pass **Chintumarripully*, 2½; **Chinnapahm*, 2½; **Pedda Jalum*, 1; *Cunoomungalam*, 2½; *Chikka Jannay*, 2; and 1½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DAIWUNDHULLY, 1½ mile.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, at Bangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, 1 mile N.E., and ½ mile S.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied, but the latter only from July to January. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a made road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass **Acatty*, 3½; **Yerrigunipully*; **the Junction Road to Pedda Ballapooram*, 2½; **Peddahully*; pass the **Colar Road Junction*; **Cheddapoor*, ½; situated W. of the road, between which, and Yellapully, there is encamping ground at *Soolalaper Dinna*, from which *Nundidroog Hill Fort* is 1 mile W.; thence proceed along an excellent road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass **Chota Balapooram*, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; pass **Wannipully*, 1½; **Murroosunipully*, 1½; **Wondikul*, 1½; encamping ground near the 41st and 42nd mile stones; tanks, near the road; thence pass on to **Pedda Pylkoorky*, 3½; cross a bridge to **Pedda Aroor*, 2½; **Verasanoodrum*, ½; encamping ground; **Patesanoodrum*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Lutchmisagrum*; **Wooradcondah*, 2; here is a Moosafar Khana close to the N. gate; encamping ground, N. close to *Gopurkully Dinna*; water, scarce in the hot season; thence along an excellent road, across a flat, hilly, rocky country; pass **Pickigandupully*, 3; **Senoor*, 2½; **Puracodoo*, 2½; **Cota Cota*, 1; encamping ground; tank, well supplied; **Ganthapully*, 2; travellers' bungalow, 1½ mile W.; encamping ground, ½ mile S.; tanks, well supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season, when a supply is then procured from the *Chitrawetty* river, ¼ mile E. of the bungalow; pass *Bagaipully*, 1½; tappal station; then we enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—Route 216 (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

Then pass on across a barren, rocky, and elevated country to **Codicomda*, 1½; **Chillanatoor*, 1½; cross two nullahs to **Codoor*; dry encamping ground; cross two nullahs to **Tummunyanipully*, 3½; **Palsmoodrum*, 3½; good encamping ground. thence proceed through barren, rocky, elevated, and partially cultivated country; cross the **Peddawunka* river, to **Goddepully*, 4½; **Somandi null.*, encamping ground; pass the junction of the *Bellary Road*, 1; **Dodigootla*, 1½; **Pennoocondah*, 4; encamping ground, bad, but very extensive, E. of the lower fort at the foot of the hill; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; *Borice*, amply supplied. thence pass **Tinnappooram*, 1½; **Coornecoripully*, 3. cross two nullahs to **Ummuacooripully*, 2½; **Gottoor*, ½; bazaars, admirably arranged tank to the N. and wells amply supplied; thence along a barren hilly country; pass **Chinna Cotapully*, 5½. encamping ground, stony, 1 mile S.; travellers' bungalow, nullah, well supplied; **Yerrapully*, 1½; **Dainipipully*, 1; cross three nullahs; then pass along an open, flat district to **Dabaloor*, 5½, encamping ground and *Palairunka* river, well supplied; cross two nullahs to *Seetarampully*, 1½; **Moolthram*, ½; cross three nullahs to **Mamallipully*, 1½; pass **Mooklapoor*, 1; encamping ground; **Turraaduripully*, 1½; then proceed along a good road, across an open, flat, and generally barren country, pass **Mavoor*, 1½; encamping ground S.; travellers' bungalow, bazaar,

and nullahs, well supplied; **Golapully*, 1½; cross for small nullahs to **Umbapooram*, 2½; **Ramaninipully*, 2½; encamping ground; tank and wells, amply supplied; **Chengulpully*; **Lingannipully*, 1; **Rapatadoo*, 1½; cross a small river to **Purranipully*, 1½; also a stream, and 3¼ miles brings us to the large town of

§ HUNDY ANANTAPOOR.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 59 miles, N.W. Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied. Encamping ground E. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

Thence cross a river, and pass on to **Somundody*, 3; **Woodiepettah*, 2; cross two nullahs; pass **Cotupully*, 2½; also traverse a nullah to **Garrudiann*, 3½, encamping ground; bazaar and tank, amply supplied, cross a nullah; pass **Tinnampettah*, 1½; thence proceed across a rocky, barren country, open near the road, with hills in the distance, to **Cunoomipully*, 2½; **Yeggaroopully*, 2; **Agraharam*, 1½; then cross the **right (S)* and **left (N)* banks of the *Pennar* river; pass **Pannure*, 4½; encamping ground, S.W., amply supplied from river; cross two nullahs; pass **Pogaroor*, 3½; then cross the *Pooy* river; pass **Nedootor*, 1½; **Vamarapully*, 2½; **Gooty*; **Anantapoor*, 2½; the junction of the *Madras road*, 2½; and 2 mile brings us to the town of

§ GOOTY (GHOOTY).—(Route 6). Pass **Wundoddy*, 2½; encamping ground; **Curradcondah*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Peddandajo*, 2½; also 2 nullahs; pass **Lakapooram*, 1½; then cross a nullah to § *Pesapully*, 2½; encamping ground S.W. by S; bazaar, large and well supplied; travellers' bungalow; then proceed along a hilly, rocky, and barren district; pass *Yengalapully*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Yainiganurri*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Kolapalcondah*, 1½; pass § *Wobalappooram*, 2; bazaar, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; then proceed along a bad road; cross a nullah to **Oongaramgondah*, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to **Oodoomallapaud*, 6½; encamping ground, bad, N., but very excellent ground at *Dhoree*, 2½ miles, to the right of the road; thence proceed across a thinly wooded, but partially cultivated district; pass **Tadecmancootoor*, 1½; **Mungunipully*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Waderpoorah*, 1½; **Yelloorie*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Nagallapooram*, 1½, and proceed; pass **Mullapully*, 2½; **Woolicundalcondah*, 4½; **Mullapooram*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to § *Chinna Taikoor*, 3½; bazaar; encamping ground close to the **Hundry* river, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed along a good road, across a loose, stony, and partially cultivated district, to **Pedda Taikoor*; *Lavjipoor*; *Tindupaloo*; *Culloor*; then cross the *Hundry* river, and 1½ mile, brings us to the town of

§ KURNUL (Route 52); then cross the right (S) to the left (N) bank of the *Toongaboodra* river; pass on to **Tandrapadoo*, ½, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (Route 52, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); pass on to *Busecapooram*, 1½ *Nungunge* 3½; encamping ground, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KYTOOR.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 127½ miles. Bazaar. Large tank and wells, amply supplied.

Then cross a nullah, and traverse by boat the right (S) and left (N) bank of the *Kistana* river; then over 2 nullahs

pass *Bikeem*; encamping ground, 1 mile N.W., on the left bank of that stream, but very confined: cross 2 nullahs respectively, to **Bikeem*, 1½; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground 1 mile from the left bank of the river, and N.W. of the place, and proceed along a bad road; *Goomuttum*, 5; *Taccaripully*, 3½; *Venatarooram*, 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; large tank, well supplied; then the road becomes good, hard, and leads across a barren, jungly country; pass *Malapully*, ¼; encamping ground S.E., and also just beyond, on high and open land, left of the road; water excellent; *Mamoolapully*, 2½; *Mamoolapully*, 3½; cross a nullah to *Unootapakul*, 2; pass the large village of *Cota Cota*, 3; encamping ground, S.E., by E., and left of the road before entering the place; bowries and tanks, well supplied; thence we pass along a most beautiful, undulating, hilly district: cross a nullah; pass *Kann nullah*, 4; *Balidipully*, 2½; *Utacul*, 2½; large encamping ground, 800 yards distant, and on the left of the road, sloping towards a large tank, amply supplied; pass **Chakapoor*, 3½; cross a nullah to *Coorreddipully*, 2; then proceed; pass *Sankatunndy*, 1½; *Moorpett*, ¾; now the road becomes bad, leading across a flat, hilly, and picturesque district; pass *Jannampet*, 1½; encamping ground, extensive and elevated, close to an immense cluster of custard apple trees; cross a nullah; pass *Annasuram*, 3; *Chidoolamudigoo*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to *Podacoor* (Boodacoor) 2½; large stone tank, amply supplied, situated close to the road, also small encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Dientipully*, 3½; now the road becomes good, passes through jungle to *Poorripully*, 3½; then cross an open and well cultivated district, to *Jodacherthal*, 1½; encamping ground, S. and N.W.; bazaar; excellent water; pass *Varanampattak*, 4; encamping ground, W.; thence proceed along a good road, across an undulating, jungly district, to **Alasuram*, 1½; proceed by *Noodooradipully*, 2½; *Rajpetal*, 1½; *Peddicarpully* 5½; then cross the **Doe nullah* to the right is a road leading to excellent encamping ground, near a grove and temple, and pass **Balanagur*, (Nagumpully) 1; Fort, a compact structure; encamping ground, W. and S.; tank and nullah, both amply supplied in the monsoon, but rather empty in the hot season; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Nalukal*, 4½; then along an excellent road, across a jungly district, interspersed with hills in the distance; *Parakkuggur*, 4½; encamping ground, S.E.; large tank, well supplied with rather bad water, and situated to the left; now the road becomes bad, passes across a barren country, to **Jannampettak*, 5; *Lingaraddigoodam*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Nundigauva*, 3; *Kottoor*, 3; *Thimmarooram*, 2; cross a nullah; pass **Palunakula* (Palnakol) 1; encamping ground in a grove, N.E.; tank, well supplied; thence proceed along a hard road, across a barren, jungly, and rocky country; pass **Shaipoor*, 3½; *Doonacoolipully*, 3½; cross a nullah to *Shamsledad*, 1½; encamping ground, N.W.; also beyond the village, and right of the road, on an extensive spot, covered with spear grass; tank and wells, amply supplied; pass **Gigganpudoor*, 3; cross a nullah; pass **Yekkrigoodah*, 3½; *Cundigul*, 2½; now the road becomes bad, and leads across a rocky, barren district, interspersed with cultivated spots; pass **Booriam Sahib's Dargah*, 1½; good, elevated, extensive, and sloping encamping ground, S. and N.E.; wells and tank, 1 mile distant, all amply supplied; then cross the **Moopy* river, 3; and ½ mile brings us to the Residency of the town of

Book to Bombay); then proceed along a good road; pass *Hoosien Saiger tank*, 2½, which is 1½ mile long; and 1½ mile brings us to the Cantonment of the town of

† § SECUNDERABAD. — (Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 39.

BANGALORE TO GOONDULPETT, VIA CHINNAPATAM, MANAWULLY (MALAVELLY), SREEVASAMOODRUM, AND CHAMRAJNUGGRUM.

DISTANCE, 130½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur
Bangalore Cantonment to Kingary ..	10	3
Biddadee ..	10	0
Closepett ..	9	4
Chinnapatam ..	7	0
Nerthoor ..	13	2
Manawully ..	12	4
Sreevasamoodrum ..	14	5
Kottigal ..	10	1
Yellandoor ..	10	5
Chamrajnuggrum ..	12	0
Luckoor ..	11	3
Goondulpet ..	9	3
	130	6

Leave — † § *Bangalore Cantonment* (Route 1), and proceed along a main road, to the **Over Gate of the Fort*, 1½; thence across a hilly, but cultivated district; pass **Danduram nullah*, 3½; encamping ground, also near the 8th mile station; **N. Yellandilly*, 1½; **Kingary*, 3; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, W.; tank and bowries, well supplied; thence the country is intersected by bridged nullahs; pass **Chelipet*, 2½; **Kunnochav nullah*, 2; **Yellandilly*, 2½; *Lutchasavargur*, 1; **Bittakunnenhully*, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to

§ BIDDADDEE.

Territory, Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Commissioner in Mysore, and Superintendent of the Bangalore Division, both at Bangalore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, at Bangalore. Encamping ground near the E. gate, 1 mile W. on the left, and close beyond, there is sufficient space for a large army. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar, bowry, and wells, all amply supplied. Tappal station. Then pass on to **Shinnahully*, 4; cross by bridge the **U. country* river; and ½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ CLOSEPETT.

Encamping ground in front of the traveller's bungalow. Bazaar and river, well supplied. Tappal station.

Passes to Seringapatam, 45 miles, N. E. Then proceed along a main road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass *Kunduripoor*, 4½; *Vannagahully*, and 1½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHINNAPATAM.

Encamping ground in front of the travellers' bungalow on the right. Bazaar, tank, and wells, all amply supplied. Tappal station. Fair, weekly.

§ HYDERABAD. — (Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-*

Fort: this compact fortress is well built of stone and lime.

Attraction.—The temple, a handsome and remarkable edifice, dedicated to Vishnu.

DAWKES to Seringapatam; 38 miles N.W.

Thence along a good road, but impassable for vehicles in the monsoon, leading through a low, jungly, waving country, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Chikka Mulloor*, 1½; then over the *Cunnoova* river, here ¼ of a mile wide; pass on to *Dooda Mulloor*, ¾; *Byraputnum*, ¾; *Chaikanoor*, 3½; *Chodalai*, 1½; *Aravully*, 1½; *Sogalah*, 1½; *Noonoor*, 2½; then cross a nullah, to § *Nerriloor*, ¾; bazaars, nullah, tank, and goontah, all well supplied; pass *Yegganoor*, 2½; cross the *Cunnoova* river, to *Woulkairy*, 2½; *Mundagahully*, 2½; *Golacutta*, 3½; *Munawully*, 2; a very rugged, and close, jungly, waving country; (Mallavelly); tappal station; fort; 2 tanks, well supplied; then pass 3 tanks to *Coondoor* 4½; thence along pass *Sirrmully*, ¾; *Dasendoddy*, 1½; *Wosahully*, 5; *Mulkatunully*, 2½; then cross a nullah, to the bridge across the *Cauvery* river, 1½. Close at hand are the celebrated *Cauvery Falls*, and we enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT, ¼; proceed to § *Seenasamoodrum*, ¼; proverbially celebrated for the unostentatious and friendly hospitality of the wealthy Jagheedar, who receives all travellers most courteously. Civil Authority, Collector at Coimbatore. Thence along an open, flat, and partially cultivated country, interspersed with hills in the distance; pass **Suttigul*, 3½; **Dunakerray*, 1½; **Surgoor*, 1½; **Kolaigal*, 3½; bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; *Moodoogootah*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; cross the tributary of the *Cauvery* river, and re-enter

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT (Route 1), pass *Mambully pettah*, 1½; *Agaram*, 2½; *Muddoor*, 2½; *Yaroor*, 2½; then cross the *Tributary of the Cauvery*, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ YELLUNDOOR (Yellnander).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the *Asagam* Division, under the Commissioner at Bangalore, 98 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and stream, both amply supplied. Tappal station.

DAWKES to Coimbatore, 72 miles N.; Seringapatam, 36 miles S.E.

Thence re-cross the above stream; pass *Umballa*, 2; and proceed along a level, dry, grain-cultivating district, interspersed with cocoa-nut trees, and having a hilly range on the left, 1 mile distant from the road; proceed to *Woama*, 2½; then cross the same stream, pass *Alloor*, 2; cross a nullah at two different places, pass *Kooloor*, 1½; *Doddepettah*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHAMRAJNUGGRUM.

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied.

Thence the road is dry in fair weather, leads through a cultivated district, interspersed with low jungle, passes the junction road to *Guzzelbatty*, via *Ardenhully*, ½; pass *Woolully*, 1½; cross a nullah at two different places; pass *Cheeoor*, 2; *Vissunpoorah*, 1½; cross a nullah to *Oodigal*, 2½; *Daiwunpoorah*, 2½; *Luckoor*, ¾; with its Goontah well supplied; *Pulasawaddi*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Kellasoar*, 2½; *Sungulcoondy*; *Toopoor*, 2½; also cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOONDULPETT.

Cushah of the Talook. District, Goondulpett. Travellers' bungalow. Amildar's Cutcherry, Bazar, Tappal station. Nullah, amply supplied, but tank only in the monsoon.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 40.

BANGALORE TO HURRYHUR, VIA MADAVARAM, TOOMCOOR, SEERAH, CHITTELDROOG, AND ANAGODE.

DISTANCE 170½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
Bangalore Cantonment to Madavarum..	Miles. Fur.
Tappal Baigoor (Tappad Baigur) ..	11 0
Soonpoor Dobb's Peta (Sompur) ..	11 2
Toomcoor (Tumkur) ..	8 5
Cora (Kora) ..	12 3
Nelhaul (Nelhal) ..	7 2
Murlagowdenpallium (Marlagaudenpallium) ..	6 3
Seerah (Sirah) ..	10 0
Jounkondanahully (Jaunkondanahalli) ..	7 5
Herioor (Hariur) ..	12 6
Ayamungalam (Ayaamangalam) ..	12 0
Chittdroog (Chitradurg) ..	11 7
Veejapoor, (Vijayapur, (Vijapur) ..	12 5
Bumiasagurum (Brahmasagaram) ..	9 4
Anagode (Anagod) ..	8 2
Davengherry (Davengadi) ..	10 3
Hurryhur (Harihar) ..	10 1
	8 6
	170 6

Leave = † § *Bangalore* (Route 1), proceed along a made road, intersected by nullahs, across a waving, cultivated district; pass **Cubbon's House*, 1; **Kooloolully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Yessunpoorah*, 2½; encamping ground; **Pee-enum*, 2½; **Sogasamoodrum*, ¾; **Das-erhully*, ¾; **Madaveram*, 2½; extensive encamping ground on both sides of the road, within 2 miles; tank, amply supplied; thence pass **Gadamunully*, ¾; cross over a well constructed 5 arched bridge across the **Arkawutty* river; pass **Arismannully*, 1½; the **Junction Coonghul Road*, ¾; **Dassenpoorah*, ¾; **Arseencootay*, 2½; **Pinnamungalam*, ¾; **Nelwunglum*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; **Bomanhully*, 2½; and we soon enter

THE CHITTELDROOG DISTRICT (Route 1); then pass **Tolsuncoopay*, 1½; § *Tappad Baigoor*, ¾; bazaar; large tank E., and bowries, all well supplied; encamping ground, 300 yds. N.; **Tippannully*, 1½; **Koolonully*, 1½; encamping ground; **Taimagoontla*, 1½; **Kempanully*, 1½; **Dobb's Pettah*; *Sompoor*, 2½; encamping ground, 750 yds. S. R.; travellers' bungalow; wells, W., and large tank, 1½ mile N., amply supplied; then pass along an open, well-cultivated, undulating country, with rocky hills on the left; pass **Agalumcoopay*, ¾; descend **Nidagul Droog*, 1½; pass **Nundahully*, 1½; **Chikkannully*, 1; **Mindaganully*, 1½; **Katsamoodrum*, 2½; and 3½ miles beyond stands the large town of

§ TOOMCOOR (Tumkur).

Territory, The Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Toomcoor. Civil Authority, The Resident Superintendent of the Chittdroog Division. Cushah of the Talook. Military Authority, Officer commanding

the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 43½ miles. Good encamping ground, S.E. of the travellers' bungalow, and also 1½ mile N.W. Bazaar and tank near the fort, amply supplied. Telegraph station at Bangalore, 43½ miles. Tappal station. Fort is a well built and strong fortress.

DAWS to Seringapatam, 70 miles N.N.E.; Bangalore, 43½ N.W. by W.

Thence along an open, extensive, cultivated plain to the 'Junction of the Mercara Road, 1½; pass **Oodikairay* 3; **Corā*, 2½; encamping ground beyond the 7th mile stone: then along a good made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, across an undulating, stony, jungly district; pass **Golarutty*, 1½; **Timra-jannully*, 23; **Nelhaul*, 2½; encamping ground E.; travellers' bungalow; tank N., well supplied; **Chikkaiy*, 1; **Joginully*, 8; encamping ground; **Boomasamoodrum*, 1½; **Kurrijayannully*, 3½; **Muralagodeenpallium*, 2, with its Moosafir Khana, for natives; encamping ground; thence along an excellent road, intersected by bridged nullahs, leading through an undulating brushwood country; pass close to *Cullumbella*; travellers' bungalow; **Chikkannully*, 1½; **Yargunnully*, 2½; **Yemmarully*, 1½; and 2 miles brings us to the large town of

†§ SEERAH (Sira).

District, Seerah. Cusbah of the Talook. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division at Toomcoor, 31½ miles. Encamping ground near the bungalow. Bazaar and tank, S.E., amply supplied. Tappal station. Amildar's Cutcherry. Fort, unoccupied.

Productions.—Vast quantities of salt and cocoanuts, the trees of which grow here most luxuriantly.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1644. Ran Dhula Khan, the general of the Vijayapur monarch, conquered it, and conferred it in Jaghire on Shahji (the father of the great Sivaji).

1761. Basalat Jung bestowed it on Haidar Ali, by whom it was lost, and re-captured frequently during the Maratha wars.

Tipu Sahib destroyed a great portion of it, and made the inhabitants migrate to Shah Ganjam, in the vicinity of Seringapatam.

At the demise of that prince, it gradually began to recover from its fallen condition.

Thence along an open, undulating grass land, and jungly country; pass **Manungee*, 4½; encamping ground; **Daverhully*, 2½; **Taverikairah*, 1½; **Paungeray*, 1; **Nellookuray*, 1½; **Jounkondanahully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow.

Attractions.—The 7-arched bridge across the Huggery river, here 100 yards broad, but dry in the hot season; encamping ground near the river, and travellers' bungalow behind it, as also a Moosafir Khana for natives; pass **Unshittirre*, 1½; **Adeval*, 6½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HERIOOR

(Heerloor, Hiriyuru, Heriuru, Hariuru).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Herioor Talook of the Chittledroog Division. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division at Toomcoor, 56 miles. Military

Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 99½ miles. Military station. Amildar's Cutcherry, Cusbah of the Talook. Bazaar situated in the fort, and river (in which there is excellent fishing and bathing), both well supplied, except in the hot season, when the E. monsoon has only been casual. Tappal station. Houses, 2,000. **Temples.**—Many of the finest structures were devastated a few years ago by the Mahrattas. Encamping ground on each side of the fort.

DAWS to Seringapatam, 100 miles, N.

This large town stands on the right bank of the Huggery river, and formerly consisted of two forts (Vedavati), which the Mahrattas plundered. It is now gradually recovering from the fearful famine which then nearly desolated it.

Then cross the river by a fine 15-arched bridge, and proceed across a grass plain, and partially cultivated district, along a well made road, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass **Yodocuray*, 3½; **Maidooor*, 1; **Hootal*, 3½; the depopulated fort of **Ayamungalum*, 3½; encamping ground E., close to the large deserted fort; travellers' bungalow E.; water very scarce in the hot season.

DAWS to Bailamy, 157½; Bangalore, 111½; Chittledroog, 128; Cotoorpett, 60½; Daveigherry, 50½; Herioor, 11½; Humposangur, 87½; Hurrayur, 59½; Kulladghee, 182½; Seerah, 36½; Toomcoor, 67½.

Thence along an open, stony, country; pass **Nundrumully*, 3½; **Pullunnully*, 1½; encamping ground; **Kaithikerray*, 1½; **Ingulaloo*, 2; **Koosunnully*, ½; **Bellary Junction Road*, 3½; then enter an easy pass, and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ CHITTLEDROOG.

Territory, Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Civil Authority, Superintendent of this District, Resident at Toomcoor, 79½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore, 123½ miles. Military station. Encamping ground outside the walls, and close to a tamarind grove, 1 mile distant. Travellers' bungalow within the fort. Choultry, Cusbah of the District, Amildar's Cutcherry. Bazaar.

Climate, extremely unhealthy, on account of the bad water, the supply of which is scanty.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Fort, or "Droog."—This solid masonry structure, one of the strongest in India, is built on the summit of a rock, belonging to a circular range of stunted trees and jungly hills, and entered by six successive gateways, varying considerably in height. It is covered with batteries in every direction, which render it quite impregnable against any native attack. It contains two well-excavated tanks; temples, Hindu edifices, deep-sunken powder magazine, which Tipu Sultan converted into a state prison, and in which he confined General Matthews.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1777. The Palegar (chief), who held it at this time, repulsed a formidable attack which Hyder Ali made against it.

1779. Hyder Ali captured it from the British.

1809. The British Indian troops, who garrisoned it, seized upon the public treasure kept here.

deserted, and hastened to unite with the mutineers at Seringapatam, but were repulsed by Col. Gibbs.

Thence pass the **Junction of the Shemoga Road*, **Karruttigam*, 1; **Markutta*, 4½; **Pullagutta*, 1½; **Godpully*, 1½; **Vejjapoor*, ¾; here is a Moosafer Khana; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile N.E.; **ul'ah*, E., well supplied; **Heera-Bannoor*, 2½; **Chikka-Bannoor*, ½; **Chittannully*, 1½; **Ooth*, 1; **Burmasinguram*, 2; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, well supplied; moosafer khana, for natives; good encamping ground; **Umbannoor*, 2; **Oonsee-cuttay*, 2½; **Yebbalce*, 2; **Arerutta*, 1½; **Anagode*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; a moosafer khana, for natives; large encamping ground, E.; tank, E., well supplied; **Kaikanoor*, 1½; **Wunsheennully*, 1½; **Kelpunnully*, 1½; **Wood-mully*, ½; **Anwerrikerry*, 2½; **Chikkannully*, 1; and 1½ mile beyond enter the large town of

§ DAVENGHERY (Devangiri).

District, Davengheri Talook of the Chittledroog Division. Civil Authority, Resident Superintendent at Toomcoor, 118½ miles. Encamping ground, S.E., ½ mile. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied, but water scarce in the hot season. Moosafer Khana, for natives. Amildar's Cutcherry.

Thence proceed along an excellent made road, across an open country, and we then enter

THE NUGGER DISTRICT OF MYSORE.—Pass **Yerrapany*, 4½; **Nelaherry*, 1½; **Junction Road to Hurrickur Fort*, 1½ mile; **Annavutta*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

**HURRYHUR* (Hurryall, Hari Hara), so-called from Hara, a name of "Shiva."—(Route 220, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*).

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Bombay*, via *Dharwar* (Route 253) and then, via the same Route, to *Pooné* (Route 177), both described in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*.

ROUTE 41.

BANGALORE TO HONORE (HONAWAR), VIA TOOMCOOR, CADDOOR, SHEMOGAH, SAUGOR, THE HOOSULMUKKI GHAT, AND THE GAISOPPAH FALLS.

DISTANCE ABOUT 277 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Toomcoor, via Route 40 ..	43	2
Goobipettah ..	12	4
Dool goony ..	13	0
Kibbanhully ..	8	2
Tiptator ..	11	7
Kellankerry ..	13	0
Banawerram ..	12	5
Tungalee ..	11	4
Siddunhully ..	12	0
Turrikerry ..	9	2
Benkipoor ..	14	1
Shemoga ..	10	2
Coomsey ..	15	2
Amuntappoor ..	15	3
Sagur ..	17	3
Talgoopa ..	10	5
Gaisoppah Falls (The Boundary) ..	9	1½
Allawully (Allawali) ..	8	5
Gaisoppah (Gerseppa) ..	11	7
Wosand (Wosad) ..	13	0
Honore (Honawar) ..	4	1
	277	0½

—§ Leave Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 40 to § Toomcoor (Route 40, 43½; and thence along an excellent road; pass the **Fort*, ½; **Bemasamoodrum*, 2½; **Hikerray*, 1½; **Golarutti*, 1½; **Mookunhulputtum*, 3½; **Singannully*, 1½; **Goobipettah*, 2; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; **Muddiketah*, 3; **Neloor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Ummunhully*, 1½; **Sopinuhully*, 2; **Dodagoony*, 3½; **Arrannhully*, ½; **Chennayennoopallia*, 1½; **Yindisookerray*, 2½; **Kibbanhully*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, E.; Moosafer Khana, for natives; tank, well supplied; pass **Bellakiray*, ½; **Jakkannully*, 1½; **Curraday*, 4½; **Daverhully*, ½; **Codamukunhully*, 3; **Wooneowdanhully*, 1½; **Tripator*, 2½; bazaar, large; market held every alternate day; **Mauruskaira*, 1; travellers' bungalow; **Muttipully*, 1½; **Muddianoor*, 2½; **Heera Bidderay*, 2; **Coodihully*, 1½; **Myenihully*, 1½; **Punasamoodra*, 2½; and we enter

THE ASTAGRAM DIVISION OF MYSORE.

Pass across a hilly, waving, thick, jungly country; pass **Kellmerray*, 1½; **Codihully*, 1½; the *Junction of the Mysore Road*, 1½; **Arskaira*, 1; travellers' bungalow; **Jasooroo*, 1½; **Bendaikerry*, 2½; **Chellavunhully*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ BANAWERRAM (Bannavaram).

Territory, Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Astagram. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Astagram District at Mysore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 114½ miles. Encamping ground N.W. of the Fort, a beautifully constructed mud structure. Bazaar and large tank, well supplied. Tappal Station. Cusbah of the Talook. Amildar's Cutcherry. Climate: exceedingly unhealthy, as fevers predominate. Position: it is situated amidst a fine open and beautiful district. Population, 2,000.

DAWS to Bangalore, 114½, N.W.; Madras, 280, W.; Seringapatam, N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It belonged to a Jain Polygar, who successfully withstood the repeated assaults of the Marathas.

1694. Chika Deo (Rajah of Mysore) took it by a midnight assault.

18th century, Hyder Ali held it.

Thence along a made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, leading across a fine open country, interspersed with date trees; pass **Lingalapoor*, 3½; **Coppulloo*, 2½; **Muddicuttah*, 1½; and then we enter

THE NUGGER DISTRICT OF THE MYSORE DIVISION; pass **Timmolapoor*; **Tingalee* 3½; encamping ground; bazaar and tanks, well supplied; pass on to **Cadoor*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; then proceed to **Yellimunnay*, ½; **Beeroor*, 2½; encamping ground; **Timappooram*, 2½; **Siddunhully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Kutanhully*, 2½; **Bettanully*, 2½; **Garmunhully*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TURRAKERRY (Turivakaray, Tooravakaira).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Nugger. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Nugger District at Sheemoga, 24½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, at Bangalore, 117½ miles. Encamping ground N., S., and E., ½ mile beyond the town. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, well supplied. Tappal Station. Cusbah

of the Talook. Amildar's Cutcherry. Tanks: the large one is a most beautiful edifice, and native report states "That it was erected and paid for out of the hidden treasure discovered on the spot by the native Goddess Ganesa."

DAWS to Seringapatam. 54 miles.
Thence cross the *Cooshy river to *Siddapoova, 2; then proceed through a very waving and jungly country, to *Hurraykator, 1½; *Oorlykully, 1½; the *Guard House, 2½; *Karaiakully, 1; *Pattoora, 1½; *Goerapoora, 1½; *Codihully, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BENKIPOOR (Benkypoor),

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and the Buddha river, both amply supplied.

DAWS to Seringapatam, E. and N.

Position.—It stands on the banks of the Buddha river, which rises in lat. 13° 15', long. 75° 14', flows E. for 30 miles, then N. for 43 miles, afterwards N.E. for 38 miles, and, after a course of 111 miles, falls into the Tum (Tunga or Tonga), in lat. 14°, long. 75° 43', whence it is known as the Tunga Budra (Tum-budra, fully described, Route 216, "Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay"), and is here 213 yds. wide, and which being unfordable from the beginning of June to the end of November must be crossed in basket boats which ply here.

Cross that stream, and pass *Oota, ½; *Sumbundakilly, 1; *Jousincubilly, 2½; *Mitikay, 1½; *Urrigay, 2½; then cross from the right (2) to the left (3) bank of the *Toonga (Tum, Toom, Tunga) river, 3, which rises in lat. 13° 15', long. 75° 14', flows N. for 45 miles to H. Hanutta, thence N.E. to its confluence with the Buddha, from whence the united streams are designated the Toongabudra; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ SHEEMOGA (Simoga, Shivamogay).

Travellers' bungalow. Cusbah of the Nuggur Talook. Encamping ground, close to the town, and also very extensive, 1 mile beyond it. Tappal Station. Basket boats.

DAWS to Bangalore, 171½; Madras, 325 W.; Mangalore, 90 N.E.; Seringapatam, 130 N.W.

Fort.—This fortress was, in 1792, washed by the Toonga river on the E., and the other sides defended by a ditch, 20 feet wide and 12 deep.

Position.—It lies on the left or N.W. bank of the Toonga river, which is here 300 yds. broad, unfordable from June to the end of November, and crossed by basket boats. Bazaar, well supplied.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1792. The Mahrattas besieged it, and a small force of the Bombay Army, commanded by Capt. Little, here defeated the Mysorean Army, 11,000 strong, commanded by Muhammad Reza, a relation of Tipu Sultan.

The Mahrattas destroyed it, at which period it contained 500 houses, and a population of 5,000.

Thence proceed along a thick jungly country; pass *Bazarpoor, 1½; *Karricoopoor, 1½; *Urkairy, 2½; *Soolabreddy, 3½; *Yellawully, 1½; then cross a *nullah; pass *Ananor, 2; encamping ground; *Chinnadainwara Coopa, 3½, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ COOMSEY (Coomsee).

Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 1866. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tanks, well supplied.

DAWS to Bednore, 29 miles N.E.; Seringapatam, 141 N.W.

Thence along a good road; pass *Coomscymettah, ½; cross over a bridge, proceed along a jungly country; pass *Sordi, 3; *Shenivasa, 2½; *Tampoor, 1½; *Kolserr, 2; pass over the *Coly Ghat to *Kecygoody, 1½; proceed on to *Allalacoppah, 1½; *Mullacayandoo, 1½; the *Junction Road to Nuyyer, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ ANNATAPOOR (Anuntapoor).

Encamping ground N. and E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Tappal station.

DAWS to Seringapatam. 150 miles N.W.

Thence along a waving, thick jungly country; pass to *Moompala, 1½; *Pusuloo, 1½; then cross a *nullah to a small *pass, 2½; *Tumbasterra, 3½; *Karracutt, ½; *Beemuncowry, 1½; cross a *nullah to *Urricooriv, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SAGUR (Sagar).

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, tank, and wells, amply supplied. Tappal station.

DAWS to Bangalore, 219½; Sheemoga, 48.

Thence proceed across an open, fairly country; cross a *nullah; pass *Unbigolly, 1½; also 2 *nullahs; pass *Koky, 1½; *Sivomuna, 2½; cross a *nullah; pass *Wosacoppa, 2; cross 2 *nullahs to *Tatpopp, 2½; travellers' bungalow; bazars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; or camping ground N.E.; cross a *nullah; then proceed across an open, hilly, jungly district, interspersed with narrow passes, impassable for bullocks, pass *Mammulubay, 1½; *Karracutt, 1½; cross a *pass to *Cundakutubay, 1½; *Woncepoh, 1½; *Postabaddi, 1½; *Jissatadradinath, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the

FALLS OF GAIROSOPAH (Route 1, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).—The hamlet is named Jog (Kurukini), and stands in a most beautiful park glade. The travellers' bungalows, on each side, 1½ mile distant, command a fine view; and the traveller may generally behold from the windows droves of wild beasts grazing about in all directions, whilst the roaring of wild beasts in the woods close by will assure the sportsman that he may have excellent sport, should he sojourn in this pleasant spot a few days. The Falls were discovered in 1822, by Mr. Campbell, and although they have not been visited by many Europeans, still they are most undoubtedly equal to those of Niagara.

THE CANARA DISTRICT (Route 217, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).—Thence proceed along an open, jungly country, interspersed with narrow passes, quite impassable for carts; pass *Mensi, 3½; *Chendakutubay, 1½; cross 3 streams; pass *Allaberry, 3½; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; pass *Tosumuttki, 2½; then ascend the Ghat 3; cross ascents and easy descents, also a *nullah; pass the village of *Gaisropah, 3½; travellers' bungalow. The road from the Falls is but a rough, swampy pathway, well trodden by the Brinjaries, and their cattle, interspersed with ascents and descents, leading through a rocky mountain gully, extremely stony and circuitous, densely covered with jungle, and so shaded with branches that the cool temperature of the atmosphere will render the trip extremely pleasant to the sportsman, who will here find abundance of peacocks, jungle and spur fowls, and monkeys. Water communication to Honore, 21 miles; encamping ground on each side of the Joke river, which cross, and still proceed through a hilly, jungly country; pass *Kasooly, 1½; cross the Ghat; also 2 *nullahs; pass *Yerungy, 4½; cross a *nullah; pass *Soolocoodoo, 3½; *Kumalakeerwa, 1½; thence the country becomes more open; pass *Wosand, 2½; cross a stream; pass *Munnakurroo, ½; the junction of two rivers, 1½; then cross one of them, and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ HONORE (Honawur, Honawer, Onor, Onore, Honawera, Honahwar).

Territory, the Mysore Division of Madras at Bangalore. District, Canara or Malabar Division. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, 113½ miles; Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division at Cananore, 1,179½ miles. Cusban of the Honore Talook. Military station. Encamping ground N. and E. of the travellers' bungalow, and close to the Barracks. Tappal station.

Boats can be hired to Gairsoppah, 17½ miles, Tariff, see Madras.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances, Bombay, 340 miles.

Position.—It lies on the N. of a salt-water inlet, the S.E. of which receives the Gairsoppa (Sherawutty) river, 7 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 3 miles broad; area, 15 square miles, and interspersed with numerous small islands. It flows from the Western Ghats, and abounds in fish, which are sold and exported in vast quantities. Population, 12,000.

Anchorage.—In the roadstead between the Baswarjee Droog and Fortified Island, five and six fathoms water, with soft ground.

The Bar.—The great barrier to the commercial prosperity of this place has been formed by sand across the mouth of the Creek (Khari), and is still increasing, so that there is almost always a heavy surf upon it, which in rough weather becomes quite impassable, and

The landing here at spring tides is extremely dangerous; even in the calmest season the current flows impetuously, and Native vessels and their crews are often lost here.

Fort.—Now in ruins, but in 1569 it was a most formidable structure.

Productions.—Betel-nut, cocoa-nuts, pepper, and sandal wood.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1569. This was a rich and fine city, with a fort, and governed by the Queen of the Gerseppa, but soon afterwards it was plundered and burnt by the Portuguese, from whom it was captured by the Bednore Kings.

1650. The English established a factory here, the members of which were massacred about 20 years after.

1763. Surrendered to Hyder Ali, at which period a lucrative trade was carried on in pepper and sandal wood, and a ship-building yard and dock were formed.

1783. It was captured by General Matthews.

1784. It was attacked by Tippoo Sultan, whom Capt. Torriano repulsed.

1785. It was ceded to Tippoo Sultan upon whose overthrow, in

1798. it became the property of the E.I.C.

1800. The wrecks of some of the ships of war built here in the time of Haidar Ali were still seen where the British had sunk them in the lake.

Thence the traveller can proceed to *Bombay*, 340 miles distant.

ROUTE 42.

BANGALORE TO OOTACAMUND, VIA CHINNAPATAM, SERINGAPATAM, MYSORE, GOONDULPETT, AND THE SEEGOORGHAT

DISTANCE, ABOUT 162½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore Cantonment to Kingary	10	3
Biddadee (Biddadi)	10	0
Closepet	9	4
Chinnapatam (Chinnapatnam)	7	0
Muddoor	11	6
Mundiam	11	1
Seringapatam (Shri Ranga Patanam) ..	16	0
Mysore S. Gate (Maisur)	9	1
Yenn-holay nullah	8	2
Sindhully	10	1
Raggepoor	11	4
Goondulpet	6	2
Bundipoorah	11	3
Teppakairdah	7	3
Kulbutty	15	1
Ootacamund (Utakamand) the Church at	7	7
	162	6½

Leave = † \$ Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed along a made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, and leading across a hilly cultivated district; pass through the *Outer gate of the Fort, 2½; pass on to *Devatramenully, 3½; encamping ground; *Nayenduhully, 1½; *Kingary, 3; encamping ground W. and N.E.; tank and bowries, well supplied; *Chelghut, 2½; *Kunne-Kamanekay, 2; *Yedjallah, 2½; *Lutchmesagaur, 1; *Billakunpenhully, 1½; to *Biddadee, 1; encamping ground, 1 mile W. on the left, also close to the E. gate; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; wells and bowries, amply supplied; pass *Miagonhully, 4; cross the Urcawutty river, pass *Closepet, 5½; (Route 37), and thence proceed, via Route 37, to *Chinnapatam, 7; thence along a good road; pass *Mulloor, 1½; tappal station; then cross by basket boat in the monsoon the Mulloor river; pass *Byrapatam; and we enter

THE ASTAGRAM DISTRICT OF MYSORE, Route 47.—Pass through a well cultivated country, pass *Veerkuttah-Chuttrum, 5½; travellers' bungalow; *Roodrapoorum, 3; cross the bridge over the Muddoor river, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUDDOOR.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Astagram. Civil Authority, Superintendent at Mysore. Bazaar, well supplied.

DAWS to Salem, 102, N.W. by W.; Seringapatam, 27, E.N.E.

Thence proceed along a made road intersected by ravines; pass through a beautiful diversified country; pass *Coondoorundody, 1½; *Guddhikairy, 2½; *Ullay-Boodoonoor, 3½; encamping ground; *Boodoonoor, 8; *Mundium, 3½; encamping ground W. in a tamarind ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; Amildar's cutcherry.

DAWS to the French Rocks (Erode, Yirod), 12 miles W.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a flat country; pass **Kuthully*, 1½; **Indapirly*, 1½; **Shundhully*, 1½; **Chuttram*, 3; travellers' bungalow; **Junction Road to the French Rocks*, ½; **Keroongoor*; encamping ground; pass **Chettirhully*; **Keroongoor*; encamping ground; cross the fine bridge erected over the Cauvery river, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§SERINGAPATAM (Shri-Ranga-Patanam), so called from Patanam (a city), and Shri Ranga (a name of Vishnu), hence its native appellation of Vishnu's city.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Astagram. Civil Authority, Resident Superintendent of the Astagram Division. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. A corps of Native Infantry and a detachment of Artillery are quartered at the Cantonment, which is pleasantly situated. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, Anakatt, and river, well supplied. Encamping ground, south of the glacia. Houses badly built, and standing in narrow lanes. Tappal station. Population, 32,000. Lat. 12° 25', long. 76° 45'.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Elevation, 2,412 feet above the sea. The island, on which the town stands, is 3 miles long, and 1 broad, with the river Cauvery to the N. and S.W. The French Rocks (Erode, Yirod), 5 miles north, so called from having been occupied by the French regiment in the service of Tipu. The streets are well arranged from north to south, at right angles.

Thermometer.—The annual range in the shade does not exceed 76°.

Climate.—The midwinter is cold, and so arid that furniture warps and cracks considerably; but on the whole, the climate is not very salubrious, as fevers, dysentery, and rheumatism prevail.

ATTRACTIONS.—**Fort**—This irregular pentagon-formed fortress is about 1½ mile in diameter, from S.E. to N.W., and ¾ mile broad, having its sides 450 yds. long, three of which were formerly protected by a deep double ditch, having with it a stone bastioned rampart, and a sloping glacia, from 100 to 200 yards broad. To the south and east the defences were very strong. The walls and gateway are strongly built, with several turnings at right angles. The breach was made in the celebrated assault, on the 3rd May, 1799, on the south side, and there Tipu and his minister, Nur Sadik, fell, after he had rushed from his palace, which abuts the wall of the fort. **Palace**—A very strong, stone, mud-walled, extensive edifice, stands within the fort, and occupies three sides of a square, containing some large rooms, badly ventilated, and was formerly surrounded by a rampart, on the spot where the treas now stand. The passage to the Hareem formerly contained the chained tigers, whose roaring could be heard by the captives who were imprisoned in the paeae. The Temple, dedicated to Sibranga the Tutelar Deity, is a fine lofty edifice; close by stands the Hindu Rajah's Palace, a fine ancient structure. The *Maidan* (Plain) stands in front of the palace, and was

formerly covered with public buildings, and separated from the walls by a deep ditch, which has since been filled up and planted over. The *Jumalah Musjid*, erected by Tipu a short time before his death, contains the tombs of the nobles who fell in the different battles between the British and Mysoreans. The *Gardens*, situated at the lower end of the island, and named Lal Bagh, contains the handsome-domed, black Mausoleum of Haidar, and Tipu (his son), considered as one of the finest edifices in India. It is approached by a beautiful avenue of tall cypress trees, and the entire grounds are well watered by canals, which add considerably to the luxuriant appearance of the vegetation. Close at hand is the tomb of Colonel Baillie (formerly the Resident at Lucknow) and the graves of 46 English officers and privates. The Indian Government allows £1,200 per annum for the keeping up of the place, and the maintenance of the Musalman Doctors, who here offer up prayers. The Darya Bagh was the residence of Tipu and the Duke of Wellington (then Colonel Wellesley). The walls were formerly painted with representations of the triumphs of Haidar Ali and Tipu; but only occasional glimpses of such, with here and there figures of Colonel Baillie and his officers, are distinguishable amidst the whitewashing which they have undergone.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1454. It is stated to have been erected at this period, by a devotee.

1610. The Raj Wadegar (the Mysore Chief) held it when he was appointed Viceroy of the Rayil of Vijayanagar.

1697. The Maratha army besieged it, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

1755. M. Busaby besieged it for Salabat Jang (the Subahdar of the Dakhan), but was bought off.

1765. Haidar Ali made it the seat of his government.

1772. The Marathas besieged it, but the Mysorean prince bought them off.

1791. Lord Cornwallis besieged it, but for want of provisions was compelled to retire, but in

1792. He obliged Tipu to submit to very hard terms.

1799. A British force again appeared before it, owing to that prince's flagrant conduct, when he was slain, the fort captured, and the E.I.C. virtually became possessed of it.

This city stands in a declivity close to two parallel ranges, extending north and south on the west point of an island, the appearance of which, together with the naked rock and dirty mud walls, which are washed by the Cauvery river on the north and south-west sides is anything but prepossessing. The Cauvery river in the monsoon becomes an immense unfordable torrent, with a swift current, and a rocky granite bed, which renders the crossing of it exceedingly difficult at all times, but dwindles away in the dry season, to 100 yards wide, and 4 feet deep.

Thence proceed along a hard road; pass the Bangalore and Mysore Gates, ½; cross the above *river, ½; also another stream; proceed to **Chou-rappa Chuttram*, ½; Junction Road to Mysore, by which proceed for 7½ miles, and was enter the south gate of the town of

3 MYSORE (Malsur, Maheshasur), from Mahesh (buffalo), Azur (demon), so called from the buffalo-headed demon, whom Shiva's consort, Kali, destroyed.

District Mysore; lat. $12^{\circ} 19'$, long. $76^{\circ} 42'$. Civil Authority, the Resident, whose dwelling is a handsome, commodious edifice, situated to the east. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Population, 65,000, chiefly Mysoreans, although Brahmans and Muhammadans are numerous. This large town stands on a declivity, formed by two parallel ranges of elevated ground, extending north and south, and is bounded on the north and east by a rampart which stretches from the canal on the north-west to a tank due east of the fort. Elevation, 2,450 feet above the sea. Canal, which formerly communicated with the Cauvery river, is in an unfinished state; it was made by the Minister Parneah, for a distance of 73 miles, to supply this town with water, who commenced this laudable work after the demise of Tipu. Tank, north of the town, but full of bad water. Streets well arranged from north to south, at right angles. Houses 9,558, some of which are three-storied, and well-built of teak.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Protestant Church stands to the north-east, and close at hand The Kacheri; the native town south-west. The Raja's stables; large tank; old and new Race Courses. Narar Abad Height (Nazar Bar), to the north; here Tipu in 1787, levelled the old fort, and erected the stone walled, bastioned, deep double ditch new one, which is nearly square, with three sides, each 450 yards long, and the fourth one rather larger, and on the east protected by a tank; the Raja's palace occupies three sides of the interior fortress, and contains a superb golden throne.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1787. Tipu pulled down the Fort.

1799. He commenced building a new one, and at his demise those stones were taken back to re-construct the original fortress.

Thence proceed along an excellent road; pass **Dalavoy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Chettykerry*, 1; **Hully Dalavoy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ (all tanks); cross the **Yennaholay* nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile full all the year round; encamping goound, north; then cross the left bank of the Cubbany river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from which stands the large town of

§ NUNJENGODE (Nunjangode, Nunjinagodee).

Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Telegraph station at Mysore, 10 miles.

DAWKs to Seringapatam, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Brahminical Temples, the ground plan of the largest of which is a square (400 cubits), and is in a good state of preservation.

This town stands on the right or south side of the Cubbany river, here crossed by a long, wide, mean, brick and stone, rude parapet bridge, the arches of which are 5 feet span, with similar piers, without presenting any angle to the stream, and consisting of two acute angular plains, and rough irregular pavement.

Thence pass **Ossoor Nunjapa tank*, 3; *Sindully*, 3; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; here water is very scarce; pass close to **Rageepoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right of the road; encamping ground; and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§**GOONDULPETT** (Route 39); then proceed along a good road, leading across an undulating, jungly country; pass the travellers' bungalow, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Deemakanah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Hungala*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; also a ghat, 1 mile long; pass **Buwlipoorah*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tank of excellent water, which fails in the hot season; thence proceed along a rugged country, and we enter

THE COMBATORE DISTRICT (Route 21); cross the Kakunhulla nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass along high jungle, to §*Teppakairdar*, (Tippacaudoo), $2\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the Moyar river, over which there is a good bridge; travellers' bungalow; 3 bazaars, and river, well supplied; then cross the **river*, $\frac{1}{2}$; also 7 nullahs; pass through a level country, densely covered with thick jungle and forest trees, and proceed to **Musagoody*, $4\frac{1}{2}$, cross **Mawrubulla* nullah, 3; also 2 nullahs and a bridged stream; pass **Segoor* (Sigur), $3\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow and hotel, both situated off the road to the right; we then commence the ascent of the

§ SEEGOOR (Sigur) GHAT.

Which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 foot in 9 to 1 in 18, much frequented, being practicable for laden carts and wheeled vehicles. The road is free from jungle, thinly interspersed with trees, easily accessible, carried down the north face of the hills, the descent begins near Mutanad and ends at Segoor (Sigur). It is the principal thoroughfare for all communications between Bangalore, Madras, and all the places north. All the European commodities and heavy baggage of travellers and invalids are brought across it to Utakamund (Ootacamund). The teak timber felled on the hills and near Tippa Kadu and Masnean kovil by the Kurumbaras are transported across it on bullock hackeries. Its summit is 7,204 feet high, but when the railway is opened to Bangalore, this heavy traffic will produce the railway company an enormous revenue. The Mailer (Sundarpatti) Pass, south of Utakamund, is now abandoned, except by Badakars and smugglers who use it, as with the exception of being interspersed with quagmires, the road is good, and was formerly much used by travellers proceeding from the east to these hills, *via* Coimbatore; then pass §*Kilpatti*, (Kulhutti), $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5,500 feet high; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; then pass over a **bridge*, also the branch road to **Manhattody*; **Boundary* of the Ootacamund Cantonment; **Kandul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; after which we enter

THE NEILGERRY (Nilgiri, from *Nila* "blue," and *Giri*, "mountain," also called Neilgherries) RANGE.*

Is situated in lat. $11^{\circ} 10'$, $11^{\circ} 35'$, long. $76^{\circ} 30'$ and $77^{\circ} 10'$, and unites on the west with the Siadri

* The traveller, for a more extended detail than is given here, can consult the following Guide Books, viz.:—*Tenant Burton's Goa and the Blue Mountains, and British Neilgherries*.

Branch of the Western Ghats, which forms the north of the great Palghat Valley, stretching from east to west, and are about 20 miles broad. It forms a scalene triangle, the base of which extends from north to south, opposite Malabar; the north side stretches east and west, opposite to Mysore, and the other side from north-east to south-west, and forms a subdivision of the Coimbatore District. It is 38 to 40 miles long, from south-west to north-east, and 15 broad; contains an area of 700 square miles, chiefly composed of basalt, felspar, granite, gneiss, hornblende, quartz, and syenite; and has a population of about 30,000, chiefly composed of five different races, viz.:—

1. The *Erulars*, so called from the Tamil word *Erul*, "darkness," who inhabit the base of the hills.

2. *Kurumbars*, or *Coorombars*, i.e. the "wilful," are higher up the hills. Both *Erulars* and *Kurumbars* are almost savage in their habits and appearance, speaking a jargon, founded chiefly on the Malayalian. "They live (says Burton, in his *Goa and the Blue Mountains*) in caves, clefts in the rocks, and miserable huts, built upon the slopes of the mountains, and they support themselves by cultivation, and selling wax and honey. In appearance they are diminutive, dark men, distinguishable from the highest order of quadrumania, by the absence of pile on their bodies, and a knack of walking on their hind legs. Their dress is limited to about a palm's breadth of coarse cotton cloth, and their only weapon a little knife, which hangs from a bit of string to the side. They are rarely seen. When riding about the wild parts of the hills, you occasionally meet one of these savages, who starts and stands for a moment staring at you through his bush of matted hair in wonder, or rather awe, and then plunges headlong into the nearest thicket. Man is the only enemy the poor wretches have reason to fear. By the *Todas*, as well as the *Bergers*, they are looked upon as vicious magicians, who have power of life and death over men and beasts, of causing disease and conjuring tigers from the woods to assist them. They are propitiated by being cruelly beaten and murdered, whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself. The way in which this people will glide through the wildest woods, haunted by all manner of ferocious foes, proves how fine and acute the human senses are capable of becoming when sharpened by necessity and habit."

3. *Kohatars*, *Kothurs*, or "beef-eaters," are chiefly handicraftsmen, and are supposed to be a branch of the *Todas*. "The *Kothurs* show great outward respect to the *Todas*, and the latter return the compliment more substantially by allowing their dependants a part of the tax which they receive from the *Bergers*. They are an industrious and hard-working race; at once cultivators and musicians, carpenters and potters, bricklayers, and artizans in metal as in wood. Their villages, composed of little huts, built with rough wattling, are almost as uncleanly as their persons. Every considerable settlement contains two places of worship, for the men do not pray with the women. In some hamlets they have set up curiously carved stones, which they consider sacred, and attribute to them the power of curing

diseases, if the member affected be only rubbed against the talisman. They will devour any carrion, even when in a semi-putrid state. The men are fond of opium and intoxicating drinks. They do not, however, imitate the *Todas* in their illicit way of gaining money wherewith to purchase their favourite luxuries."—*Burton*.

4. The *Bergers* or *Badakars*, are the most numerous and wealthy, numbering about 10,000. They are mostly agriculturists, porters, &c. They worship *Shiva*, and speak *Carnatic*.

5. *Todars* or *Todas*, i.e. "herdsmen," form a small clan, but are athletic and well made, with good features in both men and women. They live in small thatched huts or morts, like the tilt of a wagon, twelve feet by eight, with a small door, two feet and a-half high. To these are attached their dairies, and an enclosure for their buffaloes. They pretend to be superior to the *Kohatars* and *Bergers*. They are lazy and degraded in their habits, and like the rest of these half-savage races, are gradually dying out. "The *Todas*, as we have said before, assert a right to the soil of the *Neilgherries*, and exact a kind of tax from the *Bergers*. Their lordly position was most probably the originator of their polyandry and infanticide. Disdaining agriculture, it is their object to limit the number of the tribe. According to their own accounts, they were, before the date of the *Berger* immigration, living in a very wild state, wearing the leaves of trees and devouring the flesh of the elk, when they could get it, and the wild fruits of the hills. This they exchanged for a milk diet. They are now acquiring a taste for rice, sweetmeats, and buffalo meat."—*Burton's Goa*.

Their complexion is a light chocolate; they are tall and muscular, with none of the fineness of the hand and foot which distinguishes the *Hindoo*. They have long beards, with bushy, clustering locks. "The women may be described as very fine large animals. We never saw a pretty one amongst them. Ablution is religiously avoided. There is nothing (continues *Burton*) that is not peculiar in the manners and customs of the *Todas*. Ladies are not allowed to become mothers in the huts. They are taken to the nearest wood, and a few bushes are heaped up around them as a protection against rain and wind. Female children are either drowned in milk or placed at the entrance of the cattle pen to be trampled to death by the buffaloes. The few preserved to perpetuate the breed, are married to all the brothers of a family. Besides their three or four husbands, they are allowed the privilege of a *cicisbeo*." Their religion is a kind of *Monothelism*. They worship the sun and other familiar objects. "When a *Toda* dies, a number of buffaloes are collected, and barbarously beaten to death with huge pointed clubs, by the young men of the tribe The lactarium or dairy, is a most uninteresting structure, but ennobled and dignified by the variety of assertions that have been made about it, and the mystery with which savages have been taught to invest it. Some suppose it to be a species of temple, where the deity is worshipped in the shape of a black stone; and a black stone, we all know, tells a very long tale, when interpreted by even a second-rate antiquary." Others have gone so far as to

assert it to be a Masohic lodge, and that the Todas use a secret sign of recognition; and it is added that the habit of intoxication is now so common among the rising generation, from their intercourse with Europeans, that their fathers will not initiate them into their mysteries for fear this secret should be divulged over the cup. The total number of Todas villages or munds, situated in that division of the hill district called Toda-naad, near the Pakara or Moyaar river. The site chosen is generally most picturesque, on an open grassy space, adjacent to a wood. Besides their villages they have five sacred places for the priests, in each of which two priests, called Pelaul and Capilaul, reside, living apart from the tribes in the recesses of the wood, with a temple and cattle-pen attached.

It is supposed, with good reason, that the Neilgherries were densely wooded, formerly, and have been gradually cleared to make room for cultivation. At present the forests occur in isolated patches, in the hollows, slopes, and sometimes the very top of a hill. The forest land on the ridges, near the Pomany river, is reputed to be eminently suited to the growth of coffee.

Granite, passing into sienite, forms the nucleus of the Neilgherries, broken by innumerable dykes or channels of basalt, hornblende, quartz, and other minerals. In the Koondals, a distinct range, separated from the Neilgherries Proper, trap capping the hills is extensively developed.

The Neilgherry range was hardly known to Europe till about 1809, when it was surveyed by Colonel Monson. Some years after it was visited by Messrs. Whish and Kinderley, of Madras, whose report of its advantages resulted in a house being built here, by Mr. Sullivan, Collector of Coimbatore—the first English residence in the hills, and by the construction of a road, in 1821, by the government. This route went by Denaynkencottah, near a pilgrim temple, dedicated to Parwatti, on a hill called Nilajiri, or Blue hill, from which circumstance the whole group came to be styled the Neilgherries. After Sir W. Rainbold had built a house the range grew into notice.

It is now approached by six passes, or ghauts, which are kept up at the public cost. The easiest and best road, and the only one traversed by carriages, is that through the Seegoor Pass. On all the others, everything is carried up and down by coolies, bullocks, and asses. The Seegoor road keeps up the communication with Bangalore, Madras, and other places to the northward; and the chief bulk of the supplies for the station finds its way in this direction by means of the wheeled conveyances. It ascends the northern face of the hills, from Seegoor to Mootenand. The teak timber for Government, which is cut at Tippacadoo and Musneumcoil, by the Cooroombars and others, is sent on bullock bandies, to Ootacamund by this route.

2. The Goodaloor Pass is on the N.W. It forms the communication with Cannanore, Tellicherry,

and the western coast, towards Bombay; and also towards Calicut, in the direction of the Beyeore river.

3. Kootagherry Pass, or ghaut, on the E., opens the way to Matyppollam; and thence by Danaynkencottah, to places on the N. and N. E., and to the railway stations at Coimbatore, Salem, &c. This was the first road made by the Government to the sanatorium, established at Dimhutty.

4. Coonoor ghaut is also on the E. side of the hills, not far from that of Kotagherry. It is the one most frequented by travellers in palanquins and on horseback, on account of having a Government bungalow, near Coonoor. The daily traffic in supplies for Ootacamund is considerable.

5. The Malloor or Soondaputty Pass, is on the S. side. It was formerly much used, but latterly it has gone out of use, and is unsafe in many parts, from bogs and holes.

6. Khoondah Ghaut, on the S.W., is on the direct road to Calicut. It is kept in good order, but is steep and fatiguing. Halfway up the pass is Walla bungalow, near a ghaut of that name. At Cholakull, at the foot of this pass, is another bungalow.

Starting from Matyppollam, to make the ascent by the Coonoor Pass, the distance to the summit of the range is three miles, as the crow flies, but eleven along the winding road.

"It is just nine o'clock a.m. (says Burton), rather an unusual time for a start in these latitudes. But the eddying and roaring of Bhawany's muddy stream warns us that there has been rain among the hills. The torrents are passable now; they may not be so a few hours later. So we will mount our nags, and gallop over the five miles of level country, partially cleared of the thick jungle which once infested it, to the foot of the Neilgherry hills. We now enter the ravine, which separates the Oohel from the Coonoor range. A vast chasm it is, looking as if Nature, by a terrible effort, had split the giant mountain in twain, and left the two halves standing separated opposite each other." The road passes the Coonoor Falls, tumbling over a mass of sheet rock. The summit of the Pass is 5,800 ft. above sea level. Davidson's hotel is close by, near the Government bungalows and a Toda village. The climate here is warm—but the situation is not a good one, as its "proximity to the edge of the hills renders it liable to mists, fogs, and a suspicion of the malaria, which haunts the jungly forests, belting the foot of the hills." For this reason, those who have suffered from fevers are warned to avoid Coonoor.

If the day is a bright one, an excursion may be made to Oolacul Droog, a hill fort, built by Hyder Ali, if not earlier. Such inaccessible buildings served as watch towers and dungeons; but this one deserves a visit, on account of the view it affords. "After about an hour's hard work, we come suddenly on

the Droog. The rock on which we tread falls with an almost perpendicular drop of four thousand feet into the plains. From this eyrie we descry the houses of Coimbatore, the windings of the Bhawany, and the straight lines of road stretching like ribbons over the glaring yellow surface of the lowlands. A bluish mist clothes the distant hills of Malabar, dimly seen upon the horizon in front. Behind, on the far side of the mighty chasm, the white bungalows of Coonoor glitter through the green trees, or disappear behind the veil of fleecy vapour which floats along the sunny mountain tops. However hypercritically disposed you can find no fault with this view. It has beauty, variety, and sublimity to recommend it." Another but second rate view can be obtained from Castle hill, about three miles to the E. of Coonoor. From Coonoor it is ten miles to Ootacamund, by the main road, or fourteen by a bye way, past a missionary settlement, and the Khaity falls, which, "as usual with Neilgherry falls, only want waters" to make them repay one for the trouble. After climbing the zig-zag, round the skirt of Dodabetta, or the "great mountain," which forms the apex of the Neilgherry range, 8,760 ft. above sea level, from the observatory on its summit, we descend a few hundred yards and find ourselves at the cantonment of

OOTACAMUND, or "Ooty," as it is familiarly called, lying at the bottom of a punchbowl. It stands on the bottom of an artificial lake, made by damming up the waters of a mountain stream, and about two miles long, by a quarter broad. "Two roads (says Burton), the upper and the lower, wind round the piece of water, and it is crossed by three embankments. The Willow Bund, as the central one is called, with its thick trees and apologies for arches, is rather a pretty and picturesque object. The best houses are built as close to the margin of the land as possible. On both sides of the water, turfy peaks and woody eminences, here sinking into shallow valleys, there falling into steep ravines, the whole covered with a tapestry of brilliant green, delight your eye." At one end of the lake is a square spot of level ground, called Charing Cross. Bombay House, so called from having been once appropriated to the officers of that Presidency, stands near a thatched house, which was formerly a masonic lodge. Other sites are called Snowdon, Saddleback, Avalanche Hill, and such-like fanciful names. From the S. end of the Willow Bund, there is a good view of the principal buildings in the cantonment.

On the left hand is St. Stephen's Church, in the modern Gothic style, standing in the midst of a large graveyard. The chaplain is the Rev. F. C. Legard. Close to this are the free school, the post office, the pay office; and the bungalow for the commanding officer of the station, the principal Sudder Ameen court and gaol. Lower down are the library, the large Victoria hotel, the dispensary, and the bazaar. The house built by Sir W. Rumbold is now converted into a club-house and ball-room. It stands beyond the church, where the houses are most closely packed together. Houses are extending in all directions in the outskirts, so much so, that the

station promises to become a large and important town in the course of time. Further out stands Woodstock Hall, or Government House, not far from the Kaundie bazaar; the Roman Catholic chapel; the Union hotel, which was the church missionary grammar school; and several bungalows and schools.

The Ootacamund Free School, for the poor, is superintended by the Station Chapel, and supported by voluntary contributions. There are also native schools for Hindostani and Tamul children.

The Neilgherry house, says Capt. Burton, in his usual lively way, "merits description, because it is a type of the life usually led in it. The walls are made of coarse, bad bricks; the roof is of thatch or wretched tiles, which act admirably as filters, and occasionally cause the downfall of part, or the whose of the erection. The foundation usually selected is a kind of platform, a gigantic step, cut out of some hill side, and levelled by manual labour. The best houses occupy the summits of the little eminences around the lake. As regards architecture, the style bungalow (a modification of the cow-house) is preferred. Few tenements have upper storeys; whilst almost all are surrounded by a long low verandah, perfectly useless in such a climate, and calculated only to render the interior as dim and gloomy as can be conceived. The furniture is scant, being usually limited to a few feet of drugget, a chair or two, a table and a bedstead." But these are trifling inconveniences when set against the delight of luxuriating in the cool air, under the influence of an elastic atmosphere, with an improved appetite, and a disposition to wander for hours over hill and dale without being fatigued. After groves of plainain, guavas, and sweet limes, the sight of peaches, apples, strawberries, and raspberries, and other English fruits and flowers, is a new delight, not to speak of the enjoyment of sitting over a real fire in the month of June.

During the rains, however, Ootacamund is unbearable, "When there is no drizzle, there is a Scotch mist; when the mist clears away, it is succeeded by a London fog." At this season every one who can escapes to Coonoor or Katagerry.

The mean temperature of Ootacamund is about 58½°, or 30° lower than the plains. Average yearly fall of rain, 45 inches. There is an average of 19 days of heavy rain; 87 of showery weather; 21 cloudy; and 238 perfectly fair and bright. The S.W. monsoon is most rainy. Frost appears between November and February.

"The first and most obvious effect of the Neilgherry climate on invalids is to repel the blood from the surface, and throw it on the internal organs, by constricting the vessels of the skin, and checking perspiration and respiration. The liver, viscera, heart, and lungs are affected by this unequal distribution of the circulation; the effect being increased in the case of the respiratory organs by the rarefaction of the mountain air. The digestive powers seldom keep pace with the increase of

appetite which generally manifests itself; and unless the laws of diet are obeyed to the very letter, dyspepsia, colic, and other minor obstinate complaints, will be the retributive punishment for the infraction. Strangers frequently suffer from sleeplessness, cold feet, and intense headaches."—*Burton*.

Invalids are strongly advised on first arrival to be particularly cautious about their hours, diet, clothing and exercise; to avoid exposing themselves after sunset, especially against the risk of catching cold in the hills when leaving a crowded room. The very delicate are advised, till the sun has driven away the cold and moisture of the dawn, before they venture out, and to return from their morning walks or drives before 9, when his direct rays make themselves felt. As to diet, it must be regulated by circumstances. Light animal and farinaceous food should be preferred, and the quantity of stimulants of all kinds diminished, till the patient has become acclimatised. Warm clothing is essential. "Every valetudinarian, as he values his life, should be provided with a stock of good flannels, worsted socks, stout shoes, and thick boots." Regular and moderate exercise, increasing by slow degrees, at first on horseback, is equally essential. Finally it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of our fellow countrymen in Southern and Western India that in cases of actual organic disease, or when the debility of the constitution is very great, serious and permanent mischief is to be dreaded from the climate of these mountains. Many an officer has lost his life by preferring the half measure of a medical certificate to the Neilgherries, to a home furlough on sick leave. The true use of the Sanitarium is to recruit a constitution that has been weakened to some extent by a long residence in the plains, or to afford a change of air and scene when the mind, as frequently happens in morbid India, requires some stimulus to restore its normal vigour."

The hills abound in antiquities, most of which have been thoroughly investigated. Cairns are found on almost every hill, some have contained consecrated figures in pottery; in others, funeral urns, &c., have been discovered. Remains similar to Druidical cromlechs and kistvaens have also been opened; the latter of the usual stone box shape, and about 6 feet high. Other relics procured here comprise vases of burnt bones, brass vessels, spear heads, images of female warriors, on horseback, stone pestles, and ornamented pots. All these with the remains of forts, pagodas, fosses, found here among the hills, indicate the former presence of man in this interesting region. Every hill has its traditions.

Game is plentiful in the Neilgherries, woodcocks, partridges, snipe, with the ibex and leopard, frequent the neighbourhood of Ootacamund. The elk and wild hog are hunted at Coonoor, and bisons at Kotagerry. The elephant, tiger, wolf, and ant-eater bear are occasional visitants.

"The peculiarity of Neilgherry hunting (says Capt. Burton) is, that nothing can be done by means

of beaters only, as adopted in India generally. Cocks cannot be flushed without spaniels; and foxhounds are necessary for tracking large game. The canine species thrive prodigiously on the hills, and seems to derive more benefit from the climate than even the human dogs (?). The crack sportsman from the plains, must here abandon his favourite pig-sticking, or exchange it for what he always considered the illicit practice of hog-shooting. *En revanche*, he has the elk, bison, and ibex.

"The Neilgherry Sambur, or elk, is the giant of the cervine race; often fourteen hands high, with antlers upwards of three feet long, spanning thirty-two or thirty-three inches between the extremities. In spite of this beast's size and unwieldiness (some of them weigh seven hundred pounds), they are sufficiently speedy to distance any but a good horse. They divide their time between the mountain woods and the lower jungles; resorting to the former for the sake of the water, and descending to the latter to get at the salt licks, in which they abound. Elks are usually met with in pairs, or in greater numbers, and when once sighted are easily shot. The neck and the hollow behind the shoulder, are the parts aimed at, and will carry off a most unreasonable number of balls, unless hit in a vital region. The flesh is coarse, but makes excellent mulligatawny; the shin-bones afford good marrow; the hoofs are convertible into jelly: the tongue is eatable; and the skin useful for saddle covers, gaiters, and hunting boots. The head, stuffed with straw, and provided with eyes skillfully made out of the bottom of a black bottle, is a favourite ornament for the verandah or the mantel-piece. Samburs are easily tamed. Several of them may be seen about Ootacamund, grazing with halters round their necks, almost as tame as cows.

"There several ways of hunting elk. On the hills skirting the Pykarry river, where there is little swamp or bog, attempts have been made to run and spear them. Some sportsmen stalk them: but the usual mode is to post the guns, and then to make the beast break the cover. Dogs are preferred to beaters for this purpose, as their giving tongue warns one when the game is coming; and the animal will almost always fly from his four-footed foes, whereas it often succeeds in charging and breaking the line of bipeds. Samburs, when wounded and closely pursued, will sometimes stand and defend themselves desperately with tooth and antler; and the 'game thing' then is to 'walk into them' with a hunting knife."—*Goa and the Blue Mountains*.

The hunting of the bison requires a cool head and a strong and steady hand. The bison is a noble animal. Heads have been seen, which a strong man was scarcely able to lift, and horns that measured twenty inches in circumference. They are usually shot with ounce or two ounce iron or brass balls, or plugs made by the hill people; who cut a bar of metal and file it down to the size required with the rudest tools and remarkable neatness. The Hindoos, however, do not patronise bison hunting, as they consider the beast a wild species of their sacred animal.

The ibex is to "these hills what the chamois is to the Alps, and the izzard to the Pyrenees. If you are sportsman enough to like difficulty and danger, incurred for nothing's sake, you will think well of ibex hunting. In the first place you have to find your game; and to find it also in some place where it can be approached when alive, and secured when dead. The senses of these wild goats are extraordinarily acute; and often, after many hours of toil, the disappointed pursuer is informed by the peculiar whistling noise which they make when alarmed, that, warned by his proximity (probably by the wind) they have moved off to safer quarters.

"Secondly, you must hit them—hard too; otherwise, you will never bring about a dead stop. And, lastly, as they are addicted to scrambling down and rolling over tremendous precipices—especially after they have felt lead—you must either lose the beast or risk your neck to bag the body, not for the pot. The flesh is never eaten; but the stuffed head is preserved as a trophy." The hill people will generally act as lookers-out and beaters.

Kotagerry (Kothurgherry), one of the minor stations in the hills, lies about 10 miles N.E., in an angle of the plateau, near the head of Kotagerry Ghats, about 6,600 feet high. It has a climate and aspect of its own, being warmer than Ootacamund, and protected by the span of the Dodabetta. It is all hill here, and consists of only 15 or 20 houses, with little to recommend it beyond the soft, balmy air. About a mile from it is Dimhutti, a neglected station, in a deep sheltered hollow; and three miles lower is the Orange Valley, where that fruit was formerly grown. The Katherine Hills and Kodanad Tope, are near Kotagerry.

Coonoor, already noticed, is in the S.E. corner of the hills, and is still warmer than Kotagerry, and a more bustling station. Between it and Ootacamund, a little out of the road, is a third sanatorium,

Jackatallor Wellington, where new barracks have been erected for 400 convalescent troops. The site was first selected by the Marquis of Tweeddale in 1847. In a minute by Sir C. Trevelyan, he says, "The true use of Jackatalla is, as a military sanatorium, to relieve the sick, to restore the convalescents, and to give a change of air and scene to all who have begun to suffer from the climate of the plains. Jackatalla, or, as I hope it will in future be called, *Wellington*, will thus become an institution of the greatest value to the whole Madras army, by promoting the health and efficiency of the troops. An incidental but very important advantage is, that our European soldiers would be induced to settle in greater numbers in the hill regions." Protestant and Roman Catholic places of worship are to be built.

The Neilgherry District is subdivided into four districts (nads), viz., to the E., Paranganad; S. Maikanad; S.W. and W. Kundanad; N. and N.W., with nearly the whole crest of the hills **Tudanad**, in which stands the European settle-

ment (Utakamand, Ootacamund), bounded on the E. and N.E. by hills towering above it, whilst in the distance looms the majestic *Petmarz* (Dodabetta, from *Doda* "Great," and *Betta*, "Hill"), the most elevated mountain of India (8,760 feet), to the S. of the Himalaya range. It comprises the following peaks, viz., Bevoibetta, 8,488; Davebetta, 6,571; Dimhatti, 6,330; Davarsolabetta, 8,380; Gajalhatti pass, 5,948; Hokalabetta, Kudiakad, 8,502 (the highest); Kunda, 8,333; Kundamoget, 7,816; Kodanad, 6,815; Kotagiri, 6,571; Kundabetta, 6,555; Murkurti, 8,402; Tamrabetta, 7,292; Urbetta, 6,915; Utakamand, 7,361; Rangaswami peak, 5,948. The side nearest Mysore has an altitude of 3,500 feet higher than that table land, and is united to it by a neck of land 15 miles wide, which renders its isolation incomplete. Their highest altitude towards Coimbatore is 6,000 feet, stretching towards which they rise in a huge precipitous lump. It is well watered by the Beypoor, feeders of the Bowany, Paikari, and feeders of the Mayar and Cauvery rivers. Here are quantities of iron ore and laterite. It contains a very large artificial lake. The appearance of the plateau is varied and diversified; the hills are round, covered with turf, and the bases rise so close to each other that the entire range resembles the raging heaving billows of the dark blue ocean. It is not thickly covered with trees, but the rhododendron, michelia, the round leafy syzygium, laurus, arbutus, bay, viburnum, berberis, carissa abound; beet root, carrots, turnips, celery, lettuce, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, samee, koralle, tenney, butacudaley, wheat, poppies, shanungee, coffee, and mulberries, are grown on them. Elephants, tigers, chetas (leopards), bears, jackals, wild dogs, martenees, pole-cats, wild hogs, bears, tambers, muntjaks, ibex, hares, porcupines, otters, jungle fowls, quails, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, pigeons, blackbirds, throatsles, wrens, larks, kingfishers, large eagles, horned owls, hawks (some milk white and others cream colour); snakes (but harmless) are numerous.

†§ OOTACAMUND

(Ootakamund, Utakamand).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Coimbatore. Civil Authority, Collector at Coimbatore, 47½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 159½ miles. Military station; a detachment is quartered here. Post-office. Coolies (Kulis), 2 annas (3d.) per day. Bazaar, well supplied with fruit and vegetables. Sanatorium.

HOTELS.—The Union and Victoria. **Tariff.**—For board and residence, exclusive of all drinkables, monthly, ladies or gentlemen £22 (Rs. 220); daily, 16s. (Rs. 8); Children under 10 years old, daily, 2s. (Rs. 1); European servant, daily, 2s. (Rs. 1); Native ayah, daily, 1s. (Rs. ½).

Conveyances.—Carriages drawn by horses or bullocks, can be hired to Madras, via Mysore, Bangalore, and Arcot.

Domestic Economy.—A bachelor may live in comfort on £30 (Rs. 300) per month.

Club House, formerly the palace, erected by Sir William Rumbold, stands N. of the lake, in the district of Kundalmund.

Temperature, the mean annual, is 58° **Rain**.—The average fall 44 inches. *Climate* extremely salubrious and invigorating to the European constitution. The coldest months are April and May (especially from 2 to 2 30 p.m. daily), the fall of the thermometer after sunset is very great, and invalids must take due precaution or else they will be very seriously affected by it. Persons of weak constitutions should visit Kotagiri and Kunur. Lat. 11° 24', long. 76° 47'. Elevation, 7,300 feet above the sea, 1,300 feet above the stations Kotagiri and Kunur. **Position**.—It is centrally placed in a valley open to the W., but sheltered to the N.E. and S. by the mountain Dobabet, and the ranges projecting from it.

ROUTE 44.

BANGALORE TO CUDDAPAH / KADAPA. 77A
OOSCOTTAH, CHINTOMANIPETT, COTA
COTA, GOORUMCONDA, AND RACHOTY.

DISTANCE, 174 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Kistnarsajapooram	6	6
Peddacooloor	11	5
Nundigooly	9	5
Oosoor	7	7
Chintomanipett	10	7
Yeggawacotah	9	5
Morsunpully	7	4
Cota Cota	6	7
Golapully	10	3
Moodovaid	7	6
Goorumconda	7	7
Chinna Mundium	14	6
Rachoty	10	4
Neelcuntyrenpettah	13	5
Baukerpettah	13	0
Cuddah (Kapada) Fort	8	5
	174	0

Leave *Bangalore* (Route 1), and proceed along a good made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass **Altasoor*, 1½; **Byapenhully*, 1½; **Bennigauhully*, 1½; to *Kistnarsajapooram*, 2½; tappa station; encamping ground, on a hillock, S.; bazaar; tank, well supplied from July to January; pass *Maidully*, 2½; **Auripully*, 1½; *Cooroovikerray*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ OOSCOTTAH (Hoskote, Ooscotta, Route 2).—Thence proceed along a common and bad road; pass

the **Junction of the Colar Road*, ½; **Peddacooloor*, 2½; encamping ground, N.W.; tank, well supplied, 1½ mile E.; then proceed across a jungly country; pass **Chinna Mailoorully*, 2½; *Setteepully*, 2½; *Currapunpully*, 1½; **Cotoor*, 1½; **Nundigooly*, 2; encamping ground, 200 yds. N.E., on both sides of the road; 2 tanks, well supplied from July to January; thence the country becomes hilly in places, although generally open and cultivated; pass **Nundigooly*, 2; **Indigamandoo*, 1½; **Sarabully*, 1½; *Junction of the Old Colar and Nundedroog Road*, ½; *Agraharam*, ½, the *Junction of the New Colar and Nundedroog road*, ½; *Beesoogowandapully*, ½; **Oosoor*, 2½; encamping ground, left of the road; pond in the N., well supplied; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along a bad road, through a flat, open, country; pass **Soobramanampettah*, 1½; **Kyuarum*, 2½; *Rymangurh*, 2½; **Mylapoor*; **Seevasamoodrum*, 1½; **Kyumpully*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CHINTOMNIPETT (Chintomanipett).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Bangalore. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Bangalore District, under the Commissioner of Mysore at Bangalore, 46½ miles. Encamping ground, 1 mile S.E., left of the road. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied.

Pass on to **Sokaredipully*, 2; **Gootrawarpully*, 3½; **Yeggawacotah*, 4½; situated left of the road; encamping ground, 1 mile N.E.; large tank, amply supplied from July to January; then proceed across an open, flat, country; pass **Vaimpully*, 1½; cross a small mountain range to **Chillaripully*, 4½; pass

* MORSUNPULLY, 1½ mile.

Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah, 86½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded Districts at Bellary. Encamping ground, 600 yds. N.E., right of the road. The *Kooshawutty* river, well supplied. And we enter

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT, 1½ (Route 2).—Then cross a nullah, proceed along a bad road, through a flat, stony, small jungly country; pass **Worrawidipully*, 3½; **Cota Cota*, 1½; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, pass **Goornasamoodrum*, 2½; **Goondalipully*, 2½; *Maddalareidiparipully*, 1; cross a small pass, also the *Netra Canavoy*; pass **Gotapully*, 4½; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground; **Shettywaripully*, 3½; cross the small pass of **Vunkedy Chintla*; proceed, pass **Kooroorcurrupully*, 2½; thence across a hilly, jungly district, to § *Moodovaid*, 1½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; encamping ground; **Chinchareddipully*, 3; thence the country becomes rocky, with hills on both sides; pass on to **Goorumconda*, 4½; large tank, well supplied, and encamping ground, E.; cross the **Poatraja Ghat* to **Cherlopully*, 5½; cross a nullah to **Nadamagullapully*, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Kaisapooram*, 4½; cross the **Mundawa* (Mundaveer of Chattrair) river, which rises in lat. 14°, long. 76½°, flows N.E. for 75 miles, and falls into the Pennair (Pen-

par, Pennaur) in lat. 14° 28', long. 79° 13'; pass *Reddiwaripully, 2½; re-cross the above stream, to *Chinna Mundum, 1½; bazaars; encamping ground, but the water very brackish; then re-cross the Mundawa river; pass *Mooloor, 2; *Daripully, 2; thence along a flat, jungly district to *Reddipully, 2½; and 2½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ RACHOTY (Rachotee).

Territory, The Ceded Districts of the Madras Army, District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Collected at Cuddapah, 35½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, at Bellary. Bazaar, streams and wells, well supplied during the monsoon, but badly in the hot season. Tappal station. The capital of the Rachoty sub-division.

DAWES to Nellore S.W., 86 miles; Madras S.E. by E., 39 miles.

Position: It stands on the *Mundawer* (Mundawar or Chittair) river, a tributary of the N. Pennair river (Pennaur); cross the above stream and proceed along a dry, sandy road, across a stony, jungly, undulating district; pass *Maanpettah, 1½; *Cotawaripully, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed on to *Murrugoodapully, 1½; *Bandapully; also cross 2 nullahs; pass *Mundamulpully, 2½; *Nellagareddipully, 3; *Neel-cuntyrappully, 2; bazaars; encamping ground E.; tanks, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs; thence along a rather rocky road; pass *Goorumpully, 1½ (Gool-cherroo); then commence the ascent of the Bunda Ghat, 6½; 1½ mile long; cross a *nullah; pass *Bankerpettah, 3½; encamping ground W., and plenty of water from a river; cross a nullah, and pass along a good but stony road, through a barren country, to *Vadukulappulla, 1½; *Lingareddipully, 2; *Cotapetah, 1½; cross a nullah to *Ootoor, 1½; then over a nullah to *Chenninipetah, 1½, and cross the Boggs (Bogawunka) river, and 1½ mile brings us to the

FORT OF CUDDAPAH (Route 6).

ROUTE 45.

The best Route.

BANGALORE TO CUDDAPAH VIA COLAR, KUPPULMADDAGOO, POONGANOOR, GOORUMCONDA, AND RACHOTY.

DISTANCE, 174 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Kuppulmaddagoo, via Routes 1 and 3	62	5
Keelkairy	9	3
Poonganoor	6	5
Moorsampully	8	6
Mu idanapully	7	5
Tippasamoodrum	7	7
Goorumconda	10	5
Cuddapah, via Route 43	60	4
	174	0

Leave † § Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed, via that Route to = † § Aroor (Route 1); then via Route 3 to † § Kuppulmaddagoo, 62½; thence proceed along a good level road, through a flat, open, barren country, intersected with steep banked ravines: cross a nullah; pass *Murrakroo, 1½; *Yaimpully, 2; *T'raacor, 1½; *Boodam, 1½; the Junction of the Madras Road, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us into

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT (Route 2); pass *Keelkairy, 3; encamping ground, right of the road; tanks, well supplied; then proceed along a flat, jungly, stony country; pass *Marupully, 4½; *the Junction of the Madras Road, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ POONGANOOR.

Territory, The Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah, 95½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded Districts at Bellary. Encamping ground N. and S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, nullah, and large tank, amply supplied. Tappal station.

ATTRactions.—The Rajah's Palace, a very handsome edifice, which is open for the inspection of all European travellers who send in their cards. Thence proceed along an excellent road, leading through a rocky, jungly country; cross a nullah, to *Mungalum, 1½; pass over a nullah, to *Ponsakanipully, 3½; thence the road becomes rocky and difficult for wheel carriages; pass *Borapully; extensive encamping ground; now the road becomes good, and leads across a rocky, barren, hilly district; pass *Moorsampully, 4½; cross a nullah, to *Dodawaripully, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, to *Muddanapully, 4½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground E.; Bangoo river, well supplied, flowing close at hand; cross a nullah; proceed along a good road; pass *Boodareddipully, 2½; *Kotawaripully, 3½; cross a nullah; pass *Tippasamoodrum, 2½; encamping ground E.; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; thence across a rocky, jungly country, interspersed with hills at a distance; pass *Kolungwaripully, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; respectively to *Pakumunta, 2½; and Narrynwar Churum, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to *Goorumconda; and thence proceed for 60½ miles, via Route 43, to the town of

§ CUDDAPAH (Route 3.)

ROUTE 46.

BANGALORE TO MANGALORE (MANGALUR, VIA BIDDADDEE, CHINNAPATAM, SERINGAPATAM, YELWALL, HOONSOOR, FRASERPETT, MERCURA, THE SUMPAJEN GHAT, AND PANNY MANGALORE.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 237 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Chinnapatam, via Route 39	36	7
Seringapatam, via Route 42	38	7½
Yellwall	12	2
Beilakairy	6	1
Periapattum Pettah	13	5
Kooshalugurum	13	3
Soumticopul	10	2
Junction of the Verajunderpett Road	8	4
The commencement of The Ghat	5	3
Boundary of the Coorg and Mangalur Districts	5	3
Bylthully	16	5
Soolia	10	4
Kaoo (Madanoor)	9	7
Pootoor	10	4
Panny Mangalore	15	0
Feringepett	7	0
Mangalore (Mangalur) Barracks	9	5
	236	7½

Leave *Bangalore* (Route 1), and proceed, *via* Route 39, to **Chinnapatana*, 3½; and thence, *via* Route 42, to **Seringapatam*, 3½; thence along a good hard road, across an open, undulating, bleak district, interspersed with patches of pasture, then through the *Dangalore*, 2, and **Mysore Gate*, 3; cross the *Cauvery* river, also another stream to **Chourappa Chuttram*; 2; **The Junction of the Mysore Road*; cross a stream to **Pantuly*, 1½; also 2 canals; pass **Belagolam* 5½; travellers' bungalow; *Lingadawurcopol*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs, pass the town of

§ YELWALL (1½ miles.)

Territory. The Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District. Bangalore. Civil Authority. Superintendent of the Astagram Division. Commissioner of Mysore, at Bangalore, 8½ miles. Bazaars and tank, well supplied. Encamping ground, E. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Residency of the Commissioner.

Thence cross 3 bridged nullahs; proceed through a high and dry district; pass *Monnoogonully*, 33; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Bellalaviry*, 2½; encamping ground, N.N.W.; wells and pools, amply supplied; **Mullatoppoor*, 1½; **Colakoor*, 3½; **Wodecopol*, 2½; **Somunully*, 1½; **Yemmacopol*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HOONSOOR.

Encamping ground, S.E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Manufactories of flannel, blankets, and buff accoutrements.

Attraction: Farm (Government).

Thence proceed along a good hard road, along an undulating, low, jungly country; cross the **Lutchminter river*, 2; pass **Nagamunglum*, 5½; **Chellocondah*, 2½; encamping ground; **Cumlapoor*, 2½; **Tirronully*, 2; cross a bridged stream; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

PERIAPUTNUM PETTAH (Pryapatana,

Periapatam, "favoured town").

Encamping ground E. of the Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and 2 tanks, amply supplied. Tappal station. Houses, 1,500. Elevation, 4,000 feet.

DAWS to Bangalore, S.W., 110; Madras, W., 290; Mangalore, S.E., 90 miles.

Temples.—Here are two handsome Brahminical, and one Jain edifice.

Palace or Mahal, is a domed, square, area, edifice, containing numerous handsome apartments.

Forts (1 mile distant).—The Inner one is constructed of mud, and the outer of stone, but they are both now in ruins.

Position.—It stands on the S.W. frontier of the Coorg Territory, and is gradually recovering from the ruinous state in which it has remained for many years.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1644. It was the seat of government of a Rajah, who, when attacked by the Mysorean ruler (Kanthi Rao Marso) killed his own family, and fell in the conflict.

1791. General Abercromby held it, but being sorely pressed by the Mysoreans, he retreated, leaving a quantity of ammunition and a battering train, with which

Tipu Sultan destroyed the Great Jain Temple in which it was deposited.

1792. The Bombay army re-captured it.

1793. The inhabitants returned to it on the final overthrow of Tipu.

Then proceed along a bad road, leading across a very swampy country, pass **Chittanully*, 2½; thence the road becomes jungly; **Mullatoppoor*, 1½; **Cocully*, 1; **The cattle farm*, 2; **Ballacola*, 2½; cross by bridge, the **right* (12) and *left* bank (3) of the *Cauvery* river; to the *Lines of the Sappers*, 1, the latter of which is very low in the dry season, and we enter the annexed

COORG (Kurg) DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Mysore and Canara, E. by Mysore, S. by Malabar, W. by Malabar and Canara; it formerly comprised the Talooks of Pootoor and Umrooleary, but both were, in 1834 annexed to the Canara Collectorate. It stands in lat 11° 56' and 12° 45', long. 75° 25' and 76° 13', is 60 miles long, from N. to S., and 35 broad, E. to W.; has an area of 2,116 square miles; population, 1,65,437, chiefly actively engaged in agriculture. The men are a very handsome, barbarous, persevering, brave, athletic, industrious race. Their costume consists of a turban, gown reaching down to the feet, and round their waist they wear a shawl, in the folds of which is fixed that formidable weapon, the Nair knife. The women, although coarse, are exceedingly well made, rather handsome, much fairer than the men, wear a loose cotton gown or wrap, which reaches to the knees, and always tie a white cloth or handkerchief round their head. Both sexes, after their daily toil, take warm baths. Each woman is allowed a number of husbands, and those who are married to brothers, are considered as the wives of them all. They are all Nairs, and therefore, *Sudra Brahmins*. The revenue has considerably increased, and the whole country become much more prosperous since its annexation. The country is rugged, covered with dense forests, not jungly, extremely mountainous, intersected in all directions by *kuddeys*, "ramparts," about 15 to 25 feet high, having in front a ditch, 10 feet deep and 10 wide; in some places they are double, triple, and even quadruple, and upwards of 600 miles in lineal extent, which is no less than twenty times that of the Picts' Wall of N. Britain. The validity of the great antiquity of these erections is fully proved by the enormous trees which stand in the walls, but the natives are entirely ignorant of their origin. The lowest district, *Fruzerpet*, stands 3,200 feet above the sea; the *Ranges*, *gneiss*, *granite*, *gneiss*, *felspar*, which have small table lands on their heights: the greatest altitude being at Tandandemole, 5,761 feet, stretch parallel to each other in a S.W. direction, as far as the Mysorean Wynand Plains. The only approach to a valley is that tract of land which lies between Mercara and Naknada (18 miles long and 13 broad) and is, in fact, neither more nor less than low ridges divided by ravines, between which lies the bed of the *Cauvery* river, by which, as well as the *Sornavay* (Haringhee) *Leechman-Tourt*, *Puiswunni*, and *Burrepollal* is well watered. The climate is remarkably uniform the thermometer seldom rises higher than 74°, or falls below 60°. In the dry season, (January and February), the extremes are from 52° to 82°, and then the weather is very cold and arid. In the hot season (April and May) the heat is intense in the day, but the nights are delightfully cool. In June the monsoon sets in, and continues until September, during which period the sun never breaks forth; the air is moist, and the extreme temperature uniform, that is, from 56° to 65°, and the average annual fall of rain, about 119 inches, no less than 40 of which generally happens in June. The prevalent diseases are, visceral, congestion, dysentery, and asthma, but rheumatism, catarrh, and pneumonic affections are seldom or

pettenced; but strange to add, wounds, cuts, sores, &c., never heal, without the patient having recourse to change of air. Elephants, tigers, leopards, chittas (hunting leopards), tiger-cats, bears, wild dogs (of a very ferocious nature), bisons, elks, muntjaks, meowins, chittas, wild swine, hares, monkeys, eagles, hawks, parrots, snipes, pigeons (of very great variety), woodcocks, buceros (rhinoceros bird), cobra di capellos, other deadly venomous snakes, alligators in the Cauvery river, jungle leech (1 inch long), bees (wild honey and wax) abound in the country. The chief towns are Mercara, Somwarpett, Verajenderpett, Fraserpett. The principal Routes are: No. 1. From Periapattam via Verajenderpetta, Huggala (Hingin Ghat) to Cannanore. The Ghat is decidedly the steepest throughout India, being 1 inch in 3 feet, almost impassable for laden cattle, and scarcely open to any improvement. No. 2. From Periapattam, via Nunjerajpett, to Mercara, seldom traversed. No. 3. From Mysore to Canara, via Periapattam, Fraserpett (Mercara), thence across the Sullia (Sumpaji Ghat). No. 4. From Canaga to Mangalore. No. 5. From Canara to Mysore, via the Munjeerabad Ghat, N. of the Sumpaji Ghat.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1791. Hyder Ali conquered it, and at his demise it was placed under British protection, when its inhabitants fought bravely and successfully against Tipu Sultan.

1832. The sister of the Rajah and her consort fled from Coorg, and sought the protection of the British Resident against the cruelty of the reigning Rajah.

Negotiations were entered into in their behalf with the Rajah, who detained a native emissary of the British government, soon after which a British force of 6,000 men, commanded by Colonel Lindesay, entered Coorg, and placed the British flag on the capital (Mercara).

Colonel Foulis took Verajunderpett, when the Rajah surrendered.

A large force under Colonel Waugh (of the Eastern Bank notoriety) penetrated into the country by different routes from Mangalore, but suffered considerable loss.

The Rajah was deposed, allowed an annuity of £6,000 per annum, and sent to reside at Benares, and it became annexed to the British territory.

The Rajah embraced Christianity, visited England, was received at the Court of St. James, when his youngest daughter was christened Victoria, in honour of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; who became her godmother, took a lively interest in her welfare, and had her education

A.D.

superintended by Mrs. Drummond. The elder daughter has married Sir Jung Bahadur, the Nepanlese Prince.

1859. The Rajah died in London in October.

Then we pass the Lines of the Sapper Corps, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ FRASERPETT

(So named from *Fraser* and *Pettah*, *Pet*, *Petta*, "Town," also called Kooshalnuggur).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Coorg (Kurg). Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Coorg District at Mercara. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 133 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Station, the quarters of a Sapper corps. Encamping ground on the left bank of the Cauvery. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Climate.—The air is healthy, rather warm in the day time, but cool at night; little rain falls in the monsoon, the temperature is moderate, and owing to the prevalence of clouds and mist the heat is not excessive.

Fort.—The ruins of that of Jaafarabad, which was erected by Tipu Sultan, on the site of the ancient Kooshalnagur, still remains, and are occupied by the corps of sappers and miners, who are employed in the public works in this district.

This place, which derives its name from that of Colonel Fraser, who was the East India Company's Commissioner when the annexation of the district took place, stands on the left bank of the Cauvery river, which is here 225 feet wide, fordable in the dry, but 20 to 30 feet deep in the hot season. An excellent bridge on five arches spans the river. The soil is well drained.

Thence proceed along a good road, which is very bad in the monsoon, leading across thick bamboo jungle; pass **Mahadainoopitnum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Goota Ossoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ossacotah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moodoolnautchairy*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Sonutti-copul*, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; small encamping ground on the right of the road: thence the road becomes hard, leads between thick jungle; passes **Boeckairy*, 4; then cross a bridged nullah to **Musserokole*; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile brings us to the large town (formerly the Capital of this district) of

§ MERCARA (Merkara, Madikeri, Muddikairy).

Civil Authority, Resident Superintendent. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military station,

Barracks, a small building, only capable of containing 30 men, who belong to the European Artillery. **Bazaar** and large stone tanks, well supplied. Cutcherry "Court House," situated in a very handsome square. **Hospital**, a small well-arranged structure, standing close to the Barracks. The Lines, which are very airy and clean, stand on the right in a beautiful situation, and can accommodate a large native force. Elevation, 4,506 feet. Population is not very numerous, and chiefly consists of the British Government officials, civil and military, their dependents, and a few Mysorean shopkeepers. The climate is very salubrious. **Fort**.—This irregular heptagon fortress, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the Pettah, stands on a levelled, isolated height, has six bastioned angles and a gateway at the other, is defended by a strong masonry parapeted stone wall, 12 feet high, and 10 thick, but is devoid of water, and quite untenable, being commanded by several points.

The Palace of the late Rajah, a large, handsome, castellated, commodious, and well built edifice, is now converted into the public Treasury, store rooms, and officers' quarters. **Position**.—It stands at the S.E. angle of an oblong table land, close to a small river.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

A.D.

1773. It was re-erected by Hyder Ali, who gave it up, in

1792, to the Rajah of Coorg, from whom the British captured it.

1834. Col. Lindesay occupied it in consequence of the Rajah's bad faith, and since which it has been annexed to the British territory.

Thence pass the junction of the * Veerajunderpett Road, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * *Kukoloonandoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross five bridged nullahs; pass * *Oonikirra*, 2; * *Muddanadoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; which consists of a few huts; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close to it, but should only be used in the dry season; then proceed along a good hard road, ascend the Ghat, here extremely easy; then cross three bridged nullahs; pass * *Oodacoty*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; * *Kooengawda*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; soon after which we reach the foot of the Ghat, which has a fall of 1 foot in 22; cross the bridged nullah of Uddaoollay; then proceed along a hilly, jungly country, amidst wild and beautiful scenery, but in which fever prevails; pass * *Sumpajee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we enter

THE S. CANARA DISTRICT (Route 217, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*): pass the Sumpajee bungalow, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross three bridged nullahs; pass * *Bylhully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow, situated on a hill, near which there is encamping ground, and only in the paddy, "rice" fields, in the dry season; then proceed along an excellent road, through an interesting, wild, undulating country, intersected with steep ascents and descents; pass * *Bitterrook*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * *Arrandoroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the * *Koricharoo* river; pass * *Parajoo*,

$1\frac{1}{2}$; * *Unjicare*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

SOOLIA (Soolleasy).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Canara. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, $51\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Force at Cannanore. Encamping ground opposite, on the side of the river. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar and river, well supplied. Tappal station.

Thence cross the river, proceed along an excellent road, which winds between beautifully picturesque hills; pass * *Bolabyloo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * *Bykarrooka*, 1; * *Arrookaroo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to * *Jaloor*, 1; pass over a nullah to * *Cunnacoomudjiloo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs; pass * *Goolookhurrooka*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along a very steep descent and ascent; pass extensive encamping ground, 1 mile before we reach *Kao* (Madanoor); travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the right of the road; then cross 2 bridged nullahs; proceed along an excellent road, across a beautiful picturesque country, covered with dense jungle; pass * *Kumallaichunga*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * *Boodoo-goonja*, 2; cross a bridged nullah; pass * *Urriapee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

POTOOR.

Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Force, at Cannanore. Military station. Encamping ground, left of the road, as also the Parade Ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along an excellent road; pass through an open, but romantically picturesque country; cross a bridged nullah; pass * *Cullacuttay*, 2; * *Miltloor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * *Moodanoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; * *Surreekoomoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * *Bolvaddichunga*, 2; * *Bolunguddy*, 2; * *Pawny Mangalore*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the left side of the road, water excellent; cross by jungars, "canoes," the Naitrawutti river, 1, here 500 yards wide, with rocky bed, but to accomplish which a corps of men will take two days; encamping ground on the right bank; thence pass over a good road, across a country covered with high conical hills; pass * *Ooplum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Allatooroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * *Toombiah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * *Feringepett*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, (see Route 47); encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; then proceed along a good road, through a laterite ridge and deep-dated country; pass * *Uttiar*, 4; * *Murray*, $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Bikerrunacuttay*, the Junction of the Goorpoor Road, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of Mangalore, the capital of Canara (see Route 217 & *Bombay Hand-Book*).

1838. Mr. Blair, the Collector, presented the Moravian Missionaries with the Mission House.
1850-53. The indefatigable traveller, *Graul*, traversed the length and breadth of this district.

ROUTE 47.

BANGALORE TO MANGALORE, VIA MADAVARAM (MADAVERRUM), COONGHUL, CHENROYPATNAM, HASSAN, THE MUNZERABAD GHAT, AND OOPIN UNGADY.

DISTANCE, 221½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Madaverrum.....	10	6
Gubboor.....	8	2
Solor.....	8	4
Tippasamoodrum.....	8	0
Coonghul Fort.....	7	5
Yeddior.....	11	7
Bomanully.....	8	5
Irtishye.....	11	7
Chenroyputnam.....	14	1
Tuntanully.....	10	4
Hassan.....	12	6
Pallium.....	11	5
Snoklaspooram.....	12	0
Marnhully.....	9	4
Encamping Ground.....	7	0
Serandy.....	12	3
Nairungy.....	12	3
Oopin Ungady Pettah.....	8	4
Thence the traveller has the choice of two Routes, viz:—		
1st—via Potoor.....	7	0
Sunapojee, Ghat Road to Pamy Mangalore.....	14	4
Feringespett.....	6	2½
Mangalore.....	9	5
	37	4½
	223	5½
2nd—Cross the Nairavutty river and 2 nullahs, to Surpandy.....	9	0
Buntawal.....	7	5
Feringespett.....	3	3
Mangalore, via Route 46.....	9	5
	221	17

Leave *Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed along a good road, across an open flat country; pass the *Junction of the Pettah Road, ½; *Kootoopully, 1½; thence cross two bridged nullahs to the encamping ground, close to the 4th milestone, near a hillock; bowry and well, amply supplied; pass *Yessunlapooram, 3; *Peenurum, 1½; *Soyasamoodrum, 1; *Dasersully, ½; *Bogalapooram, 1½; *Madaverrum, ½; encamping ground on both sides of the road; cross a bridged nullah; pass *Marganapully, 1; cross two nullahs; pass *Dassenapooram, 2½; thence pass *Mullapooram, 2½; *Mullapowwardly, 1½; and we arrive within 1 mile of Gubboor, which stands embedded in trees, opposite the 19th milestone; encamping ground, W. of the bridge, across the river; pass *Yendagumully, 1½; cross a bridged nullah; pass *Mallyapooram, 1½; *Coodamunhully, 3½; also a bridged nullah; pass *Coodoor, ½; *Solor, ½; encamping ground, S. 500 yds. distant, also left of the road; bazaar and Coodoor tank, well, supplied; thence pass across a flat,

small, jungly country; pass *Kullipallium, 2½; *Cunamsada, ½; *Nagasamoodrum, 2½; cross two bridged nullahs; pass *Soopanully, 1½; *Tippasamoodrum, 1; shops, 400 yds. N. W. of the road; encamping ground, S., also to the N. W.; bowry and tank, amply supplied; cross two bridged nullahs; pass *Masuvutty, ½; *Yed-dinikkapallium, 1½; also two nullahs; pass *Coogherry, 2½; *Beedenkerry, 1½; we then enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG, CHITRADURG DISTRICT (Route 1), and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ COONGHUL (Coonygul).

Territory, Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Chittledroog. Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Chittledroog District at Toomcoor, under Commissioner in Mysore at Bangalore, 43½. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore. Encamping ground, W. Travellers bungalow. Bazaar, nullah, and tank amply supplied. Tappal station. Fort, a small structure.

Thence along a good road, across a waving country, pass *Pallium, 1½; *Wooroorully, 1½; *Nuddam-pooram, 1½; *Awerikerry, 1½; *Copa, 2½; *Suld-kerry, 1½; cross a bridged stream; *Yeddior, ½; encamping ground on the left, near a river; nullah well supplied; cross it by a bridge, and we then enter

THE ASTAGRAM DIVISION OF MYSORE

Which contains the 25 talooks of Atlikuppa, Arkalgod, Banawar, Bailur, Chamrajnagar, Chenraipatnam, Gundalpet, Hassan, Harnahalli, Kikairi, Maisur (Mysore), Maisur Astagram, Mahajdr, Manzurabad, Malwally, Mandiam, Maddur, Narsipur, Nanjangod, Pattau Astagram, Perisapattam, Thalakad, Yadathore, Yagadavenkotta; and we proceed to cross a bridged stream to *Wosadadhutty, 1; pass *Caulanahully, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Beezanully, 1½; *Cassunecota, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Bomanully, 2½; *Belloor, 2½; *Compaloor, 2½; *Worasmoodrum, 1; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Nagadapully, 25; cross a nullah; pass *Cookooohully, 1½; *Rajnikerry, 1½; *Irtishye, 2½; *Woonanully, 1½; *Chickamully, ½; *Rajapooram, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Coodecan-hully, 2; cross a nullah; pass *Joyepoor, 2½; Chet-tanhully, ½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

CHENROYPUTNUM (Chenraipatnam).

Territory, Maisur (Mysore). District, Chenraipatnam of Astagram. Civil Authority, The Superintendent of Astagram District at Mysore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 89½ miles. Cusbah of the District. Encamping ground, S. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Amildar's Cutcherry. Fair, weekly.

ATTRactions:—The temple, built of stone, and dedicated to Vishnu. Fort, a well constructed stone and lime fortress, erected near an extensive and well supplied tank.

DAWKs to Seringapatam, 38 miles, N. W. Thence pass on to *Ussamunnay, 41; *Bolladuray, 2; *Tuntanahully, 2½; encamping ground on the right of the road opposite the village; *Aladully, 2; Gramum, 2½; travellers bungalow; *Yegapahully, 2½; *Caserhully, 2½; *Addamully, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ HASSAN.

Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, on the right of the road. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Tra-

vellat bungalow. Tappal station. Cusbah of the District. Amildar's Cutcherry.

Thence proceed along an open waving and well cultivated country, pass **Muddikankully*, 2½; **Dava-pattana*, ½; cross a bridged nullah; pass **Cun ly*, 1½; also cross a nullah; pass **Timanully*, 1½; **Varada-hully*, ½; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly; pass **Joulitkerry*, 2½; **Bussanully*, 1½; cross a bridged nullah; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ PALLIUM.

Encamping ground, ¼ mile distant. Bazaar and water at all seasons. Cusbah of the District. Amildar's Cutcherry.

Thence pass **Wunavully*, 2½; **Chickanaully*, 1½; **Baguiwoo*, 3½; 2½ miles, from which stands *Bannawassy*, with extensive encamping ground, which should be used when sickness prevails at Sucklaspooram; cross by bridge the *Yemavutty* river; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SUCKLASPOORAM.

Encamping ground S. W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Cusbah of the District. Amildar's Cutcherry.

Thence traverse a country thickly studded with high mossy knolls, and interspersed with ascents and descents; pass **Annamul*, 1½; **Munz-rabad Fort*, 2½; tappal station; cross 5 bridged nullahs; pass **Green's bungalow*, 3½; **Marnhully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; ground on which tents can be pitched on high mossy knolls; provisions must be procured from *Sucklaspooram*, 9½ miles, at which place travellers should lay in a stock; proceed to the head of the *Munzerabad Ghat*, ½, whence the descent continues along a good made road, leading through a jungly country; cross 6 bridged nullahs, to the **encamping ground*, ½, well supplied from a river on the right; thence the road becomes bad and steep; pass **Kempul*, 1; cross a **river*, also 2 **nullahs*, and we then enter

THE S. CANARA DISTRICT, 7 miles fully described, *Route 217, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and we soon reach the *Foot of the Ghat*, the average fall being 1 foot in 9, and the maximum 1 in 16; pass **Goondeaur*, 1½; cross a river to **Seraudy*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; ground on which tents can be pitched; river, well supplied; cross 2 bridged nullahs; pass along a made road, leading through ascents and descents, across a hilly and densely wooded country, which becomes much more open as we approach **Golpay*, 1½; **Puttikairy*, ½; **Gooltuto*; **Nairungy*, ½; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along a good road, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§ OOPIN UNGADY PETTAH.

District, S. Canara. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, 34½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Districts at Cannanore, 52 miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and *Naitravutty* river, 300 yds. wide, both well supplied.

Position.—It stands on the left bank, at the junction of the *Naitravutty* and *Comadarra* rivers. Roads to Mangalore, the one we are now describing, and also via **Pootoor*, 7 (see *Route 46*); here the *Sumpajee Ghat Road* unites; then proceed, via *route 46*, to *Mangalore*, the entire distance being 37½ miles. It is traversed in preference to that via *Surpady*. The *Naitravutty*, with its rocky bed, is here 500 yds. wide, and crossed by double and single canoes, as also by a double platform. Continuing our present route we

pursue the old beaten track; cross the above stream, also 2 bridged nullahs, to §*Surpady*, 9½; travellers' bungalow, and proceed along a hilly, mountainous, and dense jungly country; pass **Nagoor Agraharam*, ½, situated close to the *Junction of the Semalabad Road*, 5½; cross a nullah; pass **Munniulla*, ½; and 1½ mile bring us to the town of

§ BUNTAVAL (Buntwalla).

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, well supplied. Tappal station. Cusbah of the District. Canoes ply on the river direct to Mangalore, to which the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed by water. Cutcherry.

DAWS to Bombay, 445 S.E.; Madras, 355 W.; Bangalore, 203½ W.; Mangalore, 18 miles E.

This large commercial place stands on the N. bank of the *Naitravutty* river, which flows from the Western Ghats, and falls into the N. Indian Ocean, 18 miles below Mangalore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th Century. During the Mysorean war, under Tipoo Sultan, the Rajah of Coorg nearly destroyed it, and made half the inhabitants prisoners.

Thence proceed along a most beautiful picturesque country; pass both the *Cutcherry* and *Travellers' bungalow*, ½; **Panny Mangalore*, ½; then cross a nullah; proceed to the *Junction of the Mercara Road*, ½ and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *Feringpett* (Route 46), and thence proceed for 9½ miles to

§ MANGALORE (Route 45).

ROUTE 48.

BANGALORE TO BELLARY (BALLARI), VIA CHOTA, BALAPOOR, GUNTWARPULLY, COGIRRA, RAMPOORAM, AND HONSLOOR.

DISTANCE NEARLY 178½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Paulsamoodrum (Palsamoodrum), via Route 38	75	4½
Jaulipettah (Jaulipeta)	11	7
Cogirra (Kogirra)	6	1
Tirloomunny (Tirumani)	11	2
Paloor (Paur)	9	7
Golah	10	3
Bellacooops (Bellakupa)	9	5
Toomaganoor (Tumaganur)	8	7
Gowindavadah	7	6
Bor diauloo (Budihalu)	9	3
Bellary (Ballari)	8	2
	178	7½

Leave *§*Bangalore* (Route 1), and proceed, via *Route 37*, to *Paulsamoodrum*, 75½ (Route 38); thence pass along a good but sandy and stony road, across a hilly, jungly country; cross the **Peddawinku* river; pass **Godupully*, 4½; **Somundipully*, 1½; the *Junction of the Ghootty Road*, ½; **Rungupully*, 2½; and 3 miles brings us to **Jaulipettah*; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground, ¼ mile left of the road;

bowry and tank, situated a little distance off, amply supplied: thence the country becomes barren; pass *Sanipully, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Tooroo-cul-puaz, 2; *Cogirra, 1½; travellers' bungalow; large encamping ground, ½ mile N.W.; tank and bowries, well supplied; *Ragimakoolapully, 3; cross a nullah; pass *Kamchoor, 1½; Jukalcherroo, and we enter THE BANGALORE DISTRICT, ½ mile (Route 1); pass on to *Rajeta, ½; *Unoomaupully, 4½.

§ TIRROOMUNNY, 1½.

Large encamping ground, 1 mile N., also right of the road. Large tank and bowries, well supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 10½ miles. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog District, under Commissioner in Mysore at Bangalore. Bazaar. Thence along a good, hard, broad road, leading across an open, uncultivated country; pass *Rachirra*, ½; **Kinooaganicherlah*, 4½; and we enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT, 1½ mile (Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216).—Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 70 miles; Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded Districts at Bellary; pass on to **Mucka-yengumpully*, ½; **Pairoor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, ½ mile N., also right of the road; bazaar, river, tank, and bowries, amply supplied; thence the road becomes bad, rocky, stony, and the country a dense jungle; pass **Conettimynipalium*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Anantapooram*, 1½; also 2 nullahs, and proceed to **Dinamedda Chennapully*, 3½; cross the **Pennar* river, which is here 220 yds. broad, has a sandy bed, and is fordable at all periods, except after very heavy rains, and then only impassable for 48 hours; pass **Kampooram*, 2½; large encamping ground, 1 mile distant; bazaar, river, tank, and bowries, all amply supplied; thence proceed along a good but sandy road, leading across an open country, interspersed with jungle; pass **Yennamool Chennapully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Kaupertapully*, 4; also a nullah to **Goolah*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; extensive but rugged encamping ground, 1 mile N.; bazaar, tank, nullah, and bowries, all amply supplied. Thence proceed along a road which becomes extremely bad in the monsoon, leads across an open, barren, country; pass over the **Seareddy nullah* to **Gunguwarum*, 3½; **Serpee*, 2½; cross a dry nullah to **Avulla-unna*, 1½; also over a dry nullah to **Bella-coppa*, 2½; bazaar, nullah, and bowry, all amply supplied; large encamping ground, in cotton land, N. and S.; thence cross 4 nullahs; pass **Pengulpauloo*, 3; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Multham*, 3½; encamping ground; **Nagayapully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Toomaganoor*, ½; bazaar and nullah, well supplied; encamping ground, high and extensive; **Goroolacherroo*, ½; cross a nullah to **Meenapully*, 1½; **Bidooracusturam*, 1½; **Honoor*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Gowindavadah*, 2½; thence cross the right, (1½) to the left bank (¾) of the *Hugry* river; and proceed on to **Bengapully*, ½ mile; **Hurrisanoodrum*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Coorobahully*, 2½; **Boodhaluloo*, 3; encamping ground, S. and beyond the village; nullah and bowry, well supplied; thence cross a nullah; pass **Bobaganoo*, 3; cross a stream, here 220 yds. wide; pass **Gonihuloo*, 3½; cross a stream 200 yds. wide; pass the *Junction of the Ghooty Road*, 1; pass through the Fort, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

BELLARY (Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216).

ROUTE 49.

BANGALORE TO BELLARY, VIA MADAVERRAM, TOOMCOOR, SEERAH, PURSA-RAMPOORUM AND RYADROOG.

DISTANCE, 184½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Seerah, via Route 40.....	74	4
Muddaloor	7	5
Burgoor	9	2
Haimawutty	6	5
Umrupooram	7	5
Modookoolaidoo	8	2
Yerradookairi	10	2
Vencatumpully	8	5
Ryadroog	6	7
Pennumpully	12	2
Hirriall	10	2
Bellary	11	0
	184	3

Leave Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 40, to Seerah, 74½ (Route 40); thence along a good road, across a small jungly country; cross a bridged nullah; pass **Wojoogumpay*, 2½; also a nullah, to **Lingadully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Muddaloor*, 2½; encamping ground, bazaar, large tank, amply supplied; thence along a country covered with toddy trees; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass **Hurridugihully*, 3½; thence cross 2 nullahs; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Burgoor*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaar, tank and wells, amply supplied; thence along an open, flat country; pass **Moolatipully*, 2½; **Namooaganapully*, ½; and 1½ miles brings us into

THE BELLARY DISTRICT (described Route 216, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass **Haimawutty*, 2½; extensive encamping ground, S.E.; bazaar, tanks, and wells, near a tope, "grove," amply supplied; thence across an open, undulating country; pass *Kinkairy*, 1½; **Kangoontah*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Hoodagoor*, 2; pass over a nullah, to **Umrupooram*, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; bowries, well supplied; then cross 4 nullahs; pass **Walusa*, 3½; and we soon enter

THE CHITTEDROOG DISTRICT (Route 1); then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Cuddagoolam*, 2½; **Poolasoomamady*, 3½; also 2 nullahs; pass **Pursurampooram*, 2½; encamping ground; tank, well supplied; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Pootunaroopully*, 3½; soon after which we re-enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT, (described Route 216, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*); then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Borumpully*, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Moolookoolaidoo*, 2½; bazaar, large garden, tank, and wells, all amply supplied; good open encamping ground, but on stony land; we then enter

THE CHITTEDROOG DISTRICT (Route 1); thence proceed along an open, flat country; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Tipparedidipully*, 5½; then pass over 3 nullahs to **Hobullapooram*, 2½; and we soon re-enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, (Route 216); pass on to **Yerradookairi*, 2½; good encamping ground 1 mile N.; bazaar, large nullah, tank and bowry, well supplied; cross 3 nullahs to **Cherlipully*, 4½; also the *Hugry* river; proceed on to **Culligode*, 1½; pass through an open, flat country; cross a nullah to **Vencatumpully*, 2½; extensive encamping ground in a large, open

ROUTE 52.

BELLARY TO JAULNAH, VIA ADONY DAL
WUR-SOOGOOR, YEDAGHERRY GULBUR-
GAH, LOHARRAH, DHAROO, AND
GOONJ.

DISTANCE, 394½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Korāgoondee.....	10	0
Tulloor.....	9	1
Ungadahally.....	12	2
Adony S. Gate.....	12	3
Heeray Toombul.....	12	1
Madaveram.....	14	7
Yadagherry.....	10	6
Rachoor.....	10	4
Daiwursogoor.....	12	1
Kurraichoor.....	11	0
Kinnikerray.....	10	1
Yedagherry.....	13	3
Yeddageemudra.....	9	0
Nellawar.....	10	4
Ingulhee.....	9	4
Murtoor.....	11	6
Gulburgah.....	10	1
Naronee.....	14	6
Kirnaaghee.....	10	1
Kudjooree.....	6	3
Moorum.....	9	7
Jowally.....	9	4
Loharrah.....	8	2
Baimully.....	14	7
Tair.....	13	6
Kaumsawaddy.....	12	2
Kullum.....	9	4
Kaijah.....	9	7
Dharoor.....	8	4
Cheechonee.....	7	5
Mongrool.....	13	6
Goonj.....	12	6
Nimbola.....	10	2
Goorooply.....	12	6
Karigaum.....	9	4
Jaulnah.....	10	3
	394	1

plain, amidst jungle, close to 2 wells, amply supplied; thence cross 5 nullahs, and proceed through an open country for 3½ miles; then amidst thick jungle, to the large village of *Rayadroog, 6½; tappel station; extensive encamping ground N., close to a grove; pass on to *Mullapooram, 4; cross nullahs to *Pullaipully, 1½; pass over a nullah, to *Kotoor, 2½; thence proceed to *Masapully, 2; cross the Chinnia Huggery river, and we soon re-enter

THE CHITTLEBROOG DISTRICT (Route 1); pass through a jingly, hilly, and stony country; pass *Vencatapooram, 2; cross a nullah, to *Pennumully, 1½; nullah and 2 bowries, well supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed across a country, hilly on the left; pass *Sirraicoium, 3½; after which the land becomes flat, and interspersed with hills; cross 3 nullahs, to *Chittangoopully, 3½; and we soon after re-enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT

(Route 216, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); cross 3 nullahs; pass *Ubolapooram, 1½; *Ubolcoondy, 4½; also 5 nullahs, to *Gowrigoodium, 3½; pass over 2 nullahs, and 1½ mile brings us to the S. gate of the fort of the town of Bellary (described in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216).

ROUTE 50.

BANGALORE TO HERODE, YIROD, ERODE
(THE FRENCH ROCKS), VIA CLOSEPETT
AND MUNDIUM.

DISTANCE, 75½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bangalore to Mundium, via Route 46.....	59	6
Herode, Yirod, Erode (the French Rocks).....	15	5
	75	3

Leave Bangalore (Route 1), and proceed, via Route 40, 8Ch nnapatam, and thence pass on, via Route 43, to Mundium, 59½; from whence we proceed along a good road, through *Kuthully, 1½; *Induply, 1½; *Shundhully, 1½; *Chutrum, 3; *the Junction of the Seringapatam Road, 8; Soobaiopoloo, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Baidirully, 1½; *Chikka Baidirully, 1; also pass over 2 nullahs, and the *Lookany river, to *Muddicaiputnum, 1½; thence cross 4 nullahs, and 3 miles beyond we reach

§HERODE, YIROD, ERODE
(THE FRENCH ROCKS),

Civil Authority, Superintendent of the Astagram District at Mysore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 75½ miles. Military Station. Tappel station. Climate.—The air is foggy and misty. The Thermometer never ranges above 85°, and the oppressive heat experienced at Seringapatam is never felt here. Monsoons end about the middle of September. Diseases.—Endemic intermittent fevers prevail.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands on a rocky hill, 5 miles N. of the Cauvery river, at an elevation of 300 feet above that stream, and 2,300 feet above the level of the sea. So called because they were occupied in the Mysorean war by the French regiment in the Service of Tipu Sultan (Tippoo Sahib).

The French regiment in the service of Tipu Sultan occupied it, hence its present designation.

Leave Bellary (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216), and pass through the E. Gate of the Fort, cross a nullah, ½ mile distant from the village, which becomes quite dry in the hot season; also 7 nullahs; then proceed along a road which becomes very bad in the monsoon, leading across a flat cultivated country; pass *Cheekergutta 4½; cross a nullah to *Jareebinee, 3; cross 4 nullahs, to *Koragoondee, 2½; encamping ground 1 mile S., water very scarce; then cross a nullah to *Gooroodoor, 2½; also a nullah to *Islampoor, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Tulloor, 5½; encamping ground 300 yards S.E., excellent water; cross the left (S) to the right (N) bank of the Huggery river, and proceed along a bad road, which soon becomes hard, and of reddish soil, leading across an open, cultivated district, with hills close at hand; pass *Bulloor, 4; cross 5 nullahs to *Somnathakree, 4½; pass *Periadubba, 1½; then cross 5 nullahs; pass *Ungadahally, 5½; nullah, badly supplied, water being scarce all the year round; encamping ground, 1 mile S.E.; cross 4 to *Naganuttipully, 6½; nullah

badly supplied *all the year round*; cross 3 *nullahs*; pass **Kulooabae*, 4½; then proceed across another, and 1½ mile brings us to the S. gate of the town of

§ ADONY (Adoni, Adwanny, Adhwani).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bellary, 43½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District at Bellary. Encamping ground, 1 mile distant, also E. Traveller's bungalow. Amildar's Cutcherry. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands on the N.W. frontier, close to the Nizam's Dominions, on the summit of a hill. Branch Roads to Bellary, *via* Aulur, 50 miles; Gooty (Gutti) 45, and Kudamur, 32, all of which were constructed in 1853, by 100,000 coolies (Kulis) then in a most wretched state of destitution, caused by the famine which broke out in the District of Bellary, and considerably aggravated by the inhuman manner in which the native land cultivators refused to dispose of the grain which they had stored up. The E. I. government, however, saved this district from ruin, by employing the people in the above occupation, at a monthly expenditure of £35,392.

ATTRactions.—The fort is a well fortified structure, with eleven successive ramparts, situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, formerly considered as impregnable, until it was treacherously placed in the hands of Tipoo Sultan, in 1736, who dismantled it. The large ponds and fountains all full of excellent water.

Thence pass through the N. gate, §; also the **Pettah*, 1; and continuing our route, we proceed on to **Esseer*, 2½; cross a *nullah* to **Kurraadoonda*, 1½, also over 2 *nullahs*; thence the road becomes bad, but shortly afterwards, improves, and leads through an open, flat country, with hills close at hand; pass **Pookul*, 4½; **Koopakulloo*, 2; cross a *nullah* to **Heary Toombul*, 2½; encamping ground, E.; tank, well supplied, and excellent forage; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good, hard road, across an open, flat, cultivated country, interspersed with hills; pass **Poolegunnah*, 2½; cross 3 *nullahs*, to **Maulapully*, 4½; pass on to **Sookaiserah*, 1½; cross 2 streams to **Rachoonurry*, 3; encamping ground; then pass over 2 *nullahs* to **Madaveram*, 3; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, W.; and 300 yds. distant; water, excellent. Thence the road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon, is very much intersected by *nullahs*, and leads across an open, cultivated district, cross the right (1) to the left bank (4) of the *Toombadra* river (described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 216); we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described **Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 52), and ½ mile brings us to the hamlet of **Toombadra*; **Sogoor*, 1½; **Botoor*, 1½; **Kooroojahully*, 4½; cross a *nullah* to **Yadagherry*, 2; encamping ground, E. tank, well supplied; cross 3 *nullahs*, and proceed along a bad road, through an open, flat country; pass over 3 *nullahs* to **Toorapooram*, 3½; pass on to **Mulkapooram*, 1½; cross 3 *nullahs*; thence the road becomes rough and stony, leads between hills, and through small jungle, and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAICHOOR (Rachore, Rache: ry).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 133 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Sub-idary Forces, at Secunderabad, 138 miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and tank well supplied.

I

ATTRactions.—The fort. Encamping ground, E. Position.—It stands about 15 miles from the left bank of the *Godavery* river. Then cross 2 small *nullahs*; **Yaramaroonoor*, 4½; pass over a *nullah* to **Chikka Sogoor*, 3½; encamping ground; then cross the *Conahoo nullah*, and 4½ miles brings us to within 1 mile to the right of the fortified town of

§ DAIWURSOOGOR.

Encamping ground, large and extensive. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Thence cross the right bank of the *Kistna* river, to the *Kalachubootra Ghat*, 1; then pass over the left Bank, §, of that stream, and proceed along a good road, leading through an open country; pass **Indoopooram*, 1½; **Koonassy*, 2½; **Unnumpully*, 1½; **Kurraichoor*, 3½; encamping ground, S.E.; **Bullaichairoo*, 3½; thence cross a *nullah* to **Kunatakulloo*, 3; encamping ground; pass over 2 *nullahs* to **Kinnikerray*; encamping ground, tank, well supplied; cross 2 *nullahs*, and then proceed across a flat country; pass **Jinnikairy*, 5½; cross 2 *nullahs*, and then through a hilly, jungly, but cultivated country; pass **Pokullapooram*, 2½; **Kooloorapadoo*, ½; cross 2 *nullahs*, to **Kotapully*, 2½; then over 2 *nullahs*; and 2½ miles beyond brings us to the large town of

§ YEDAGHERRY.

Bazaar, tank, and Beema river (2 miles distant); all amply supplied. Encamping ground, close at hand, on the left bank of the Beema river.

ATTRactions.—The Hill Fort.

Then cross 2 *nullahs* and proceed along a road which becomes exceeding bad in the monsoon; pass **Duncoandy*, 6; cross 3 *nullahs* to **Yedagemudra*; encamping ground E.; Beema river S.W.; wells and tanks, all well supplied; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed along a good road, across a jungly, hilly district; pass **Urakaira*, 2½; encamping ground; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Rampoorhully*, 2½; pass over 4 *nullahs* to **Nellawar*, 5½; extensive encamping ground; water becomes very scarce at some periods of the year, when it should be procured from the next village; **Kulsoor*, 3½, but to reach which, the traveller must cross 2 *nullahs*; thence proceed along a road which becomes very bad in the monsoon; pass **Bulwarighee*, 4; cross 3 *nullahs* to *Ingulthee*, 5½, standing on the right bank of the **Kagunah* river, on the right bank of which, there is encamping ground; when that stream falls, then water must be procured from **Vulley* (Colamah); then cross the above stream, 1, to **Colamah*, 2½; cross 4 *nullahs*; pass **Shawda*, 2½; then pass over 7 *nullahs* to **Murtoor*, 5½; encamping ground in the jungle; *nullah* close at hand, well supplied; cross 4 *nullahs*, and proceed through an open, flat, and cultivated country; pass **Rajoopooram*, 8; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ GULBURGAH (Goolburgah).

Military Station. A detachment of the Nizam's Force stationed here. Encamping ground S.E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a good road, through an open, flat, and cultivated country, cross 2 small *nullahs*; pass **Sootanapooram*, 3; **Chicholee*, 2½; cross 3 *nullahs* to **Uloor*, 6½; cross a *nullah* to **Narore*, 3½; encamping ground N. and S.E.; bazaar, *nullah*, and wells, amply supplied; cross 6 *nullahs*, and then proceed along a stony road, across a flat country; pass **Moonaally*, 6½; cross 4 *nullahs*; pass **Kirmaghee*, 4; then cross 3 *nullahs*, and proceed along an indifferent

road: pass **Boangarghee*, 3½; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Kudjoree*, 6½; encamping ground S.; then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Kotully*, 5½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Moorm*, 4½; encamping ground S.E.; bazaars and Benitry river flowing to the left, both amply supplied; cross 4 nullahs, and thence proceed along a bad road, leading across a most fertile district: pass **Toongawoo*, 3½; cross 10 nullahs to **Jowally*, 5½; encamping ground, N.; the river, still flowing on the left, is well supplied; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Puntree*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Mullaigaum*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Loharra*, 4½; encamping ground; bazaar; tappa! station; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass along an indifferent road to **Beddacculloo*, 2½; **Mardy*, 1; cross 4 nullahs to **Kairsakaira*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Gogawm*, 2½; then pass over 4 nullahs to **Bainully*, 6; encamping ground E.; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along a bad confined road; pass **Chickly*, 4; cross a nullah to **Rachoria*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Yirlah*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Wurrawaddy*, 2½; thence pass over 4 nullahs; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TAIR.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Tairna river, well supplied all the year round. Tappa! station.

Then cross the **Tairna* river, 1½, and proceed along a good road; cross 2 nullahs to **Dokir*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Wukrawaddy*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to **Kamsawaddy*, 6½; encamping ground rather confined; cross 2 nullahs to **Kairdah*, 5½; also pass over 2 nullahs to **Tundoochaddy*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Kulhum*, 2½; tappa! station; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied with water from the *Manjira* river, which rises in lat. 18° 44', long. 75° 30'. flows S. E. for 170 miles, through the Hyderabad District of the Nizam's Dominions, and falls into the *Godavery* river on the right, close to the town of Sungum, in lat. 18° 48', long. 77° 55'; cross that stream and also a nullah; pass **Burgawm*, 2½; then pass over 2 small nullahs to **Sallaigaum*, 3½; cross 6 nullahs to **Kajjah*, 3½; open, but stony encamping ground; cross a nullah; pass along an indifferent road, to **Tumboova*, 3½; then pass over 4 small nullahs, and proceed along an undulating country for 4 miles, when we enter the town of

§ DHAROOR (DARTOOR).

Encamping ground, 1 mile S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, nullah, and 5 tanks, amply supplied. Tappa! station. Thence cross the **Konka* river at 3 different places, to **Choramba*, 2½; re-cross the above stream, ½; to **Pahrgawm*, 2½; then proceed along a stony road of table land, with ravines on both sides to the *Ghat*, the descent from which, although steep, is easy, and soon after which we pass **Cheelane*, 2½; encamping ground opposite and in a mango tope, "grove," on the steep banks of the river; pass along a good road, leading through a flat, cultivated district to **Chinchole*, 6½; then cross 3 nullahs, to **Kurribarragawm*, 6½; cross a nullah, and also the *Sindpenna* river, to **Mongrool*, 2; encamping ground on the right bank of that stream; bazaar and 7 wells, all amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs to **Urrangawm*, 5½; pass over 2 nullahs, to **Rajaigaum*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Heorah*, 3; encamping ground; then cross the right ½ to the left bank of the *Godavery* river, and pass on to **Serrunaddy*, ½; then proceed along a good road, through an open, waving cultivated country, to **Goony*, 2; encamping ground, rather confined, on the bank of the *Godavery* river; bazaars and the river, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs to **Moornah*, 3½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to

**Coomareepulgaum*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Nimbola*, 3½; encamping ground, S.E.; shops and nullah, well supplied; then cross 3 nullahs to **Mnchoor-underchinkoly*, 3½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Gunsaga*, 3½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Goorpipy*, 5½; extensive encamping ground; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs; proceed through a flat, cultivated country; pass **Rannochaigaum*, 4½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to **Manapoorree*, 2½; pass over a nullah, and cross the **Doodna* river, which rises in lat. 20° 2', long. 77° 5', flows S.E. for 130 miles, through the Hyderabad District of the Nizam's Territory, and falls into the *Poorna* river (a branch of the *Godavery*) in lat. 19° 16', long. 76° 58'; thence pass on to **Karlaigaum*, 2½; encamping ground, on the right bank of the river; then cross 4 nullahs; pass **Ratwaigaum*, 4½; cross 5 nullahs and the *Goondula* river to **Gore*, 5½; and ½ mile brings us to the Cantonment of the town of JAULNA (Jaulnah, Jaina Jalnapur).—*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57).

ROUTE 52

BELLARY TO CUMBUM (KAM-BAM), VIA GUDDAKUL, GOUTY (GHOOFY, GUTTI), BYNGUMPULLY, AND BUSWAPORAM.

DISTANCE, 176 MILES AND 1-16TH.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Parmadavenhully	9	14
Guddakul	13	1
Goondookul	10	4
Amenapully	8	1
Gooty	11	4
Peepally	11	0
Jelladoorgum	13	5
Pussahpully	8	4
Bunjanapully (Byngumpully)	15	0
Goshpand	13	1
Boilkootla	12	2½
Buswaporam	4	5
Haltina	11	14
Kistnamachettyully	10	0½
Pullakeeroo	11	7
Cumbum Fort and Pettah	12	2½
	176	0½

Leave Bellary (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216; pass through the E. gate of the fort; then proceed along a good but stony road to **Bisanhully*, 3½; **Bacenhully*, 1½; **Chikka-Bacenhully*, ½; **Amarapuram*, ½; **Bordyaloo*, 1½; then cross the *Huggeri* river, and 1½ mile brings us to **Parmadavenhully*; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed to **Joularassee*, 3½; **Doonakul*, 5½; cross a deep nullah at two different places, from whence hills extend to **Guddakul*, 3½; encamping ground opposite the village and on the left of the road, near a well, but badly supplied all the year round; cross a nullah and proceed along a good road, across an undulating fertile district to **Pinchellapudoo*, 3½; then cross a nullah; pass along a red-soilly road, which becomes stony for the last half-mile, to **Goondookul* 7½; travellers' bungalow, near which there is high encamping ground; also a rocky spot near the village; cross a nullah, thence the road is good, and leads across a hilly country; pass on to **Tinnapuram*, 4½; **Amenapully*, 3½; stony but good encamping ground, well supplied with water; then cross a nullah, and proceed

along a good but rather stony road, across an undulating, long grass, low, jungly country, to **Patatocherroo*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Yerrattimmarayencherroo*, 4; cross a *nullah* to **Kojsapullah*, 3; also pass over 3 *nullahs*, and 3 miles brings us to the large town of **Gooty* (Route 6); thence proceed along a very hilly country to **Cowdecondah*, 4½; then cross a *nullah* to **Potairre*, 2½; pass on to **Lokapooram*, 1½; **Peepully*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; bowry, well supplied; then cross a *nullah*, and proceed along a good but stony road, to **Yengalumpully*, 2½; after which cross the rugged **Ootacondah Ghat*, 5, the descent of which although rather difficult leads through a most beautiful valley, and across a highly cultivated district to **Jelladoorum*, 6½; extensive encamping ground, near a grove, close at hand; *nullah* well supplied; thence along a stony, confined, and jungly road; pass **Madaveram*, 3½; from whence the road continues good, and leads through a pretty valley, to **Garrudimny*, 2; cross a *nullah*, and we enter

THE KURNUL (Kurnal) DISTRICT. Civil Authority, Head Assistant and Magistrate, C. Longley, Esq., nephew to the Bishop of Durham. (Route 1); to **Puapullah*, 3; extensive encamping ground near a top of trees, a short distance previous to entering the village; *nullah*, well supplied; thence proceed along a road, leading for 1 mile close to some hills; cross a *nullah* to **Peddaraajapollim*, 2½; then pass over 2 *nullahs* to

§KISTNAGHERRY.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, the Jaghire of Byngumpully. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, at Kurnool (Karnal), 23 miles S.W. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded Districts, at Bellary, 100½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

Pass on to **Patapudoo*, 3½; encamping ground; proceed to **Yausandipully*, 2½; cross a *nullah*, and we soon enter

THE JAGHIRE OF BUNGANAPILLY (Byngumpully).

Which extends from lat. 15° 2' to 15° 29', and long. 78° 8' to 78° 27'; contains an area of 100 square miles; population of 15,000.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1808. It was held by a chief tributary to the Nizam.
1843. A British Agent administered the Government, but in

1848, he was recalled, and the territory was restored to the Jaghiredar.

¾ miles brings us to the large town of

§BUNGANAPILLY (Byngumpully).

Territory, The Bunganapilly Jaghire. Civil Authority, the Agent of the Governor of Fort St. George at Kurnool. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, at Bellary. Encamping ground, on the S. bank of the *nullah*, opposite the Fort, situated in a fine grove; also, on elevated ground, on the other side of the Zooroo *nullah*. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

Attractions.—The Diamond Mines which are worked in the vicinity. Fort, a well constructed fortress, the Palace of the Jaghiredar (Jageedar, Jagheedar), who frequently resides here.

Then cross the Zooroo *nullah*, ½, and proceed along a broken road which leads across, and passes along the bank of that stream; then proceed through a level, treeless, but well cultivated district; pass

**Kyepah*, 2½; **Appalpooram*, 2½; **Tungatoor*, 2½, and 1½ mile brings us into the

KURNOOL DISTRICT (Route 1); thence along a road which becomes almost impassable in the monsoon; pass **Ryepaud*, 1½; encamping ground; Civil Authority, the Agent of the Governor of Fort St. George at Kurnool; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary; then cross the *Coondoo* river, 1; pass **Tellapoora*, ½; cross a *nullah* to **Goshpud*, 2½; encamping ground; thence along a road which might easily be rendered extremely good, leading across a close, jungly, undulating country, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Naglapooram*, 4½; **Deepagoonia*, 2½; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Chinnoor*, 3½, and 1½ mile brings us to **Boilkonla*; bazaar; encamping ground; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Gazoolpully*, 2½; encamping ground; cross a *nullah*, and 1 mile brings us into

THE CUDDAPAH (Kadapa) DISTRICT (Route 1); pass on to **Bussapooram*, ¾; bazaar, well supplied; encamping ground; proceed through the village for ¾ mile, and then cross the **Guzoolpullynullah*, 4½; proceed along a smooth road, leading through an uneven jungly country, interspersed with fertile grazing spots, to the *Junction of the Seringapoora Road*; from thence the road narrows to the foot of the *Nundy Ghat*, 2½, from whence it passes through a thick bamboo jungle, interspersed with very rough ascents and descents. The *Ghat* is in several places almost impassable for wheel carriages, but practicable for cattle who graze on the pasture land with which the country is interspersed; then cross several *nullahs*, and pass up and down numerous ascents and descents, and at the close of 7½ miles we reach the encamping (halting) ground, well supplied with water all the year round; from thence the road becomes very bad, leads across a level open country; passes **Buniaree Covil*, 5½, which is the end of the Pass; then proceed to **Kistnamachettyully*, 4½; cross the **Suggclair* river, 2½; proceed along a smooth road, which soon becomes stony, and leads between pebbly hills, across a flat country; pass **Giddalur*, 1½; **Sattivell*, 4½; thence the road becomes indifferently pass **Yeddoolpully*, 4½; cross a *nullah* to **Pullakeeroo*, 3½; encamping ground, both stony and confined previous to the crops being gathered in; also beyond the village, and N. of the tank, full all the year round; cross a *nullah*, and thence along a very rough road, leading across a difficult jungly country, interspersed with hills which gradually decrease in size as we advance onwards; pass **Chilloowarpully*, 1½; the **Junction of the Cuddapah Road*, ¾; cross the **Peddawunka* (which is liable to freshes from July to December), at 4 different places, the banks of which are bad, and the country in its vicinity jungly and difficult to traverse; pass on to **Durga*, 6½; **Bestawaripettah*, ½; the **Junction of the Cuddapah Road*, ¾; re-cross the **Peddawunka*, also the **Goondalacumma*, river, ¾, and 1 mile brings us to the *Fort of Cumbum*, and ½ mile to the *Pettah* of

§CUMBUM (Kam-Bam).

Territory, the Ceded Districts of the Madras Army. District, Cuddapah (Kadapa). Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah, 92½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary, 176½ mile. Military Station; a detachment quartered here. Encamping ground, 1 mile S. of the *Goondalacumma* river. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Fort, a small, well constructed fortress, most picturesque situated.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 53.

BELLARY TO HUNDY ANANTAPOOR, VIA
BELLACOOA AND BOODIGOOMA.
DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Bellacoopa, via Route 48	34	2
Boodigooma	10	1
Koodooyeroo	10	7
Hundy Anantapoor	13	1
	68	3

Leave Bellary (described in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216), and proceed, via Route 48, to § Bellacoopa (Route 216); thence along a road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon, and leads through a jungly, flat country, pass *Tikoopurty, 4½; * Ramsagarum, 1½; * Boodigooma, 1½; thence cross the * Ponar river, here 220 yds. wide; thence proceed along a road which is practicable for wheel carriages in the dry season, and leads across a flat, jungly, stony, and cultivated country; pass * Ulamapoor, 2½; * Salsamoodrum, 3½; * Goodoculgoonta, 2½; * Koodooyeroo, 2½; shops, tolerably well supplied; thence proceed along a hilly road; pass * Arwokoork, 2½; encamping ground; * Kunnadoor, ½; * Poodicheeroo, 1½; thence the road becomes open and stony; leads across small jungle, but is passable for carts, cross a stream, and pass on to * Kuchanapully, 3½; * Pampumpully, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HUNDY ANANTAPOOR.

Territory. The Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 68½. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and tank, well supplied.

ROUTE 54.

BELLARY TO BELLAHOONSY (ON THE
DHARWAR ROAD), VIA THE SANATA-
RIUM AT RAMUNMULLAY.
DISTANCE, 50½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Untapoor	14	0
Nuggurum	12	2
Ramunmullay Village	7	2
Murrainully	9	1
Bellahoonsy	7	5
	50	2

Leave Bellary (Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay, Route 216), pass through the S. Gate of the Fort; cross a nullah, to * Athully, 2½; thence proceed along a good cart road, across an open flat country; cross 3 nullahs, to * Bellagullo, 2½; also pass over a nullah at four different places; proceed up an ascent, 3, which is ½ mile long; pass * Toomutty, 1½; then cross a nullah at four different places; pass * Untapoor, 4½; private travellers' bungalow; bazaars; 2 bowries, well supplied; cross two nullahs; pass * Murroo-colla, 1½;

also five nullahs, to * Lingadahully, 2½; * Yerradoorutty, 3½; then pass over two nullahs, to * Bussapoor, 2½; re-cross a nullah, to * Babyanully, 1½; pass over two nullahs, to * Nuggurum, 1½, supplied with water from a stream close at hand; thence proceed along a road, interspersed with ascents and descents, to * Konapooram, 1½; cross four nullahs, to * Parikully, 3½; pass over two nullahs, and at ½ mile commence the ascent of the Ramandroog ghat, which is 1½ mile long; from thence the road becomes hilly, stony, and jungly, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ RAMANDROOG (Ramunmullay).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 33½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary, 33½ miles. Bazaar. Tappal station. Tank, below the Droog (Durg Fort), and several streams, full all the year round. Climate.—The mornings and evenings cool, and the air salubrious, invigorating, and congenial to Europeans, even in the hot season. Sanatorium for residents at Bellary, as the temperature is from 12° to 14° cooler than at that place; thermometer seldom exceeds 84° in the house. Position.—It stands on a table land about 273½ yds. long, and 996 yds. broad, in the centre of the hilly range which forms the S.W. boundary of the Sandor Valley. Elevation, 3,198 feet above the sea. The Fort is a well-constructed fortress, strongly defended by a thick wall. The Plateau, the surface of which is undulating, is well defended by a strong wall.

Thence proceed along a descent, totally impassable for carts, which commences at the ½ mile, and terminates at 1½; then cross four nullahs, and proceed along a stony, hilly, jungly country, infested with ferocious tigers; here the traveller should burn his rearing lamp, have rifle and revolver loaded, and look after his bearers, and keep them about him, with lighted torches if (taking care that they have a good supply of oil) travelling by night; cross four nullahs, to * Goondoo, 3½, from whence the jungle decreases; the road soon becomes passable for carts, and the country open; thence cross three nullahs, to * Dunnapoor, 2½; pass over three nullahs, to § Murrainully, 1½; bazaar; bowry, well supplied; cross three nullahs, to * Ayanully, 1; also four nullahs, to * Narynkerry, 3½; then cross two nullahs; and 3½ miles brings us to § Bellahoonsy; bazaars and nullahs, well supplied.

ROUTE 55.

BELLARY TO NANDAIR, VIA ADONY, RA-
CHOO, MUCTAL NARRAINROWPETTAH,
NEERACONDA, BEDER, AND COWLAS.
DISTANCE, ABOUT 326½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to the left bank of the Kistna river, via Route 51	105	14
Goodiabulloor	3	2
Mucktul	11	0
Outcoor	10	7
Narrainrowpettah	7	0
Caungooty	10	7
Cotryky Fort	10	1
Moorkaireemallaar	10	5
Meeracoonda	10	34
Chinchol	12	74
Danascherry	13	64

ROUTE 55--Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Munbully	9	1½
Beder (West Gate)	11	1
Sumundul	8	7
Bunur Nagoor	11	6
Tudul	9	2
Richookoonda	10	2
Muddenoor	9	4
Yeklara	12	1
Salkaira	7	6
Manjerum	12	2
Capsee	11	5
Mandair	326	5½

Leave Bellary (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216), and proceed, via Route 51, to the left bank of the *Kittina* river, 10½; thence proceed along a good road, across a flat, long grassy country; pass **Goodiaillor*, 3½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S.W.; bowries well supplied; pass along an even road to **Mawanoor*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Santapooram*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUCKTUL (Muctul).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 105½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 110½ miles. Military station; a cavalry and infantry detachment quartered here. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Fort.

Thence proceed through the fort to the entrance of *Petah*, ½; then along an excellent road, across an open waving country, interspersed with large tanks; cross a nullah to **Oparapully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Singampully*, 1½; also pass over 2 nullahs to **Mallapully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Borela*, 1½; cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of **Ootoor*; bazaars and tanks, well supplied; encamping ground, S.; thence proceed along a good road, across an open level country; cross a *tund* and nullah to **Tipperapully*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Vallampully*, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs; and 2½ miles brings us to the S. gate of the town of

§ NARRAINROWPETTAH (Narrynpettah).

Extensive encamping ground, S. and E. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Forage, plentiful.

Thence proceed to the N. gate, ½; cross a small stone pass, 1½; also a nullah; then along an indifferent road; pass **Muddilabadah*, 2½; cross a nullah to the Fort of *Demarapudul*, 1½; encamping ground, pass on to **Neengadapully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Moolooocullu*, 2; and 1½ miles brings us to the large scattered village of *Gangoorly*, 1½; encamping ground, N. and S.; wells and nullah, amply supplied, and plenty of forage; thence cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along an open, waving country interspersed with hills and tanks; pass **Ravellipully*, 4½; cross 3 nullahs to **Maidag*, 2½; cross a nullah to the large village of **Ootryky Fort*, 3½; cross 6 nullahs; pass **Hubbempully*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Anantapooram*, 1½; then pass over a rivulet, ½, with steep banks; and proceed along a stony road, practicable for wheel carriages, to **Mallabadah*, ½; re-cross the above rivulet, ½; to **Bomadavepully*, ½; again cross that stream, 1; pass and proceed along a hilly country for 2½ miles, and we enter the town of

§ MOOKAIREEMAILAAR.

Encamping ground, N.W., E., and N. (confined by date trees). Bazaar and nullah, well supplied. Forage, plentiful. Fort. Thence cross a nullah, and proceed along a narrow road; pass **Coodalapoaram*, ½; cross 3 nullahs to **Mundanaagodah*, 2½; thence the road becomes wider; cross 3 nullahs to **Inderchairoo*, 1½; cross the **Cagany* river (full all the year round), ½; whose bed is sandy, banks high, and on which there is very extensive encamping ground; pass on to **Hulcawady*, ½; **Saparettipully*, 1½; cross a nullah; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NEERACOONDA.

Encamping ground N. Bazaar, wells (25), and bowries, all amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road, which becomes bad in the monsoon, pass through a waving, open, cultivated country, to **Codarampully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bedakapully*, 2½; **Ramleria*, 1; cross 3 nullahs to **Annawarra*, 2½; then pass over 4 nullahs to **Bomanhully*, 2½; cross a nullah, ½; then proceed along the bed of the **Bogawutty* river, to **Chin-hohy*, 1; encamping ground, forage, jungle grass, and water all the year round; then quit the vicinity of the river, ½, and proceed along an indifferent road, across a high open country, which soon becomes hilly and jungly; pass **Cooloor*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs, ascend a pass, 1½; and ¼ mile brings us to the summit; pass on to **Coojarapully*, ½; cross 3 nullahs to **Jartoomanapully*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Oorungabad*, 1½; **Goo-doopully*, ½; **Danasherri*, 2; encamping ground; shops, wells, and tank, amply supplied; forage, plentiful; cross 2 nullahs; then proceed through a waving, cultivated country; pass **Madykai*, 3; **Seerkapully*, ½; cross the **Maranjy* nullah, ½, whose bed is muddy and banks exceedingly steep; pass **Chota Hocaraway*, 1; **Hocarany*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to **Munully*, 3½; encamping ground; wells and tanks, full all the year round; then proceed along a bad road; pass **Wady*, ½; cross the **Madoory* nullah, ½, the banks of which are steep, and bed muddy; pass **Nagora*, 1½; **Godahully*, 1½; **Chitta*, 2½; **Chitagh Waddy*, ½; cross 3 nullahs; thence the road becomes good; pass on to **Huldookatty*, 2½; **Hookary*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the S. gate of the town of

§ BEDER

(Bidar, Beeder, Muhammadabad).

District, Bidar (Beder, Beeder). The Cusban of the District. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Houses, 2,000. Position.—It stands near the right bank of the *Manjira* river, a tributary of the *Godavery*, on a table land 100 feet above the plain. Elevation, 2,359 feet above the sea. It is well defended by lofty walls.

Manufactures.—The Bidari ware for Hooka Pipe bowls and betel trays, which is composed of 24 pairs of tin and one of copper, ornamented with inlaid silver devices coloured black, with a native preparation of muriate of ammonia, saltpetre, earth, and water, made into a paste; the colour is very durable, and when impaired, is easily restored by rubbing the vessel with oil or butter. The ancient capital of the Dakhan.

ATTRIBUTES.—The ruins of some fine buildings.

Branch road to Honnabad (Umnabad).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Enlarged and beautified by Ahmed (the Bahmanee king), who called it Ahmedabad, and here that dynasty of sovereigns held their court.

Formerly the capital of the Deccan (Dakhan).

Then pass through the W. gate of the city, $\frac{1}{2}$ and proceed to *Meerung, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Anulpooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kati-gaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Futahpoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kungly, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along an open cultivated country; pass *Surrundul, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Manjara river to *Coudgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Owadoopoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yaishee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mama Jamghee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chicklegaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a cultivated, stony country; pass *Buzury Nagoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a small nullah and a stony Ghat, to *Batm-rah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Kungly, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Chupta, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tudkul, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; *Bosarun, $\frac{1}{2}$; then commence the ascent of the Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ long; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond brings us to the *Covlas Droyg Fort and Pettah*; cross the *Covlas* river to *Bichookonda, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence along an indifferent, sandy road, leading across an open, level district, interspersed with rock and jungle; cross the *Rajaulum nullah* to *Rajaulum, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah at two different places to *Shaikpooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 2 nullahs to the town of

§ MUDDENOOR, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground N.; bazaar and tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along a bad road, intersected by deep nullahs, across an undulating country; pass *Chailoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Daiga-loor, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence pass over the *Lendee* river, and proceed to *Tarkullee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kanapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross nullahs to *Yeklara, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground (low and narrow) N.W.; nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a bad stony road, across an open undulating country; pass *Mootergah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Angeraka, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; *Kurna, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Salkara, $\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground 100 yds S.W. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. E., well supplied from the *Manar* river, which cross, and then proceed to *Tarkullee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Burgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kairgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Manjerum, $\frac{1}{2}$; high and extensive encamping ground S. W.; nullah and wells adjacent, and full all the year round; thence along a very good road, across an open, undulating, low, hilly, ridged country; cross a nullah, and then pass along a good road, interspersed with loose stones, to *Godymgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Narungul, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Sovgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to *Perriaydunoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Cayse, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground 300 yds S.; fine stream, full all the year round; thence along a very bad, stony, and circuitous road to *Wauke, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Kakundy, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah; pass *Toopah, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Moosafir Nagger, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the right bank of the *Godavery* river; cross to the left bank, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, we enter the town of

§ NANDAIR.

Encamping ground $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E., and 2 miles N. Well, supplied from the river (*Godavery*), which is full in July, but only 2 feet deep in April.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The *College*, a fine edifice, which was erected for the education of the young Sikhs.

Tombs.—Here is a very handsome tomb, erected to the Sikh Gura, "spiritual priest or pastor." Govind, who was killed here by a Pathan. A vast number of Sikh pilgrims congregate here, annually, to pay their votions to this structure.

ROUTE 56.

BELLARY TO KALUDGHEE, VIA HULHULLY, KANNAGHERRY, AND GUNJUNDERGURH.
DISTANCE, 135 MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages	
	Miles	Fur.
Bellary to Coortunny	11	2
Jowk	10	1
Hulhully	9	4
Hoosakairree	6	7
Kannagherry	11	5
Heera Bomanahaloo	10	6
Chikka Arlahully	7	1
Heera Benagola	8	6
Gunjundergurh	8	6
Moosikherry	9	1
Tolachagode	10	7
Badamy, The Lower Fort (W. Gate of)	4	2
Ungrey	10	3
Kirculnuttty	6	6
Kuladgee	8	4
	135	0

Leave Bellary (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216); proceed from the fort, and pass along a good made road, cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Aleeppooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, pass *Irrapooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Coortunny, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, E.; nullah, well supplied; thence proceed through an open country, along a road which becomes extremely bad in the monsoon; pass *Yellavuncky, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross *deep nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; a small nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; another nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; and at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile cross a large nullah to *Jowk, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.; nullah and bowries, full all the year round; cross a dry nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Doissamoodrum, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a rocky nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Hulhully; encamping ground, S., narrow, but extensive on the left bank of the *Toombodora river, which cross by ford; the bed is good but sandy, and a quicksand lies close to the right bank; we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 52); pass on to *Mastoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass Hehall, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass a cross road, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Narsapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Marollee, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over the *Dougaunly nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is very sandy, to *Hoosakairree; encamping ground; nullah and wells, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a foot track, which is occasionally quitted; and thence through a field; the country is jungly and cultivated; *Heera Hanavul, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Moorecobbie, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; *Arlahully, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Dougaunly nullah to *Sooroolakul, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the same stream, $\frac{1}{2}$, to the large village of *Kannagherry, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bowries and nullah, amply supplied; cross a small nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the *Dougaunly nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, the descent of which is rather difficult for wheel carriages; proceed along a good road lined with date groves, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the top of an ascent; pass *Kanaremuravoo, then re-cross the *Dougaunly nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, which becomes rather difficult to traverse in the monsoon; pass *Inganadalo, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the *Dougaunly nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Hoolm-hutty, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chikka Bomanahaloo, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Heera Bomanahaloo, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.; also extensive on the left bank of the nullah, which, as well as bowries, are all well supplied with excellent water; thence proceed along a good road, but which is not distinctly marked in some places, leading

Leave *Bellary* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), and proceed, via Route 86, to **Coortunny*, 11½; thence proceed along a good road across an open, flat, and clear country; cross a *pass* and 2 *nullahs* to **Tokulkullo*, 5½; then along a very hilly and stony road, cross a *nullah* to **Cooraicopah*, 2½; encamping ground, 8.; *nullah*, well supplied; then along a good road; pass **Bomunully*, 2¼; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Gadiganoor*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; cross *nullah* to **Hurmasingurum*, 2¼; cross *nullah* to **Woodkerry*, 2½; pass **Pakanakenhully*, 2¼; encamping ground, 2 miles beyond, 8., in a cultivated valley; *nullah*, well supplied; cross a *nullah* to **Wodarully*, 1½; cross a *nullah* to **Sungulpoorm*, 3½; then along a good but stony road, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 384 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, at Bellary. Extensive encamping ground on both sides. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and the *Toongaboodra* river, 3 miles distant, amply supplied. Tappal station. The wells cannot be depended upon.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bardshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52).—Pass **Digdery*, 24; encamping ground; cross 4 *nulhals* and some rising ground; pass **Pochainully*, 24; encamping ground, extremely good if the above stream is very deep; pass over several *nulhals* to **Culotter*; **Ulawundy*, 34; encamping ground, close at hand; cross 2 *nulhals*; pass *Rugonadenully*, 14; **Bellakutty*, 18; and we then enter

The COLLECTORATE OF DHARWAR (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).—Then cross high ground and 2 nullahs; pass *Moonadreeh, 3; encamping ground, 1½ mile distant, also 1 mile W. of the hill; nullah, well supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass Purtoor, 3; cross a nullah; pass *Matnullahs; pass Purtoor, 3; cross a nullah; pass waddy 2½; cross 2 nullahs; ground, W.N.W., and also 300 houses; encamping ground, tank, amply supplied; 1 mile distance through a cultivated district along a good thence pass rocky nullah and tank, amply supplied; road crosses 6 nullahs; pass *Kudavoorpoora, 5½; road crosses 4 nullahs; pass *Papanatry, 4, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; camping ground, 2½; Arrasooty, 4; fort; travellers' bungalow; Gudduck (Gadang, Gudeck), fort; also 1 mile S.E.; sloping encamping ground, R., also 1 mile N. of galow; well supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass through an open, cultivated country, to Singatoocut ay, 2½; cross a nullah to *Woolcaty, 2½; pass on *Doondoo, 1; cross a nullah; pass *Goondi-coopath, 1½; Unnikatrath, 3½; cleared encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to Hazarets and tank, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to Padoovoorpoora, 2½; cross a nullah to *Bumis-

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80): pass **Nagaraskoopah*, ½; **Goonghery*, ½; cross 2 *nulлахs*, pass *Sudanandagur*, 2½; cross 2 ravines, and 1½ mile brings us to the E. gate of **Gurjunthergur*; proceed to the S. gate; large encamping ground, ½ mile distant from the Fort; bowries well supplied; then proceed to the last *Bastion of the Fort*, ½; cross a ravine, ½; pass along a badly marked road, which passes between deep sand hills, lying to the right; pass **Pootakerry*, ½; thence proceed to **Dindoor*, 2½; **Lucklakuty*, 1½; cross a *nulлах* to **Amorakuty*, ½; cross 4 *nulлахs*, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52): pass **Moostikerry*, 2½; encamping ground, E. and S.E.; tank, bowries, and nullah, all well supplied; thence along a very bad road, partly marked out by a milk hedge growing in a water course, cross a nullah, ¼ to **Sawuntherry*; pass **Bomasgara*, ¼; cross 4 nullahs, and we re-enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass on to *Jalihal*, 33; encamping ground; **Biloor* (Billoor), 3; and thence proceed, via Route 32, to KULLADGHER 27; miles

BELLARY TO BELGAUM, VIA OOSPETTAH,
HUMPASAGRUM, GUDDUCK, DHARWAR,
AND KITTOOR.

(DISTANCE, 194½ MILES)

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary Fort to Coortunny, via Route 56	11	2
Cooraicopah	8	4
Pakanaikenhully	11	2
Oospettah	7	3
Bellahoomsy	12	4
Dumberully	5	5
Humpasagrum	8	4
Culoolie and Ullawundy	8	1
Moondridgee	6	1
Dumbul	10	2
Gudduck	13	7
Unnikairah	13	5
Yebboosoer	9	0
Baihutty	6	6
Yebullee	6	1
Dharwar Fort	8	3
Yengera	8	7
Kittoor	10	5
Dasticopah	8	7
Heera Bagwaitee	7	3
Belgaum Fort	11	4
	194	4

warra, 3½; then cross *Ben Nullah to *Yebboosoor; *Kerrioor, 1½; encamping ground at the former place W; tank well supplied. Thence proceed along a good road, across a well cultivated country; re-cross *Ben Nullah*; pass **Bihutty*, 6½; encamping ground, sloping land, 1 mile to the left; nullah, steep banked, difficult for bandies, but well supplied; pass **Sooloo*, 2; encamping ground; **Shewullee*, 2½; **Yebullee*, 1½; 2 bazaars; encamping ground on the bank of a nullah, 1 mile W., amply supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed along an excellent cart road; pass **Coorgreepooh*, 3; **Govindoopah*, 1½; re-cross the *Ben Nullah*; pass through a level, cultivated country, and 3½ miles, brings us to Fort of the town of § *DEARWAT* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 80*), and thence proceed, via that Route, to the town of § *BELGAUM* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 80*).

ROUTE 58.

BELLARY TO GUNTOOR, VIA ASSPERRIE, KURNOOL, NUNDECOOTOR, AUTKOO, DORANAU, AND INNAOONDAH.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 23½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Moka.....	12	0
Halhury.....	9	2
Heera Ootoor.....	11	6
Assperrie.....	8	0
Mootoor.....	7	4
Daiwunakoondah.....	5	6
Kupputrall.....	8	4
Codamoor.....	11	4
Porlah.....	11	7
Kurnool Fort (Gate).....	10	2
Gardimuddagoo.....	8	2
Nundecootor.....	10	6
Joppaudo.....	9	3
Chellynulla.....	7	2
Autkoo Fort, N. Gate.....	6	4
Halting Ground.....	13	2½
Nelagoontah.....	11	0½
Doranau.....	14	5½
Gooripaud.....	13	1
A large Tank.....	11	6
Moamriaveram.....	10	3½
Innaoondah, E. Gate.....	13	4
Savillipooram.....	6	4
Toormillah.....	8	7
Nursarowpettah.....	10	7
Sautloor.....	5	0
Yabaloopaudo.....	12	2
Guntoor.....	11	3
	281	2½

Leave Bellary (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216*), and proceed through the E. gate of the Fort, and pass along a good road in dry weather, but which becomes so bad in the monsoon that several stations are quite inaccessible, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass over a plain to **Sanganakulloo*, 3½; cross 14 nullahs; pass **Byradavannully*, 5½; cross 4 nullahs, and proceed on to § *Moka*, 2½; encamping ground N., rather confined, on the bank of a river, which together with the bazaars is well supplied. Thence cross the **Higgery* river, ½; the bed of which is composed of deep sand, through which the road passes, and is consequently very heavy and

laborious to traverse; cross 15 nullahs to § *Halhury*; encamping ground high, N.E.; bazaars, wells, and river, amply supplied, but which at periods become dried up; thence along a sandy, rocky road, across a well cultivated country, interspersed with rocky hills; cross 4 nullahs to **Coorooovully*, 3½; **Agramurum*, ½; **Chinnalloor*, 2½; tappal station; cross 6 nullahs to § *Heeraoootoor*, 5; extensive encamping ground N.E.; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs, pass **Chikka Ootoor*, 1½; cross 8 nullahs; pass § *Assperrie*, 6½; bazaars and well, amply supplied; extensive encamping ground; pass **Utticallgoondoo*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Jootoor*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to § *Mootoor*, 2½; encamping ground, E.; bazar and wells, amply supplied, as also from the *Yendry* river and *Samulla nullah*, which cross, and thence proceed along an undulating well-cultivated district, interspersed with rocky hills; pass **Yellumacoor*, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to § *Daiwunakoondah*, 2½; encamping ground E.N.E.; bazar and wells, amply supplied; cross 5 nullahs; pass along a good road, leading between rugged hills, across an undulating, jungly, cultivated country; pass **Vurraadoocondah*, 3½; cross 4 nullahs to **Curriwaimullah*, 2½; **Nellibundah*, 1½; § *Kupputrall*, 1½; extensive encamping ground N., in a tamarind grove; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs, and proceed across a cultivated, waving country; pass **Daiwerbundah*, 3½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Masapooram*, 3; pass over a nullah, also the *Hindry* river, to § *Codamoor*, 4½; extensive encamping ground S.; bazaars and stream, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed through a level and well-cultivated district, and we soon enter

THE KURNOOL DISTRICT (Route 1); thence proceed to **Pallakoorty*, 4½; **Sooradapaudoo*, 1½; cross a nullah at three different places; pass on to **Goodipaud*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass § *Perlah*, 3½; extensive encamping ground, S.E.; bazaars; river and wells, amply supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs to **Gokulapaudoo*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Mirrapaudoo*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Peddapaudoo*, 1½; also pass over 4 nullahs to **Cullooroo*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings to the Fort Gate of the Town of

§ KURNOOL.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Kurnool (Karnal). Civil Authority, the Resident Agent of the Governor of Fort St. George. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Encamping ground W., close to the Fortress. Bazaar, well supplied. Cantonment Lines of the Irregular Cavalry. Fort, a large and well constructed building. Cushee of the District. Population, 21,000, exclusive of the military force quartered here.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Thence pass through the Town, 1½; cross the **Hindry* river, which is here fordable, and 13 feet deep in December; then proceed along a very stony road; pass **Jorapoor*, ½; cross a nullah to **Kaderabad*, 2½; then pass over 3 nullahs, and continue along a good road, leading between hills, to the country being hilly and jungly; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Dippapaudoo*, 2½, and proceed along a good road, through an open waving district; cross 6 nullahs; pass **Dawngutta*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Bolarum*, 1½; and 3 miles brings us to **Nundecootor*, 3; tappal station; encamping ground and tank, well supplied, but situated a little to the S.W.; cross a nullah, and proceed along a flat jungly country; pass **Mundum*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Tungaduncha*, 2½; also pass over 2 nullahs to **Jappaudo*, 3; cross 2 nullahs to

***Burnoor**, 1; pass over a *nullah* to ***Jotooroo**, 3; then cross the ***Bhavanassy** river, which cannot be passed over if full for 3 or 4 days afterwards; thence proceed across an open, jungly district, to ***Lingola**, 2, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to ***Chellymulla** 1; bazaar, well supplied; cross 3 *nullahs* to ***Dooda**, 14, 3; cross 2 *nullahs* to the N. gate of the ***Aukoor Fort**, 2; tappal station; extensive encamping ground, N.E.; **Bounasse** river, 3, well supplied; thence pass across a flat, jungly, and partially cultivated district, to ***Kistapooram**, 1; ***Venacapoaram**, 1; encamping ground; ***Raierandapoaram**, 1; thence the road passes through a bamboo forest; pass on to ***Munral Kumrana Meeth**, 3; the ***Junction of the Dorenal Road**, 1; cross 3 *nullahs*, and the **Bounasse** river to the *haling* ground, 3; river, well supplied, the bed of which is stony; descent abrupt, and road narrow; re-cross the ***stream**, 1, and proceed along a thick jungle; then commences the ***Kooru Ghut**, 1, which is much more generally traversed than that of the **Munral**; proceed along a bad and almost impassable road, leading across several ascents and descents, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the top of the pass; we then enter

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT (Route 2); and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile leads us to **Foot of Pass**; cross a *nullah*; pass the ***Boulapully Junction Road**, 1-16; ***Nelagoontah**, 5; extensive encamping ground, N.W. at the foot of the hills; tank, well supplied; thence proceed along a good road, leading between hills: cross a *nullah*, at 4 different places; pass over the **Tegalair** river, 9; and proceed on to ***Guntaravunpully**, 1; re-cross that *stream, 2; pass ***Yerrelly**, 1; ***Eimamukhal**, 1; ***Doranaul**, 1; extensive encamping ground, E. and S.; **Tegalair** river, amply supplied; pass on to ***Jumna**, **Doranaul** 2; cross 3 *nullahs*; pass along a flat waving country, with hills on one side of the road, to ***Toombulapully** 4; ***Botanpully**, 1; ***Gungapully**, 1; cross a *nullah*, also the ***Oodul Nullah**, 1; ***Gooripaud**, 1; extensive encamping ground, near a tank; cross 2 *nullahs*; pass ***Cassapoaram**, 2; ***Old Boilapully**, 1; ***Gunnappalum**, 3; cross a *nullah*, 1; as also the ***Donclair** river, 1; quite impassable just after the monsoon; pass ***Donely**, 1; cross a **nullah*, 1, to ***Lellapully**, 1; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to a ***large tank**; extensive encamping ground, S.E. of ***Teepooranicum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; thence proceed along a rocky road, cross a hilly ridge; pass the ***Junction Road to Teepooranicum**, 1; then pass over a *nullah*, and proceed along a good road, through a flat, cultivated district, to ***Kunkunapully**, 3; cross the ***Diap Nullah**, 1; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to ***Moomriaveram**, 5, situated at the junction of the **Goondiacumma** river; good encamping ground on the right bank of the ***Kundelair** river, which cross, and we then enter*

THE GUNTOOR DISTRICT (Route 17); thence pass a *ruvine* and *watercourse*, and proceed along a rugged road, to ***Antacupaudoo**, 2; ***Cottappalum**, 1; encamping ground; cross 2 *nullahs* to ***Shevapooram**, 2; cross the ***Chiket Nullah**, 2; pass ***Tymappalum**, 2; then pass over the ***Passepul Nullah**, 1; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the E. gate of the town of

!INNACONDAH (Vinukonda, Innaconda).

Territory, The Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Guntoor. Civil Authority, Collector at Guntoor, 55 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Central Division of the Madras Army, at Madras, 305 miles. Encamping ground, N. and E. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar and tanks (4), amply supplied for 5 months in the year. Tappal station. The **Usutah** of the District. Earthquakes are frequent.

Thence pass on to ***Nagariddy**, 1; cross 2 *nullahs*; pass ***Kishnamarajoopully**, 1; cross a *nullah*; pass ***Bodusembodipallium**, 1; ***Cunamuriapody**, 1; cross a *nullah* to ***Saviliapooram** 1; encamping ground on the banks of a *nullah*, water bad therein, and none other procurable; pass ***Vailoopooroo**, 4; cross 3 *nullahs* to ***Toormillah**, 4; encamping ground; 6 bazaars, well supplied; cross the **Junction of the Madras Road**, 1; pass ***Vippurailly**, 2; cross the ***Pindimangalath Nullah** to ***Moonwakah**, 1; cross a *nullah*; pass ***Vikoorty**, 2; ***Nursarumpetah**, 3; tappal station; encamping ground; residence of a Zemindar; cross a *nullah* to ***Joanulquddah**, 2; encamping ground; ***Sautloor**, 2; encamping ground; cross a *nullah* to ***Mairikaipody**, 3; cross a *nullah* to **Noodrapaudoo**, 2; pass over 2 *nullahs* to ***Ferringipooram**, 3; ***Vaboorapaudoo**, 2; encamping ground, very bad; tank, well supplied; pass ***Ferrichterah**, 4; ***Nullapaudoo**, 2; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

GUNTOOR (Goontoor, Guntur), (Route 19).

ROUTE 59.

BELLARY TO MOMINABAD (AMBOJEE), VIA KOORGODE, SIRRIGOUMPAH, CHINNOOR, LINGASOOGOR, SHORAPOOR, KOTTA-GOGI, FERROZABAD, GOOLBURGAH, OOMERGAH, AND OWSAH.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 297 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Somasamoodrum	7	0
Koorgode	9	0
Sirrigaherry	6	2
Tukkulcotah	7	6
Sirrigoompah	7	7
Durralsogoor	3	7
Chinnoor	11	4
Hussumkulloo	11	0
Unkoosoodoody	10	6
Lingasogoor	12	0
Goorgoonta	12	0
Jalhully	15	4
Shorapoor	12	0
Sutikaiera	8	0
Kotta Gogi	8	5
Heeray Moodoogol	10	7
Dooda Jaiwurghee	9	3
Ferozabad	5	3
Sirnoor	10	4
Goolburghah	8	6
Gurrunga	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turrakul	11	6
Adialoor	6	7
Oomergah	9	4
Killary	14	6
Owsah Fort	15	4
Gabaigaum	15	3
Dhanoora	12	3
Mominabad (Amboojee, Ambah Joghy)	10	3
	297	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave **Bellary** (described *Bradshaw's Hand-book to Bombay*, Route 216), and proceed through the E. gate of the Fort, along a good road, in dry weather, pass through an open flat country, the road along which becomes so bad in the monsoon that several stations are quite unapproachable; pass ***Bojumaambae**, 1; ***Ganigawombae**, 2; cross four *nullahs* to ***Somasa-**

moodrum 2½; cross a *nullah*; pass **Mullapooram*, 2½; cross two *nullahs* to **Woodutty*, 2½, about which the country is hilly; cross four small *nullahs*, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOORGODE.

Territory, The Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 16 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army, at Bellary. Encamping ground, close at the entrance of the town. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Cusbah of the District.

Then cross a *nullah*, and proceed along a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated district; pass **Gunnikalah*, 2; cross 3 *nullahs*; pass **Kiadigaloo*, 2½; pass over a *nullah*, and proceed along a hilly country; pass **Sirgherry*, 6½; shops, wells, and tank, amply supplied; cross 2 *nullahs*, and after 3 miles, proceed along an open, flat country, to which becomes hilly as we approach **Tukkulcotah*, 7½; bazaar, *nullah*, and bowries, well supplied; cross 2 *nullahs*, and pass along a good but rather stony and undulating road, across an open country to **Hullaikotia*, 2½; cross a *nullah* to **Kunnakareemgoody*, 2½; also a *nullah* to **Daiwulla-poor*, ½; cross a *nullah*, and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SIRRIGOOMPAH.

Encamping ground on the bank of the S. branch of the *Toongaboodra* river, well supplied. Bazaar and bowries. Residence of the Peshkar, which is very picturesquely situated on the right bank of the S. branch of the *Toongaboodra* river

Here the river can be crossed, but it is preferable to cross 3 *nullahs*, and pass along a good road, leading through a flat, open, country; pass **Ibrampoora*, 1½; **Buddoogontay*, ½; cross the right bank of the **Toongaboodra* river, ¾, and we then enter.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Route, 52 *Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay*); then pass to the left bank of that stream to **Durraisoooor*, ¾; river, well supplied, which can here be crossed most conveniently (as here, and only for a short distance both above and below the 3 channels, the N. of which is the largest, with a rocky bed, it forms an entire stream), and the islands about this locality are very marshy and difficult, although not quite impassable for wheel carriages; thence cross a *nullah* to **Kunnady*, 5½, also a river, ¾; which is about 200 yds. wide; pass **Mandasiwar*, ½; cross a *nullah* to **Gomersy*, 1½; cross the **Chungary* river, 1½, 300 yds. wide; cross 2 *nullahs* to the town of

§ CHINNOOR.

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 156 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 151½ miles. Bazaar, and *Chungary* river, well supplied. Residence of the Rajah of Palenasha, to whom this belongs, but who is a feudal holder of a large tract on the banks of the *Godavery* river.

DAWKES to Madras, 410 miles. N.

Thence re-cross the *Chungary* river, 100 yds. wide, also a *nullah* to **Mullapoor*, 1½; cross a *nullah* to **Dawuragody*, 1½; re-cross the *Chungary* river, 220 yds. wide; pass **Pupuladimay*, ½; **Koonotigi*, 2½; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Bussapoor*, 1½; cross 2 *nullahs* to **Harapoor*, 1½; then pass over 5 *nullahs* to **Husamkulloo*, 3½; bowries, well supplied; pass **Goodadoor*, 2½; cross 3 *nullahs* to **Mooshky*, 3½; thence cross a river, 220 yds. wide, also 3 *nullahs*; pass **Moodoonal*, 4½; **Unkoosodoody*, 1½; bowries, well supplied.

**Beddaroccarlagoota*, 1½; cross 2 *nullahs*, and proceed along a difficult and stony road, through an open, flat, and cultivated district to **Moossullicarlagoota*, 1½; **Kailooroo*, ½; cross 3 *nullahs*; pass **Lingasoogoor*, 5½; **Junction Road to Kulladghee*, ½; **Holigudda*, 1½; and 1½ miles brings us to the cantonment of the large town of

§ LINGASOOGOR.

Military Station. Encamping ground, N. W. and N. E. Bazaar and tank, well supplied. Tappal station. Cutwal's Choultry, 3 miles distant. Cantonments situated 3 miles to the N., has a detachment of the Nizam's Force quartered there. Rice very dear.

DAWKES to Moodgul, N. E., 9 miles.

Thence proceed along a good, but stony and narrow road, which, as it is merely a pathway across fields, becomes extremely bad in the monsoon, and leads across a jungly country, to **Yendinal*, 1: thence the land is flat and cultivated; pass **Woonully*, 3½; **Yeldony*, ½; **Goparum*, 2; then cross a dry *nullah* to **Goorgoota*, 4½; encamping grounds; bazaar and tank, well supplied for 2 months, annually; cross 2 *nullahs*, and then proceed along a tolerably good road, across a flat, stony, jungly country; pass **Govoor*, 3½; **Masanoor*, 2; **Kadapooram*, 1½; **Yelatta*, ½; thence the road becomes hilly, and leads across a pass, to **Samunmully*, 3½; thence proceed to *Bomunully*, 1½; **Wossoor*, 1; **Jalhully*, 1½; encamping ground on both sides; shops, moderately well supplied; thence proceed along a hilly country; pass **Rampoor*, 1; **Moodocotah*, 2½; then along an open cultivated district, cross by a good ford, the right (N.) to the left bank of the *Kistna* river, ¾; pass **Moostully*, ¾; **Sullaky*, 1½; **Kowdimitta*, 3; then cross the **Dimittyconda* pass, to **Seentwassanetta*, 1½; from thence ascend a hill, and pass across a hilly, mountainous country, and enter

THE SHORAPOOR RAJ,

Which lies in the S. W. angle of the Nizam's Dominions, and is bounded on the S. by the *Kistna* river, which divides it from the *Raschoor Doab*, and on the N. by the Hyderabad Territory.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—
A. D.

1842. The Rajah became so involved in debt that he was obliged to cede certain territory S. of the *Kistna* to the Nizam.

He died soon afterwards, and his uncle, Pidd Naick, assumed the government for the young Rajah, but his mal-administration caused the British government to take the management into their own hands.

1845. Its revenue yielded £50,000 per annum.

1853. The young Rajah was placed in possession of his greatly improved territory.

1½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SHORAPOOR (Shorapore).

Territory, Shorapoor Raj. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Resident of the Rajah. Bazaars, tanks, and wells amply supplied. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a good, but stony road, descend the hill to **Siddapooram*, 1½; then proceed along a very mountainous district to **Gonal*, 2½; thence the country becomes open and cultivated; pass **Bada-poor*, 1½; **Suttikaira*, 2; tank, well supplied; and proceed along a good, but stony road, across a flat, jungly, cultivated district; pass **Woonully*, 3½; **Rajapoor*, 2½; **Pata Gogh*, 2½; **Kotta Gogh*, ½;

houses, 1,000; tank well supplied for 3 months, annually: pass **Singannully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Potadully*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Mudderghee*, 1½; encamping ground; **Kolaty*, 2½; **Chikka Moodoogol*, ½; cross 2 nullahs; then proceed through small jungle. to **Heeray Moodoogol*, 1½; nullah, well supplied; open it, and proceed along a pathway, through an cross flat, and cultivated country; pass **Seckerully*, 2½; **Kelor*, 2½; **Owradly*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Chikka Jawurghie*, 2½; **Dooda Jawurghie*, ½; encamping ground, nullah, and shops, well supplied; thence proceed along a road, leading through fields; pass **Chinna Ruddawadghie*, ¾; **Pedda Ruddawadghie*, 1; cross the **right* (½) to the left bank of the Beema river, and ½ mile brings us to the Ferozabad station, and ½ mile beyond we enter the town of

§ FERUZABAD.

Territory, The Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad, Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 14 miles, S.W. Military station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad. A detachment of the Nizam's Cavalry is quartered here. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Thence proceed along a road, through fields, which becomes very bad in the monsoon; pass **Seenoor*, 2½; **Saddaghee*, 3½; **Puruvutabad*, 1½; **Daijanoor*, 1½; **Sirnoor*, 2; **Panagiree*, 1; **Seetanoor*, 1½; **Nundicoor*, ½; cross a nullah; pass **Kotanoor*, 1½; **Naganully*, ½; **Barvagud-daoor*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ GOOLBURGAH.

Tappel Station. Military station. A detachment of the Nizam's Cavalry is quartered here. Cantonment. Encamping ground E., between the Suwar's lines and the gardens. Bazaars, amply supplied. Leave the town at ½; pass the junction road Secunderabad, 2½; **Mookapoor*, 1½; **Chucksanaghee*, 2; **Sookanpoor*, 2; cross a nullah to **Chinnooly*, 2; encamping ground; pass **Atta*, 3½; **Gurruing*, 3; nullah and tank, well supplied; pass **Alloor*, ½; **Naronah*, 2½; encamping ground; **Bupaladee*, 2; cross a nullah to **Moonees*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Turraikul*, 2½; encamping ground on both sides of the nullah, which flows across the road; thence cross the *Sont* and *Oor* nullahs to **Jangah*, 4½; pass **Rood-ravaddy*, ½; cross two nullahs to **Adalloor*, 1½; nullah, well supplied; pass **Bairdighie*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Sangvee*, 1½; **Palasgaum*, 2½; **Yikoondy*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ OOMERGAH.

Encamping ground just previous to entering the place. Bazaar and stream, just beyond the place, well supplied. Thence cross a nullah; pass **Coringaum*, 2½; **Mady*, 3½; **Babulloor*, 2½; **Naringaundly*, 1½; **Kolath*, 3½; cross the *Paimra* river, here 300 yards wide, and which rises in lat. 19° 32', long. 73° 39', flows E. for 105 miles, and falls into the Godavery river on the right side, near the town of Toka, and pass on to the large village of **Kilary*, 1½; river, well supplied; thence along a good but rather stony road; pass through an open flat, cultivated country; pass **Thulney*, 2½; **Chincholy*, 4½; then cross a nullah; pass **Dawurpoor*, 3; **Nagurooga*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ OWSAH (Owsa).

Bazaar, well supplied. Encamping ground just before the Fort, and beyond the town, across the nullah; then cross a nullah; pass **Waddy*, 3; proceed along a good road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon; cross the **Towarga nullah* to **Seecor*,

2½; **Sawurgaum*, 2½; **Boorrah*, 1½; **Moordenglah*, 3; **Gataigaum*, 2½; nullah, well supplied; pass **Jamungaum*, 1½; cross two dry nullahs to **Katgaum*, 1½; cross the **Somul* river, here 100 yards wide; pass **Jawlah*, 2½; **Borgaum*, 2; cross the **Munjeeragoray* river, here 200 yards wide, full all the year round; pass **Tudola*, 1½; **Ungola*, 1½; **Dhanoor*, 2½; **Dytina*, 2½; **Radee*, 1½; **Wagal*, 2½; **Boodgaum*, 3½; **Junction* of the *Jaulnah* road, ½; cross a nullah; and thence proceed along a good road for ½ mile, and we soon enter the large town of
§ MOMINABAD (Ambah Joghy, described *Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 256).

ROUTE 60.

BELLARY TO SECUNDERABAD (SIKAN-DARABAD), VIA ADONY, NAGULDINNY, GUDAWUL, COTA COTA, AND JEDDA-CHERLAH.

DISTANCE, 216½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Adony, via Route 51	43	3
Cotacul	11	2
Yemmaganoor	9	0
Naguldinny	11	1
Pingodoodo	13	6
Umraee	8	0
Gudawal	8	4
Tipparrumpully	8	2
Cota Cota	7	5
Secunderabad, via Route 39	95	2
	216	1

Leave the E. Gate of Bellary (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), via Route 51, to the town of

§ ADONY, 43 (Route 51); thence proceed through **Adony Petah*, ½; and then along a hard road which soon becomes bad in the monsoon; pass through an open flat country; pass the **Collector's bungalow*, ½; **Cupate*, 4½; cross two nullahs; pass **Arrakul*, 1½; cross two nullahs, to **Devagutlah*, 3; cross a nullah, and proceed along a hilly district to **Cotacul*, 1½; encamping ground, S.W.; bazaars; then across an open, jungly, and hilly country; pass **Chennapooram*, 1; cross a nullah; pass **Nuckalmitta*, 1; cross five nullahs, to **Paramundody*, 2; cross two nullahs; pass **Unnoomapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah, to **Vencatapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah; **Yemmaganoor*, 1½; encamping ground, E. and W.; bazaars, well supplied; cross three nullahs; pass along a flat open country, to **Soganoor*, 4½; encamping ground; cross eight nullahs; **Naguldinny* river, well supplied; cross the **right* (½) to the left bank (½) of the **Toonyaboodra* river, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52), thence proceed along a district, hilly on hot sides; pass over three nullahs, to **Poolicul*, 2; **Maidicoondah*, 2½; encamping ground; cross four nullahs, to **Wootanoor*, 3½; cross two nullahs; pass along a flat open district to **Timmavarrum*, 3½; cross two nullahs, to **Pingodoodo*, 1½; encamping ground, E. and W.; **Tadicondah*, 1½; **Malatookul*, 3½; **Umraee*, 3½; cross four nullahs, to **Kakalarum*, 2½; encamping ground; pass over two nullahs, to **Paromallah*, 2½; cross a nullah; and 4 miles brings us to the large town of

§ GUDAWUL.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 106½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 111½ miles. Encamping ground, W., on both sides of the road. Tappal station.

Thence pass on to **Vencatumpettah*, 2½; **Moonoo-gapully*, 1; cross the *right (S) to the *left (N) bank of the *Kistna* river; pass **Arpully*, ½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, to **Tipparrumpully*, 2½; encamping ground, N., close to a *Paravali*, well supplied; then proceed along a bad road, across a beautiful undulating, well-cultivated country; cross the **Ookoocheetoo* nullah, ½; then pass over a nullah to **Cherapully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Oodawadah*, 2½; then pass over two nullahs, and 3 miles brings us to the large town of

§ *COTA COTA* (Route 39), and then proceed, *via* Route 39, to the Military Station of

† § *SECUNDERABAD* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165).

ROUTE 61.

BELLARY TO SECUNDERABAD, *VIA* ADONY, RACHOOR, MUCTUL, JEDDICHERDAH, AND SHUMSABAD.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 230½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to the left bank of the <i>Kistna</i> river, <i>via</i> Route 51.....	105	1½
Goodhabulloor	3	2
Muctul (Muctul)	11	0
Yelegnatha	13	2
Daiwarcuddray	12	0
Paulmoor	13	6
Jeddiecherlah	11	0
Secunderabad, <i>via</i> Route 39	60	5
	230	0½

Leave Bellary (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), and then proceed, *via* Route 51, to the left bank of the *Kistna* river, 105½; cross that stream, and proceed along a good road to **Goodhabulloor*, 3½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S.W.; bowries, well supplied; thence across a flat, long grassy district, pass **Manganoor*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Suntapooram*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ MUCTUL (Muctul, Muktull).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 105½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 110½ miles. Encamping ground between the Cavalry and Infantry Lines. Military station; a detachment of the Nizam's Horse and Foot Regiments are quartered here. Tappal station. Bazaar, well supplied. Cantonnments.

Then cross a nullah to **Puttaipooram*, 4½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Julkalaidoo*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Goodhabulloor*, 2½; cross 5 nullahs to **Yeleguntla*, 3½; encamping ground, but rather jungle, E.; water both scarce and bad; then proceed along a good but sandy road, which becomes heavy and extremely muddy in the monsoon; cross a nullah to **Murrikul*, 3½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Chintagoota*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Bundrapully*, 1½; **Gopalipooram*, ¼; proceed to **Daiwarcuddray*, 2½; open encamping ground; tank

and well, badly supplied with indifferent water; cross 2 nullahs, and then proceed along a difficult road, but this part of the route can be avoided by making a detour of 2 miles; thence pass through dense jungle to **Coddaimudray*, 3½; cross 5 nullahs to **Codoor*, 5½; pass a nullah to **Pokutwanipully*, 1½; pass **Durmapooram*, 1½; § *Paulmoor*, 4½; flat and dry encamping ground, E.; tank and bowry, well supplied; pass on to **Yemmocondah*, 3½; **Uppenhully*, 1½; cross an easy ghat, and proceed; pass **Madiyapully*, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us to **Jeddiecherlah*; encamping ground, N.W., and water excellent; thence proceed *via* Route 39, to † § *Secunderabad*, 60½ (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165).

ROUTE 62.

BELLARY TO SHOLAPORE *VIA* HULHULLY, TAVARAKAIRY, DUNDIHALL, TALLICO-TAH AND SINDAGHEE.

DISTANCE, 215½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Coortunny	11	2
Jowk	10	1
Hulhully	9	4
Hoolekeehalo	10	3
Ittunhully	12	5
Tavarakairy	7	4
Moodianoor	11	3½
Lickeyhall	12	1
Dundihall	9	1
Nattawurry	10	2
Somanaloo	6	7
Tallicoth	10	0
Kulkairy	14	3
Goobeyadah	8	3
Sindaghee	10	2
Bellaganoor	10	1
Lausinghee	11	2
Munoor	10	3
Karjegy	10	1
Sautghurry	12	1
Sholapore, Fort of	7	5
	215	6½

Leave Bellary (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), and proceed, *via* Route 56, to **Coortunny*, 11½; thence along a bad road, across an open country; pass **Yellavunkly*, 4½; cross a deep, 2½ small nullahs, each situated respectively at 1½ and 1½ mile, and a large nullah, ¼; pass *Jowk*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; bowries and tank, well supplied; cross a dry nullah, 1½; proceed along a good road to **Daiwarcuddray*, 1½; cross a rocky nullah, 5; pass **Hulhully*, 1½; narrow encamping ground, S., and well supplied from the *Toonbuddra* river, which cross, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52), pass on to **Mush-toor*, ½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Bamgoor*, 4; cross the *Nowlee* river, ½; pass through a high, open, and jungle country, to **Cotnakull*, 4½; **Sedapoor*, 1½; **Hoolekeehalo*, 3½; encamping ground, N., well supplied from the *Nowlee* river, which cross; pass on to **Hagadanthalloo*, 1½; thence across a wild, jungle, country, along a bad road; pass **Nowlee*, ½; encamping ground; **Cheyloor*, 1½; **Somanaloo*, 3½; then cross a river, ¼, to **Ittunhully*, 5½;

encamping ground. E.; nullah full of bad water; thence along a bad road, through a low, jungly country; pass *Poorah, 1½; cross the *Nowlie river, ½; also pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed along a jungly, hilly country, to *Tavarakairy, 5½; encamping ground E., also open ½ mile N., then the road becomes very bad in the monsoon, and leads across an open country; then pass over a *rivulet, ½; to *Etalapoora, ½; cross a *rivulet, ½; to *Bedalapoora, 4½; proceed to *Jummalapoora, 1½; encamping ground; then cross 2 nullahs to *Moodanoor, 4½; good, open encamping ground, S., well supplied from the *Moorly river, ½, which cross, and on the banks there is encamping ground; thence proceed through a jungly, long grassy country, and 2½ miles beyond, we then enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass *Kanduk, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, 1½; to *Comaloo, ½; pass over 3 nullahs, and 3½ miles beyond we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS. (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, (Route 52); pass on to *Lickey-hall, 2; encamping ground, S.; also 1½ mile; N.W., close to a nullah; proceed across a waving, cultivated country: re-cross the *Moorly river, ½; cross 3 nullahs to *Judgigoota, 2½, and ½ mile beyond, we re-enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80) pass on to *Codyhaloo, ½; cross a Rivulet, and we then re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52) pass close to *Nagaree, 1, situated on the left; cross a nullah, 1½; pass *Balaudinnry, 2; *Haleavuttyghy, 3; *Dundihall, 1½; open encamping ground on the N. and both sides of the Kistna river, the bed of which is very rocky; boats can be hired to cross it; proceed to *Tampoor, then cross by boat from the right, 2½, to the left bank, ½, of the above stream, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPOUR COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); thence proceed along an open waving country; pass *Boldeery, ½; enter *Natawcurry, 6; extensive encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; pass through the village for ½; proceed to *Jynapoora, 3½; cross a nullah; pass *Kallareddy, ½; cross over 3 nullahs; pass *Teevanabaw, 1½; *Somanaloo, 1½; open encamping ground N., and extensive on the bank of a nullah, which has also another one; cross and pass along a bad stony road, through a stony jungly country, to *Guddentony, 1½; *Chipoor, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Guddenhully, 2½; cross a nullah, ½; pass *Adikanaloo, ½; cross the *Doony river, ½, the bed of which is very stony; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

STALLICOTAH.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army, District, Sholapore. Civil Authority, Collector at Sholapore. Military Authority, The Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Encamping ground N. E. Bazaar and Doony river, well supplied.

Thence pass through the town for ½; then proceed along a good road, which is dry in the hot season; pass across a high, open, and waving district; cross a nullah to *Bomanhully, 3½; cross a nullah to *Puttiapoora, 2; pass over a nullah to *Toombeeke, 1½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to *Binchelavoo, 4½; cross a nullah to *Kulkairy, 2½; encamping ground ½ mile N., close to a nullah of brackish water, which cross to *Ooneeshahaloo, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed across a jungly hilly country to *Coodrangoonda, 1; cross 3 nullahs to *Adekanaloo, 4½; pass over a nullah to *Goobeyadah, ½; encamping ground N., close

to a nullah, which cross, as also 3 nullahs, pass along a very indifferent road to *Madawaddah, 4½; *Undergunny, 1½; cross a nullah 1½, to Sindagher, 3½; encamping ground N., and also near a grove of trees ("tope"); pass a tank, 1; then along a bad road, cross 2 nullahs to *Gunnyyarr, 3½; pass over a nullah to *Itucampoor, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Bellaganoor; encamping ground N., and also on the bank of a rivulet, ½, which cross, and then re-cross ½, to *Seerysyadah, 3½; encamping ground; re-cross 6 nullahs; pass *Chikka Nadah, 3½; then pass over the Toorevee, 2½, and Binje nullahs, ½, the banks of which are very steep; pass *Laulsingher, ½; encamping ground N.; forage, plentiful; then proceed along a good road, pass *Boomyar, 6½; encamping ground, cross a nullah, 1½; from thence the road becomes bad; pass *Chikka Munnoor, 2½; cross the right bank, (½) to the encamping ground on the left bank of the Decma river, ½; pass on to *Munnoor, 1; encamping ground W.; forage, abundant; cross 2 nullahs; pass along an open waving country to *Seeregherry, 2½; cross a nullah, ½; and we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62); pass on to *Hulle, 1; *Anderwaddy, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a stream ½; pass *Chikka Anderwaddy, ½; cross 5 nullahs; pass *Karjegyhy, 4½; encamping ground N.; forage, plentiful; cross a nullah, 5½; and we re-enter

THE SHOLAPOUR COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); proceed along a good road, pass *Trawaddy, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, also the *Oomley nullah, 2½; cross a nullah to *Sautgherry, 2½; open encamping ground S., and also on the bank of a nullah; pass along a level country to *Coomootyky, 2½; *Vadee, 1½; cross a nullah, 1½; pass a tank and a beautiful tope of trees, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the

TOWN OF SHOLAPORE. (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63).

ROUTE 63.

Officers proceeding with troops should take this Route.

BELLARY TO SHOLAPORE, VIA BULHULLY, TAVARAKAIRY, DUNDIHALL, DHANOO, BEEJAPOUR AND HINDEE.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 233½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bellary to Dundihall, via Route 62	94	0½
Dhanoor	11	7
Moodoor	10	2
Bellaul	10	4
Burgawaddy	10	4
Mungolie	12	4
Beejapoor Fort	13	6
Nangtannah	10	2½
Hutergaum	5	0
Hindee	14	3
Hassureekair (Kahir)	11	6
Jawulgaum	12	3
Sautghurry	8	4
Sholapore, via Route 62	7	5
	233	2½

Leave Bellary (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), and then proceed, via Route 62, to *Dundihall; thence along a road, through a cotton plantation, which extends parallel with the river;

cross a nullah, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass **Ankollah*, and we soon afterwards enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass **Isam-poor*, 1; cross a nullah to **Indawar*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed to **Onapahasta*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Canjanoor*, 1; cross six nullahs, and proceed along level country, to **Mool-talley*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Dhanoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; excellent encamping ground on the high, rugged, right bank of the *Kistna* river, the bed of which is here very stony; pass **Coilamoodoo*; cross the right $\frac{1}{2}$ to the left bank $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *Kistna* river, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); pass **Tangraghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **the Junction of the Mulpurba with the Kistna* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Cojananoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Gunganoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a steep nullah to **Neerallah*, 2; cross three nullahs to **Moodoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground S., on the left bank of the *Kistna* river; cross a nullah; pass **Callaghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hulloor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a wide nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Yeti-pah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hur-rogingoor*, 2; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Bellaul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; open encamping ground near a nullah, N.E., forage plentiful; we then enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62); pass on to **Cooganoor*, 2; **Hulligah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Oneykee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Burgawaddy*, 2; encamping ground E.; wells amply supplied, and village large and populous; soon after which we re-enter

THE SHOLAPORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); then cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Yeernullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah and ravines, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed on to **Mungolie*, 2; good, large and open encamping ground N.; tank; then proceed along a good road, cross two small nullahs, then a deep nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; and we soon re-enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62); cross two nullahs to **Ibrahimpoor*, 4; excellent encamping ground, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the E. or Ullapoor gate of the town of

**BREEJAPPOOR* (Bijapur, Vijapur), (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); thence proceed along a good road, pass **Ullapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road, to **Ullabad*, 5; encamping ground, and we re-enter

THE SHOLAPORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); cross a nullah; pass along a stony road to **Mangtannah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; good high encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.; nullah and bowries, amply supplied; pass across an open, level country; pass **Huttergaum*, 5; encamping ground, W., and 200 yards beyond; bowries, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along an undulating country; pass **Tadola* (Tudonghee), $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 10 nullahs to **Hindee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; nullah and bowrie, amply supplied; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Aloor*, 5; then pass over 5 nullahs to **Hassareekair* (Kahir), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.W., and *Beemah* river, amply supplied; cross a nullah to **Goobindah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross by boats the right $\frac{1}{2}$ to the left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the *Beemah* river, the bed of which is hard, and banks steep, and we then re-enter

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62), and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the right stands *Munoor*, where there is a much better ford across the above stream for wheeled carriages. The *Mahratta* language is spoken on the N. bank, and the *Canarese* on the S.; thence pass on to **Mungaloor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Javrilgaum*, 4; encamping ground, N.E.; then cross 2 nullahs to **Pungulga*, $\frac{1}{2}$; we then re-enter

THE SHOLAPORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58); pass on to *Ira-*

vuddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence proceed, via Route 62, to *SHOLAPORE FORT*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTE 65.

BELGAUM TO KOLAPOOR, VIA BOOTRAMULLY, SUNKESWAR, AND KAGUL.

DISTANCE, 70 MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Belgaum to Bootramully	9	$\frac{7}{8}$
Hutterghee	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sunkeswar	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nipanee	13	4
Kagul	15	1
Kolapoor	16	5
	70	0

Leave *Belgaum* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); and then proceed along a good made road, across an open country; pass **Bootramully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hutterghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sunkeswar*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nipanee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and we soon enter

THE KAGUL (Kagal) JAGHIRE,

Which lies within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Government; contains a military force, 700 strong, and produces a revenue of £7,000 per annum; then pass on to the town of

* KAGUL (Kagal),

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, the Kagal Jaghire (Kolapoor). Civil Authority, Superintendent at Kolapoor, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, S.E. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. We then enter

THE KOLAPOOR (Kolapur, Colapore) DISTRICT, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 85); and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of **KOLAPOOR* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 163).

The traveller, if he prefer it, can also proceed, via *Toombergoody*, *Padshahpoor*, *Kurrosee*, and *Allawadda*. Distance, $82\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz.: leave the

FORT OF BELGAUM,

(described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); cross 5 small nullahs; pass **Kunnalwarghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Kulcumba*, 1; **Moochundee* 1; **Chundakairah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 small nullahs to **Chundoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; open encamping ground, S.; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to *Toombergoody*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Soodahall*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Bellary nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; to **Kogunhall*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to **Coonderghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the rocky bed of the *Markunder* river to the town of

* PADSHAHPOOR.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District *Padshahpoor*, Talook of *Belgaum*. Civil Authority, Collector at *Belgaum*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at *Belgaum*, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles, N.E. by E. Bazaar, shops, and river, well supplied. Open encamping ground on the bank of the *Markunder* river, W. of the town. Houses, 1,000. Lat. $16^{\circ} 5' 10''$. Long. $74^{\circ} 46'$. Branch road to the Falls of *Gokal*,

12½ miles; cross the *Markundee* river to **Gurkhet*, 3½; and then pass on to **Gotgiri*, 2½; **Kunur*, (Kaur), 1½; and 5 miles brings us to the

FALLS OF GOKAK (Gokak—described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80), well worth an inspection by all travellers, and are extremely grand and magnificent in appearance during the monsoon, and very beautiful even in the fair season.

Thence proceed along a good road across an open, cultivated country; pass **Goorkechutti*, 3½; **Gotgerry*, 2½; encamping ground; cross the **Gulpurba* river, ½; to **Ourgaum*, ½; pass on to **Seergaum*, 3½; extensive encamping ground, W.; thence along a rocky road, across a cultivated country; pass **Oallahechutti*, 2½; **Volumby*, 2½; encamping ground; **Yadgood*, 3½; thence the road leads across undulating grassy plains, to **Kurrosee*, 3½; then the road becomes extremely stony, is intersected by a large nullah, interspersed with several abrupt steep places, and leads across a succession of hills, amidst an uncultivated district; pass **Chinchnee*, 5½; **Seergaum*, 1½; encamping ground, W. and N. (on undulating land) of the Fort, a compact structure; thence the road becomes good, and the country flat, but still uncultivated; pass **Gullutjeeputty*, 3½; **Gullutjee*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings to § *Bhoof*; encamping ground, W., that to the E. is extensive, but rocky. Here is the confluence of the *Dodgunga* and *Vedgunga* rivers; cross the former to **Barwadda*, 1½; and we then enter

THE KOLAPOOR DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 85). Then proceed along a good road, across a cultivated country; pass **Yelgud*, 3½; **Ataswadla*, 5½; encamping ground rocky, but extensive to the E.; nullah and wells, both amply supplied; thence the road becomes stony; pass **Nairlee*, 1½; **Taumbaum*, ½; **Mooraiwadla*, 3½; cross a nullah, 2½; and two miles brings us to the large town of

†§ KOLAPOOR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 163).

ROUTE 66.

BASSIM TO CHANDAH, VIA ASSAIGAU, DIGGERUS, MUDNAPOOR, BOREE, AND KHAIR.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 174 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bassim to Cheechkaira	12	4
Chendosenna	10	0
Chinna Oomrie	9	0
Diggrus	10	7
Dainay	10	1
Dysalles	11	3
Mudnapoor	12	3
Kirkah	3	1
Wugaira	10	1
Parpul	11	2
Boree	11	7
Pautun	10	2
Lingtee	4	0
Kyrh (Khaïr)	12	7
Poonawut	11	4
Padracora	7	6
Chandah	8	4½
	174	0½

§ BASSIM (Wasim, Waussim).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District. Berar. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 233½ miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Lat. 20° 10', long. 76° 40'.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed through the *Mahoor Gate*; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Kukakradutti*, 2½; cross a nullah, then proceed through a jungly country, to **Soopakaila*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Sakkeray*, 1½; cross the *Poor* river, ½; **Kurolah*, 1; **Kujubail*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Cheechkaria*, 3½; nullahs, well supplied; cross over one to **Assaigau*, 2½; then proceed through a flat, jungly district; cross 2 nullahs to **Dubbery*, 2½; pass over a nullah to **Mullayipoore*; then cross 4 nullahs and a small ghat; pass **Chendosenna*, 3½; encamping ground and boria, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a good road, through a flat, jungly country; pass **Mudjudada*, 2½; **Palodee* 1½; pass a ghat to § *Chinna Oomrie*, 4½; bazaars; encamping ground; cross a nullah; pass *Pedda Oomrie*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Pooera*, 2½; **Sawully*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Kutty*, 2½; § *Diggrus*, 2; bazaars, and Dawully river, well supplied; encamping ground; cross the above stream, ½, to **Dhanocora*, 1½; pass **Javulla*, 2; cross a nullah to **Toombittakully*, 1½; **Nurrappully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Ashla*, 1½; pass over a nullah to § *Dainay*, 2; bazaars, and nullah, well supplied; cross 3 nullahs; pass on to **Codery*, 5½; cross 3 nullahs to **Poonduo*, 4½; thence the country becomes flat and jungly to within 2 miles, when we pass along a good road, across an open country; pass **Dysalle*, 1½, situated on the left bank of the *Paven Gunga* river; which cross ½ mile beyond, and thence proceed along a jungly, bad road, intersected with nullahs; pass through a dense jungly country; pass **Nair*, 1½; **Nimby*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to *Tarlee*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Pursah*, 2; cross a nullah; pass **Wursah*, 1; then over a nullah to **Mudnapoor*, 4½; continued and bad jungly encamping ground; cross the *Paven Gunga* river, 1½; pass along a bad road, intersected with nullahs, across dense jungle, and we soon reach **Wurroor*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to *Kaup*, 2½; pass over the *Arran* river to **Kirkah*, 3½; confined encamping ground, and river, well supplied; pass **Tarsavallee*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to **Coorully*, 5½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Wugaira*; encamping ground, and river, well supplied; proceed along a good road; pass **Martunny*, 4; **Banoomrie*, 3; cross a nullah to cross 2 nullahs; thence through a flat jungly district; § *Parpul* 4½; open, stony encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; all provisions extremely dear; cross a nullah, and proceed across a dense jungle; pass **Guggunawaky*, 3½; **Dokee*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Sooney*, 2; then along an open district; pass over a nullah to **Kovtah*, 2½; then proceed through dense jungle; pass § *Boree*, 2½; high, open, but stony encamping ground; provisions very dear; wells, amply supplied; as also the *Ooonce* river, which cross to **Dabha*, 3½; **Artlic*, ½; **Sulpully*, ½; cross a nullah to **Sooradapoor*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Pautun*, 2; open encamping ground; thence proceed along a flat, jungly country; pass the deserted hamlet of **Ryepoor*, 2; proceed to **Lingtee*, 2; cross 2 nullahs; pass along a bad, stony road to **Urjoonah*, 3½; cross a nullah; **Dongergaum*, 4; also 2 nullahs to the *Junction of the Nagpore Road*, 5½; proceed to § *Kyrh* (Khaïr), ½; bad encamping ground; river and bazaars, well supplied. Thence along a good road, through

dense jungle: pass *Murraiddolee, 4; cross 2 nullahs to *Seepore, 4½; then proceed along a cultivated district, cross the *Nurgoonah river to *Poonawut, 3½; pass over a nullah to *Saeeyang, 2; then cross the right (½) to the left (¼) bank of the Wurdah river, and we enter

The NAGPORE DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 61); then pass on to *Goonus, 1½; cross three nullahs; pass *Pandradora, 3½; *Mahacool, 1½; cross two nullahs to *Seedoor, 1½; also pass over a nullah to *Yedully, 1½; proceed to *Dauwarum, 1½; cross the *Verree river, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHANDAH.

Territory, Nagpore. District, Chandah. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore, 85 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Encamping ground in all directions. Bazaar and two rivers, well supplied. Tappal station. Fort.—A strong, round-towered structure, surrounded by a lofty parapet, 15 to 20 feet high. Citadel near the E. wall. Position.—It stands on the S.W. frontier, close to the Nivam's Dominions, on the left bank of the Erree river, at its junction with the Wurda. Fortifications.—It is surrounded for six miles with strong stone walls from 15 to 20 feet high. About 900 yards to the N stand some high hills, which command the place, between which and the fort there is a dense wood. The suburb, which is beautifully situated amidst a noble grove of trees, lies E. of the fortifications, across the Purputti river. The streets are much scattered and many detached houses stand close to fine plantations.

DAWKES.—See Table of distances.

ROUTE 67.

BASSIM TO OOMRAWUTTY, VIA KINNEE, MOORTUZAPOOR, AND KORUD.

DISTANCE, 82½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bassim to Kondalla	4	4
Kinne	12	3
Malseloo	12	3
Patoor	11	4
Moortuzapoor	11	5
Korud	13	6
Bialum	8	0
Oomrawutty	8	3
	82	4

Leave the N. end of Bassim (Route 66), and proceed along an open, partially cultivated district; cross two nullahs; pass *Kondalla, 4½; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied, but forage not always obtainable; thence proceed along a partly hilly and long grassy district; cross two nullahs; pass *Tornalla, 4½; cross a nullah to *Goonjee, 1; pass *Karlee, 1½; cross three nullahs, and proceed to *Borallah, 1½; *Yerundah, ½; and at ½ commence the ascent of the rough and stony Kinnee Ghat, which is ½ mile long; pass *Kinnee, 2½; stony encamping ground; wells, tank, and nullah, amply supplied for five months; but

forage rather scarce; then cross a nullah, and proceed along an excellent road, across a bold, sloping, jungly, loose, stony, slightly populated district; pass *Herunghur, 4½; *Latee, 1½; *Chicklee, ½; cross (½) and re-cross the Arran river, ½, which is here dry for several weeks previous to the setting in of the monsoon; pass *Nuddiscloo, ½; cross two nullahs; pass *Bunnojah, 2½; *Malseloo, 3; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; pass *Tetorway, 2½; cross three nullahs to *Markarah, 3; proceed to *Pinjure, 2½; then cross at two different places the *Ootawully river, to *Jenosoo, 2½; cross the *Nergoonah river, 1; then proceed over a very stony Pass to *Patoor, ½; encamping ground rather confined; wells and river amply supplied, but forage scarce; then cross two nullahs, and proceed along an excellent road; pass *Danoorah, 1½; cross a nullah to *Sailwarry, 2; cross eight nullahs; pass through an open, thin jungly country to *Moortuzapoor 3½; encamping ground; wells amply supplied, but forage scarce; thence along an open but not good road; pass *Irrpoor, 2½; cross the *Cumboy nullah, 2½; proceed on to *Jutapoor, ½; encamping ground; *Munna, 3½; cross the *Omah Kortee (Korty); proceed through dense jungle; then pass over the Botah and Landee nullahs, to *Korud, 6½; encamping ground, 1½ mile; nullah (well supplied) at some distance; cross five nullahs, and proceed along an indifferent road to *Pichenagee, 3½; cross three nullahs to *Gunsore, 2½; cross two nullahs; pass *Brialaum, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Kowtah, 2½; pass over four nullahs, and also the Nandinee river; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

OOMRAWUTTY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 279).

ROUTE 68.

BASSIM TO NIRMUL, VIA KULLUMNOORY, OOMURKHAIR, AND WURHONA.

DISTANCE, 123 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bassim to Palaigam	12	7
Palda	10	6
Kullumnoory	11	0
Toopa	8	4
Tulnee	8	0
Oomurkhair	11	2
Burjana	10	5
Wurhona	9	0
Koosootpett	10	3
Dhanora	9	7
Chicholy	11	0
Nirmul	9	6
	123	0

Leaving Bassim (Route 66), we proceed along a good but stony road, across an open, cultivated district; pass *Borala, 5; proceed up an ascent to *Razgaum, 4; then cross the *Pain Gunga river, ½; with two banks and sandy bed; pass *Kunaigam, ½; *Palaigam 2½; situated on the right bank of a nullah; tank, well supplied; pass *Argaum, 2½; *Chichola, ½; *Sakirgaum, 1½; *Matheera, 1½; cross a nullah, ½; the banks of which are steep; pass *Palda, 2½; small

and Ghurree on the left bank of a nullah, dry in the hot season; pass *Yely, 1½; *Sacla, ½; cross 2 hills pass *Musoor, 4½; cross 2 large nullahs, the banks of which are steep, and proceed down a descent to *Kuhmoory, 3½; the Cusbah of a Pergunna mud Ghurree; bazaar, wells and nullah, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road; pass *Alygaum, 3; thence down a deep descent; pass *Jurra, 2½; *Toopa, 2½; small round Ghurree; nullah, well supplied; pass along an open cultivated country, to *Bailmundah, 2½; *Bategaum, 1½; *Twines, 4½; wells and two tanks, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, across a partially cultivated district; pass *Kohlee, 2½; *Sirrur, 2½; *Pava, 2½; cross the Paen Gunga river, 1, which rises in lat. 20° 32', long. 76° 4', flows E. for 330 miles, and falls into the Wurda river on the right, in lat. 19° 26', long. 79° 15'; the left is steep and the bed rocky; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ OOMURKEIR (Oomurkhair).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Oomurkhair. Cusbah of the District, Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 161 miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied. *Position*.—It stands on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river. *Fortifications*.—It is surrounded by a wall.

Thence proceed; pass *Nagapoor, 1½; *Yedoolid (Yedoolid), 4½; branch road, both good and shorter, leads to Wurhona; but continuing over Route —, we pass *Burjuna, 5, standing at the foot of some heights; thence proceed along an open country; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Chatary, 3; encamping ground; *Bory, 1; cross the *Gunga river, 1; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WURHONA.

District, Wurhona. Cusbah of the District, Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied. *Position*.—It stands on the left rocky, high, and abrupt bank of the Gunga river; thence pass across a dense jungly country, along a good road; pass *Seonee, 3½; *Kurana, 1½; *Pisene, 2½; *Kolarree, 1½; pass on to *Kosoompet, 1½; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence the road becomes stony; pass *Chota, 1½; *Burra Kooply, 1; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Seonee, 5; the deserted hamlet of *Dhanora, 2½; then cross the *Paturoolnasny river, to *Aparowpet (Apparowpet); bazaars and river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a road which is rather confined by heights; pass through a jungly country to *Auree Joola, 2½; *Chicholy, 3½; re-cross the *Paturoolnasny river, 2½; and proceed along a good road, leading across a cultivated country; pass *Ewaruply, 1; *Borgaum, 2½; *Aloor, 2; *Oopuraply, 1; *Ingoolpully, 2; *Kajoolpet, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NIRMUL.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station.

Position.—It is well fortified, and stands at the foot of 3 rugged heights, surrounded by a ditch.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

K

ROUTE 69.

BASSIM TO ELLICHAPOOR, *via* KINNER, MOORTUZAPOOR, and MATURGAUM.

DISTANCE, 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bassim to Moortuzapoor, <i>via</i> Route No. 68.	52	5
Aasoorah	13	0
Maturgaum	10	7
Kola	10	5
Ellichapoor	10	3
	97	6

Leave Bassim (Route 66), and proceed along a good road, stony in some parts, across an open and uncultivated district, *via* Route 65, to *Moortuzapoor, 52½; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied, and forage tolerably plentiful; pass *Daiwarhan, 1; *Herpoor, 2; cross the *Umbarah nullah 2½; thence proceed across thin jungle; pass *Burmee; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Boahay, 3½; cross the Oomar river; thence pass *Lonesinah, 1½; cross the *Payree river, ½; pass *Seloo, ½; *Aasoorah, 2; encamping ground; wells amply supplied; cross the *Umbarah nullah, 1; pass *Gautkairah, 1½; thence through thin jungle; cross the *Poorna river, ¾, which rises in lat. 21° 35', long. 77° 4', in the British district of Baitool, flows S. for 95 miles, falls in the Taptee, in lat. 21° 4', long. 76° 8', and has rugged steep banks; *Burra Nandairah, ½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Boralla; *Dasapoor, 3½; *Arrala, ½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Maturgaum, 3½; thence cross the *Chunderbagah river, 2½; pass through thin jungle to *Belloorah, ½; *Jyapoor, ½; *Kummaulpoor, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Chakree, 1½; *Nursingapoor, 3½; *Kola, 2½; wells, amply supplied; forage plentiful; cross a nullah; pass *Rassaigaum, 3½; thence re-cross the *Chunderbagah river, ½; pass *Sousaa, ½; cross 3 nullahs; pass along a road intersected by ravines; pass *Nidagaum, 2½; *Sullanpoor Fort, 3½; *Sotivpoor, 1; then cross the Surpan river, ½; and pass through a most luxuriantly cultivated district, which has the appearance of a well-planned garden, with some beautiful topes in the vicinity; and at the close of ½ mile we enter the town of

§ ELLICHAPOOR (Ellichpoor).

Territory, Nizam's Sequestered Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 331½ miles. Cantonment, 3 miles beyond the town, at which are quartered a brigade of 2 battalions of infantry, 2,000 horses, and 4 guns of the Nizam's Subsidiary Force. Encamping ground, in a mango grove, S.E. of the cantonment. Bazaar, nullah, Beechum and Surpum rivers, all well supplied. Post Office. *Position*.—It is beautifully situated on the Purna river, a tributary of the Taptee. *Fortifications*, but slight, it being only partly surrounded by a sand-stone, embattled wall, 60 feet high and 4 thick.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The richly decorated gateway, bazaar, handsome brick houses. The palace of the Nawaub, who resides here, is a large and spacious edifice.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

The Nawaub became feudatory to the Nizam, but, owing to that Prince's heavy exactions, opposed his aggressions, and in 1850, defeated his troops in several engagements. 'Included by the Nizam in the districts which he sequestered to the British.

ROUTE 70.

BASSIM TO ELLICHAPPOOR, VIA KARINJAH AND OOMRAWUTTY.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 103½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bassim to Paldee	9	3
Mongrool (Mugloorpeer)	12	2
Kurree	7	2
Karinjah	8	3
Baum	13	2
Loney	13	3½
Oomrawutty	11	3
Takerkairah	13	0
Ellichapoor	15	2
	103	4½

Leave Bassim (Route 66), and proceed along a grassy plain, interspersed with cultivation; cross 2 nullahs, and pass *Gooraigum, 4½; § Paldee, 4½; encamping ground, W., and N.W. by N.; nullah and wells, amply supplied; pass through a rough, stony country, densely covered with underwood, but well cultivated in the hollows; pass *Issoori, 1; thence proceed up an ascent 3½; and ½ miles beyond we commence the descent, which is ½ mile long; pass *Soancess; *Sailgaum, 4; then proceed through extensive, grassy, hard plains; cross a nullah to § Mongrool (Mugloorpeer), 2½; fortified durgah; encamping ground, S.S.W.; nullah, well supplied; thence proceed along a stony, level, jungly road, interspersed with hillocks; pass *Sailoo, 1½; cross a nullah to *Beelkair, 2½; thence proceed along extensive plains, interspersed with cultivated spots; pass *Mohurree, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Kurree, 1½; high, dry, but jungly encamping ground; cross the *Arran river, and 3 nullahs; pass *Sole, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to *Papurnee, 2½; cross 4 nullahs, and 3 miles brings to the town of

§ KARINJAH.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 271½ miles. Encamping ground E. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Tappal station. Position.—It stands ½ mile to the right of the road.

Thence cross a nullah, 5, and proceed along a rough road; pass over another nullah; thence the road becomes good, and leads across an ascending district, thickly studded with date trees, "groves," pass *Akhvairah, ½; cross the Beema river, 2½, and proceed along wide, grassy, and stony plains, to *Joregah, 2; *Narraigum, ½; *Edgaum, 1½; cross a nullah, 1½, to § Baum, 2½, situated 200 yds. to the left of the road; encamping ground N.W.; bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along an excellent road, leading across a country covered with underwood and date trees; cross a nullah to *Dhumi, 2½;

encamping ground; cross the *Beema river; then pass along vast grassy plains, to *Sakoor, 4½; *Wapoor, 3½; cross a nullah to *Loney, 2½; encamping ground W.N.W.; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; thence proceed along a smooth road, across a country which is at first interspersed with hillocks, and soon becomes covered with thick underwood, date groves, and babul trees, but afterwards leads across open grassy plains, interspersed with cultivated spots; pass *Baileer, 2½; *Pallee, 1½; cross a nullah, 1½, to *Wonairah, 1½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs, each respectively at ½, ¾, and ½ mile to the town of

§ OOMRAWUTTY, ½ mile (described Route —, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); thence proceed along a good road, leading through a little jungle, after which across an open, barren district, to *Wasserkairah, 3½; cross the *Peera river, 1½; then proceed to *Wulgaum, ½; *Neemkaer, 2½; *Saver, 1½; *Deary, 2; *Takerkairah, 1½; wells, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country, to § Kistnapoor, 3½; *Shaknaderpoor, 1½; *Dygaum, 1½; then cross the *Poorna river, which rises in lat. 21° 22', long. 77° 41'; flows S. for 160 miles, and falls into the Taptee river, in lat. 21° 4', long. 76° 8'; pass on to *Bahadurpoor, ½; *Boogaum, 4; cross the *Pelee, 4; and *Beechum, 1½; rivers, to *Bedgah, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the Heerapoor Gate of the town of

ELLICHAPPOOR (Route 69).

ROUTE 71.

This Route should not be traversed during October and November, as it is unhealthy, but from December to April inclusive, as then all the rivers are fordable.

BERHAMPORE TO KAMPTEE, VIA PITLAH, OORGAON, COOSINGHUR, SONEPOOR, RAIPPOOR, AND BUNDAREE.

DISTANCE, 421½ OR 355½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampore to Ankosapooram	4	6
Injelly	8	4
Pitlah	5	1
Pitlah	4	1
Booraume	12	0
Poolsurrah	9	6
Yagadiputnum	9	1
Kurcholy	13	0½
Oorgaum	7	0
Cullianpoor	10	3
Ittamuttee	9	1
Banganiah	8	4
Koontaloo	15	5
Belpara	8	6
Burmool	10	7
Puddama Tullao	7	6
Coosinghur	13	1
Pannighurra	10	0
Ramgudda	13	6
Boad	15	1
Birah	14	0
Sonepoor	8	1
Koortunga	8	4
Binka	10	3
Rampoor	9	6
Burpally	12	2
Gobindpoor	8	3
Oordunna	15	0
Lindurra		

ROUTE 71—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Maldah	10	0
Sarangurh	7	4
Belaspoor	11	1
Billye-Gurh	14	6
Muttea	11	4
Kudole	11	2
Lawan	7	3
Pungan	9	0
Duttaum	10	3
Bynsa	10	7
Asodah	11	3
Murdah	8	7
Raipoor (Ryepoor)	10	4
	421	34

The shortest (by 65½ miles) and best Route for Officers in travelling with troops is, viz:

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
From Sonepoor, via above route, to Burpally	36	6
Potoria	10	1
Huldepully	9	3
Lohara	9	3
Koomarpilly	12	2
Stimmariah	10	7
Basseena	8	2
Sakra	12	2
Petora	10	1
Bijora	10	0
Nowagaum	9	4
Toomgaum	8	6
Arimj (Arunghee)	11	0
Husoda	13	0
Ryepoor	8	2
Ryepoor to Bheloy	14	7
Drook	10	3
Soamnee	10	34
Nungao	3	04
Worabund	15	04
Chicholie	11	5
Bagh Nuddy	16	24
Desory	5	34
Arjoonee	15	44
Sackolie	12	1
Lonkee	11	5
Bundara	12	34
Marrodie	13	7
Mahelgaum	15	64
Kamptee	6	0
Or via the shortest route from Sonepoor to Ryepoor, 421½ miles.	335	54

Leave

† § BERHAMPORE (Burhanpoor).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, Collector at Chet-terpoor (Chhatrapur), 14 miles. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Cantonment, called *Baugpur*, stands on a rocky ground, surrounded by a cultivated plain, interspersed with tanks and wells, 10 to 12 feet deep, on the S. E., but having high, bamboo, brushwood, jungly hills, infested with bears, chitas, jackals, hares, hyenas,

leopards, tiger-cats &c., 5 to 10 miles distant on the W. and N. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Population, 20,000. Manufactures, silk, cotton, cloths, sugar, and sugar-candy. Macadamised road to Russellkonda is being constructed at an estimated outlay of £14,500. Thermometer averages from 50° to 70°, but in the hot season from 75° to 90°. Diseases, fevers, and rheumatism predominate, nevertheless it is not as insalubrious as Ganjam, from whence the Cantonment was removed on account of the virulence of the fevers which annually prevail there. *Climate*.—The S. W. monsoon begins in June and ends in September; the N. E. commences in September and ends in October. The months of April and May are the hottest and most unhealthy.

DAWS. — See Table of Distances.

Position. — It stands near the N. side of the Cantonment. The principal

ATTRACTION being the large, flourishing, and most ably conducted sugar factory, belonging to Messrs. Baring and Co., which is carried on by the most modern machinery, and on which no less than £50,000 per annum is expended, which considerably benefits the inhabitants of that locality.

Excursions to *Aska*, 244 miles distant.

Extended excursions can be undertaken by the traveller from this place to *Calcutta* (380 miles distant), via, *Chhatrapur*, 144; § *Ganjam*, 44; § *Pryagi*, 114; § *Manulod*, 94; § *Mithakua*, 124; § *Manikapatnam*, 104; § *Nursingapatnam*, 123; § *Jugannath* (Puri), 74; § *Amaritapur*, 12; § *Pipalgao* (Pipalli), 12; § *Balibanda* (Balwanta), 144; § *Katak*, (Cutlack) Post-office, 114; § *Tangi*, 10; § *Chattia*, 6; § *Sankradhi*, 114; § *Kundia*, 74; § *Aknapadda*, 84; § *Bariapur*, 10; § *Bhadrak*, 74; § *Siml*, 84; § *Soroh*, 114; § *Khantapara* (Naya Sarai), 12; § *Baleshwar* (Balsore), 104; § *Hadiipadda*, 174; § *Bastah*, 74; § *Jaleshwar* (Jelasure), 114; § *Dantum*, 124; § *Bailda*, 10; § *Makrampur*, 10; § *Karakpur*, 94; § *Midnapur* (Midnapore), 64; § *Mumbaygarh*, 8; § *Debra*, 8; cross right bank of *Khatan* (Kossai) river at the *Panchkura Ghat*, 9; also the right bank of the *Rupnarayan* river at *Koyela Ghat*, 11; cross the *Damuda* river, 74; § *Ulabareah*, 74; § *Budge Budge*, 5; and § *Calcutta*, 12. (Described, Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal*).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. Held by the Sepoy rebels for some time, but afterwards re-taken by the British troops.

Thence proceed along an indifferent road; pass *An-kosapooram*, 44; encamping ground close at hand, but bad to the left of the road; the Mahadiva tank amply supplied; then proceed along a bad road; pass *Cococadacundy*, 24; § *Somarajola*, 24; § *Injelly*, 44; travellers' bungalow, bazaar, tank, and Gaddahuddoo river amply supplied; encamping ground, open on the right of the road after passing the hills; cross the above river 14 by a hired boat, from July to November, also the *Nundoly* river, 80 yds. wide, and here passable when full; thence proceed to *Tangurram*, 2; § *Pulah*; encamping ground; cross by the boats of a Native Ferry establishment, the *Roosheecooliah* river, 4, here 430 yards broad, full in June, when the current becomes extremely rapid, also the *Baugwa* river, 4; then pass over 2 deep nullahs, and proceed to *Sonawarra*, 34; § *Boirannee*, 3; low, bad encamping ground; cross a nullah, well supplied; pass along a good road to *Pothara*, 14; § *Boorda*, 34; § *Wosinghee*, 11; § *Sokaro*, 2; encamping ground; § *Poolseurrah*, 44; encamping ground, partly in a grove; thence along a good road, across a fertile and populous district; pass *Munsheera*, 14; § *Bellpadda*, 4; cross the *Baugwa* river, 4; § *Chundapoor*, 14; § *Punguhadda*, 1; § *Chuddapilly*, 34; § *Bagoza*, 14;

encamping ground; thence proceed to the encamping ground which is situated partly in a tope, and also in an enclosure; thence cross a steep banked nullah over which bandies can seldom pass, consequently they proceed via another road through jungle; pass on to **Yagadiputun*, 1; nullah well supplied, but provisions must be procured from *Bogoda* (1½ mile distant); then along a good, but narrow, sandy road, through dense jungle; pass the village of **Berhampore*, 1½; **Pauniskarow*, 1½; **Bhugwanpore*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Fardipore*, 2½; cross the Baugwa river to **Skurcholy*, 1½; encamping ground; thence along a partially cultivated, but jungly district; pass **Oodipore*, 2½; also the tamarind grove, 2½; and we then enter

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal*, Route 1), and proceed across

THE CUTTACK (Kattak, Cottack, Katak) DISTRICT,

Which is bounded on the N. by Midnapore and Hijeljee; N.W. by the Cuttack Mehals, which comprise the 18 small native states, viz.:—of Angool, Autgur, Autmalik, Banky, Berumbah, Boad, Dhenkanaul, Duspulla, Hindole, Kundrapurra, Koonjerry, Neelgur, Nursingpore, Nyagur, Runpore, Talchur, Tiggreah, and Mohurbunge; having an area of 16,929 square miles; population of, 761,805; and producing extremely fine timber, especially that of the *Sall Tree*, in the State of Duspulla, from which the *Juggernaut Car* is constructed), W. by the Mehals and Ganjam; E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal. It lies in lat. 19° 40' and 21° 45'; long. 85° 8' and 87° 31'; has an area of 7,635 square miles, is divided into the districts of Balasore (N.) Cuttack proper (Central), and Pooree (S.); contains a population of 2,127,553, the greater portion of whom are Brahmmins, 1-1½ Mulsulmans, and the *Orias*, who live in the plains, constitute the *Balasore* bearers of *Calcutta*, and are patent to the Indian world for their mild, quiet, inoffensive, faithful, and honest character. It contains a landed or rule militia of 56,030. The principal towns are Cuttack (the Capital), Balasore, Koordah, Kanarak and Pooree. The chief roads are N.E. to S.W. *Calcutta*, via Cuttack to the Circars; Cuttack to Kamptee and Nagpore, and N. to S. Cuttack to Pooree. It possesses a sea coast extending S., in lat. 1° 55', and long. 2° 50', which has been frequently inundated, the sea having washed over it when hurricanes have occurred, and in 1831-32, these inundations destroyed 20,000 persons and 50,000 cattle, forms the N.W. boundary of the Bay of Bengal, and is denominated by nautical men the *Orissa Coast*, the shore of which is low, level, and sandy, having a chain of lofty hills extending to the S., and between which lies the immense *Chitka Lake*, which unites with the sea in lat. 19° 42', long. 85° 40', close to which juts out into the sea a *sand bank*, 2 miles long, which renders the navigation of this coast extremely dangerous. To the N.E. stands *Pooree*, with the 3 *Juggernauth Pagodas*, situated at the mouth of the *Mahanuddee* river (Route 74); from thence begins the Delta, the low swampy shore intersected by several slow streams, infested by large, voracious, and truly formidable alligators. It extends 80 miles N.E., and bears a striking resemblance to the Sunderbunds at the Estuaries of the Ganges. About 19 miles N.E. stands the *Black Pagoda*, then is passed the *False Bay*, with its two extreme points, viz.—*False* or *Palmiras* (True), a low sandy piece of land, densely covered with *Palmyra* palms, hence its designation, with a channel flowing on each side, only navigable for small craft; from thence the coast forms the *Balasore Roads*, in which there is excellent and

safe anchorage. The country along the swampy sea tracts consists of low, stunted, unproductive brushwood plains; beyond are fine mango groves, and dense forests of bamboos and banian trees, whilst to the W. lies the hilly district. The chief mountains are, viz.—The *Nilgiri* (Nil "blue," and *Giri* "hill," called by the British navigators in former days the "Nelly Green Hills," owing to their summits being clothed with rich verdure), their greatest altitude is 2,900 feet, but their medium elevation not being more than 1,200 feet. They are chiefly composed of fine grained red granite, with views of steatite, abounding with pisolite, earthy red and ochrey red ironstone ore. The traveller is strongly advised to peruse Lieutenant Barton's "Goa and the Blue Mountains," (called by Horsburgh "the Nilgur Hills"), also described Route 42. It is well watered by the *Mahanuddee*, *Brahmunnee*, *Byturnee*, and several other streams and torrents which flow from the mountains and fall into the Bay of Bengal, and also by the *Chitka* lake (Jhill), which shallow stream extends 42 miles N.E. to S.W., is 16 miles broad and 5 feet deep, and divided from the sea by a strip of sand 300 yards wide, and joins it by a narrow channel; vast quantities of salt are collected from its saline waters, in which delicious fish abound, and numerous islands intersect it. The *salt*, *pryasal*, *ganhar*, *assa*, *mango*, *bur*, *pipal*, and a variety of drug, dye, and wild fruit trees abound. It also produces *lac*, *wax*, *honey*, *resins*, *rice*, *jowar*, *bajra*, *raj*, *oil* seeds, *opium*, *poppy*, *tobacco*, *inligo*, *cotton*, *coarse cotton*, *cloths*, *fine muslins*, *thick cotton quilts*; wild elephants (not indigenous, but bred from domesticated ones which have escaped into the woods); *tigers*, *panthers*, *leopards*, *hyenas*, *bears*, *jackals*, *otters*, *wild swine*, *buffaloes*, *deer*, *antelopes*, *gigantic bovines*, *guals* (with large horns), *goraxas* (a species of antelope), *monkeys*, *alligators*, *porcupines*, *ichneumons*, *kine*, *sheep* and *goats*, the latter of which are diminutive, abound. The climate is very unhealthy, owing to the malaria produced by the sea swamps. The S. part of the sea coast is healthy and bracing in the hot season, but extremely insalubrious in the monsoon, owing to the land breezes. Its commercial transactions are extremely limited, and the imports have for several years exceeded the exports.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- The Mahomedans appear to have acquired it at a very late period.
1524. *Rajah Pertab Rudra Deo* of the royal family of Orissa (the traveller should read *Stirling's History of the Rajas of Orissa*) died.
1592. A Mahomedan Lieut.-Gov. was sent from Bengal to assume the reins of government.
1750. The Marathas seized upon it, and the *Raja* of Nagpore exacted a chout, "tribute," of £20,000 per annum from its chief, who, falling into arrears, ceded it to that *raja*.
1803. The British Army, under Col. Harcourt, took possession of it, and brought the Native States, called the *Cuttack Mehals*, under subjection, to which a British Superintendent was appointed, who soon effectually abolished the *Suttee* (Sati), "the burning of a widow with her deceased spouse."

Thence pass on to **Rozebank*, 1½; Civil Authority, Commissioner of Cuttack. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair; pass **Kumundo*, 1; **Barraquidra*, 3½; **Oorgaon*, 1½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; thence pass along a well cultivated country; pass **Surdapore*, 3½; cross the deep and sandy bed of a nullah to **Culliampoor*; large encamping ground 8;

3 tanks, well supplied; proceed through the village, then along a good but sandy road, which soon becomes very heavy and difficult for bandies in the monsoon; pass **Rajahputna*, 5; **Luthepara*, 2; **Itamuttee*, 3; extensive encamping ground N. and N. W.; tanks, amply supplied; then pass along a good, but circuitous and sandy road, leading through an open country; pass **Soomanthee*, 3½; then cross the *Koomer* nullah, which forms the boundary of the *Nyagurh* and *Khundpur* *Zemindaries*, the former of which is situated on the E. of the Ganjam district, in lat. 25°, long. 80°, pays £517 lrs. annual tribute to the British Government, and maintains a corps of cavalry and infantry; then cross 2 nullahs, one of which is very broad, and we soon reach the large village of **Banganiah*, 1½; encamping ground close at hand and N. W., badly supplied with indifferent water; thence proceed along a juncky, sandy road, leading across an open country; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bunnaleepoor*, 1½; **Odeypoor*, ½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Koontaloo*, 6½; encamping ground S. in a tope; tank and Mahamuddy river, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, but difficult for cattle, as it leads through deep sand across a juncky district; cross 2 nullahs to **Bannapoor*, 1½; then pass over a nullah, and we enter

consists of an extensive granite, gneiss, rocky mountain range, in which garnets and iron ore abound (a continuation of the Eastern Ghats), the summits of which exceed 2,000 feet, but the highest has an elevation of 4,000 feet. There is a vast forest which contains beautiful timber, and extends two miles from the banks of the Godavery river to those of the Ganges. Its productions are but scanty. In the vicinity of Sumbhulpore, diamonds, gold, and rubies are found. Wild elephants, gajals, huge bovines, buffaloes, nylgauz, wild swine, deer, antelopes, porcupines, hares, monkeys, squirrels, tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyenas, foxes, jackals, wild dogs, danases (rhinoceros bird), enormous and deadly venomous snakes, which infest every jungle and ravine. The celebrated traveller Motte, in the 18th century encountered at Sumbhulpore a large snake, whose diameter was two feet, and who was regularly fed, by the votaries who worshipped him as a deity coeval with the world, weekly with kids and fowls. In 1838, Kittoe beheld the same reptile. Large boa-constrictors, scorpions, and centipedes, &c. abound. The tanks swarm with fish, on which the population chiefly subsist. It is watered by several large feeders of the Godavery river. The Son (a tributary of the Ganges), Mahanuddee, whose stream at the close of summer and beginning of autumn is navigable 100 miles for river craft of tolerable burthen, the Brahminy, and several large and rapid torrents. The chief towns are Sumbulpore, Boad, and Sohupoor. The principal roads are N.E. to S.W., from Calcutta, via Midnapore, to Sumbulpore; E. to W., from Cuttack, via Sumbulpore, to Nagpore and Kamptee. The climate is one of the most unhealthy in India. The thermometer stands at 115° in the shade.

THE HILL TRACTS OF ORISSA (Orisa,

Urijah, Urisa),

Under which designation are included Cuttack, part of Midnapore, and the wild region W. and between them and the Nagpore territory. It is bounded on the N. by Mirzapoor, N.E. by Palamow, Pachete, Ramgur, and Midnapore, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal and the N. Circars, W. by Nagpore, Berar, and the ceded districts of Saugor and Nerbudda. It lies in lat. 17° 16' and 22° 23', long. 81° 35' and 87° 26'; has an area of 52,995 square miles, including Sirgooja, Jushpore, and the ceded districts of the Rajah of Berar. Population of 4,534,813, who are divided into four castes, viz: the Urias (Orias, Odras), who are Brahminists, speak a Sanscrit dialect, which bears a close affinity to the Bengalee, the basis of which alphabet is the Nagari, and reside in the plains, valleys, and W. tracts close to Cuttack. The Coles and Hos (semi-barbarous) who occupy the N. are an hospitable, benevolent, kind, light-hearted, truthful, honest, and obliging race, but are Polytheists, and worship various imaginary deities, to whom they assign no shapes, as they acknowledge never to have seen their deities, and consequently have no idea what they resemble. The Khonds, who inhabit the central part, are skilled in agriculture; they closely resemble Hindus in stature, have handsome features, aquiline noses, broad at the top, full lips, large mouths, and are of a deep copper and yellowish olive colour. They possess great intelligence and determination, are brave, and neither take nor give quarter, and although hospitable, industrious, and independent are very vindictive, and drink to excess. They are also Polytheists, and sacrifice human beings (of their own caste, whom they purchase at a high price) to the God of the Earth. The Indian Government have endeavoured to abolish this dreadful ovation, but as these people cling most tenaciously to their fastnesses, which are guarded by a malaria which would destroy any invading force, they still continue to practise it with impunity. They speak two distinct dialects, many words of which are of Tamil and Telugu origin. The Saurias (Sauras) who inhabit the S. are much more savage and barbarous than the Khonds, but equally as superstitious in their general demeanour, they are harmless, peaceable, but destitute of moral sense. The Gond language is spoken towards the W. frontier. The country chiefly

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1765. The E. I. C. obtained this territory, with the exception of Cuttack and Midnapore, by firman of Shah Alum, Emperor of Delhi.

Thence pass along a deep, sandy, difficult road, through jungle, to **Seedhamurra*, 4½; pass on to **Belpara*, 4½; encamping ground in a mango tope, W., also E. Civil Authority, the Agent of the Hill Tracts of Orissa; thence along a good but heavy and stony road, cross 2 nullahs, that of Boortung, and another with steep banks; pass **Roosungoo* 4½; **Somundria*, 6; and proceed through a high, hilly, juncky country, infested with tigers; pass **Burmool*, 5½; encamping ground, W., in a tope; Mahanuddy, well supplied; provisions obtained by boats, and if not, then very scarce; soon after which we enter

THE BOAD MEHAL,

Which has an area of 1,377 square miles, and population of 61,265.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1804. It became subject to the British.

Thence proceed along a good road for 3 miles, from whence it becomes bad, cross the *Kurkara* nullah at two different places, then ascend the ghat, 5, which is not steep but tedious, and difficult for bandies, on account of its being interspersed with large loose stones; thence pass through jungle to

*PUDDAMA TULLAO.

Civil Authority, the Rajah of Boad, under the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner: S.W. frontier at Chota Nagpore; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army. Bad encamping ground, W. Tank

well supplied. Provisions must be procured from *Coosinghur*, 8½ miles distant; then pass over 3 nullahs; thence the road leads between dense impenetrable jungle, proceed to *Coosinghur*, 8½; encamping ground, ½ mile N.; nullah, well supplied with drinking water, that for cattle procurable from a tank; thence proceed along a very bad road, interspersed with stones, leading through dense jungle; pass *Gowasing*, cross a nullah, 3; pass *Xorungia*, 1; bad encamping ground, devoid of water; pass on to *Borasinghur*, 3; the almost deserted hamlet of *Pannighurra*, 3; encamping ground on the bank of the Mahanuddy river, well supplied; cross 3 nullahs; pass along a bad and narrow road, through dense jungle, to *Diapore*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Rampudda*; encamping ground, E., in rice fields, close to the Mahanuddy river, full all the year round, and tank amply supplied; thence the road is overgrown with trees; cross a nullah, 1½; pass on to *Buagon*, 3; cross nullahs each respectively, at ½, ½, and ½; cross *Corady*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Bookapudda*, 4½; cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BOAD.

Encamping ground N. and W. Residence of the Rajah of Boad. Bazaar, but indifferently supplied, and river full all the year round.

PORTION.—It stands on the Mahanuddy river, which is navigable from this place to the sea (190 miles distant). This place was formerly of considerable importance.

ATTRICTIONS.—The Temples, several beautiful ruined edifices, and the Palace of the Rajah.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 285 miles S. W.; Cuttack, 100 W.; and Nagpore 350 E.

Thence proceed on to *Tindunga*, 1½; *Modasody*, ½; *Comarapadoo*, ½; *Poolasinga*, 1½; cross by boat the *Socklee* river, ½; which is 60 yards wide, with steep banks, and we then enter

THE SONEPORE DISTRICT.

The centre of which lies in lat. 21°, long. 84°; contains an area of 1,407 square miles; population of 68,000, the S. of which is inhabited by the Khoonds, who offer up human sacrifices. (See Hill Tracts of Orissa, Route 71). It pays a tribute of £640 per annum. The country is flat, well cultivated, and intensely sultry. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Sonapore, under the Governor-General's Agent, and Commissioner of the S.W. Frontier at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal army at Dinapore.

Thence proceed along a very narrow, sandy road, overhung with thick trees; pass *Mysrajantapoor*, 3½; *Birah*, 7½; extensive encamping ground N. and W.; wells and nullah, full all the year round; then proceed along a difficult and jagged district; pass *Hillingpo*, 1½; *Basony*, 1½; cross by boats the *Bagwa* river, whose banks are steep and sandy, and the passage of which is difficult in the monsoon; pass on to *Jandunee*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Moosvunda*, 2½; then pass over a nullah, 80 yards wide, to *Soreymulla*, 4½; cross the *Tail Nuddy*, and 2 miles beyond brings us to the town of

§ SONEPOOR.

Territory, Sonapore. Encamping ground N., in a mango grove, and 2 miles S. of the Tail river. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. River, here 500 yards broad, full all the year round. Residence of the Rajah, which stands on the right side of the Mahanuddy river, up which five steam vessels can ascend (200 miles from the sea). Houses, 600.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed along a good but sandy and very narrow road, leading between dense jungle, and from whence two routes lead to Ryepoor; conducting the traveller via the longest, we pass *Sardapilly*, 4; cross the *Ang* river, also 3 nullahs, and proceed across a wild country, completely infested with bears. Now the traveller should have his revolver loaded, his reading lamp well trimmed, and the reflector on it, and not allow his bearers or any of his retinue to quit their posts; pass *Kvirungia*, 4½; extensive encamping ground near the Mahanuddy river, full all the year round; then pass along a bad road to *Sordally*, 2½; cross the *Chokee* river, here 50 yds. broad, with steep sand banks; pass *Boamrapilly*, 1½; *Rohilla*, 1; *Binka*, 3½; extensive encamping ground under a mango grove, N.; Mahanuddy river full all the year round; pass *Calliapilly*, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed on to *Antoda*, 3½; *Singliapaba*, 4; *Komorora*, 1½; then cross a nullah to *Rampoor*, 4½; encamping ground W., near a tank, full all the year round, and ½ mile brings us to *Nalkumpilly*; and we then enter

THE SUMBULPORE DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. by Ryghur and Gang-poor, E. by Bonei and Bombra, S. by Sonapore and Patna, and W. by Phooljee, Sarunghur, and Burgunh. It is 112 miles long from E. to W., 60 broad; lies in lat. 21° and 22° 5'; long. 83° 6' and 84° 51', has an area of 4,693 square miles, is 10 feet above the level of the sea; contains a population of 800,000, chiefly composed of Hindoos of the lowest caste, land holders, and chiefs, who call themselves Rajpoots. It is watered by the river Mahanuddy, which separates it into two parts. Its productions are rice, wheat, sugar cane, poppy, wild indigo, forests of teak. The finest diamonds in the world are found in the bed of the Mahanuddy; they are divided into four qualities, and named after the four Hindu castes. The finest is called a Brahmin. The diamond searchers, who are a most dissipated race, continue their researches from November to the monsoon (July). In March, the hot winds blow across this district. The surface of the country is covered over with plants, which diffuse a large quantity of oxygen, the ill effects of which is counteracted by the stagnant water which is used by the natives for irrigation.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

The British Government named a Chief called Sahl as the Rajah, who died in 1849, when it became annexed to the E. I. Co's dominions, and the transit duties were abolished.

Thence cross the *Rango* river to *Siccardilly*, 5; pass *Barungapilly*, 1½; *Burpally*, 2½; extensive encamping ground, N. and W.; 7 tanks, full all the year round; the town of Sumbulpore is about 30 miles E. distant; then pass along a bad road to *Sundah*, 3; cross 2 nullahs, each respectively; and 1½ to *Koorsampoor*, 2; *Nerlasir*, 3½; cross a small nullah, ½; to *Potrilla*, ½; cross a nullah, 1½; pass *Gobindapoor*, 3. Encamping ground, E. and W.; 9 tanks, amply supplied, and 2 full all the year round; then proceed along a good road, rather bad for carts, across a country completely infested with tigers; pass *Chouripally*, 4; *Serqudda*, 1½; *Terracena*, 2½; cross the *Jecra* river, 2½, 50 yds. wide, with easy banks, and fordable in February; pass *Sordunna*, 1½; encamping ground, E., and beyond it, 6 tanks, 2 of which are full all the year round; proceed to *Grindolah*, 7½; then proceed along ½ miles of good road; pass 3 nullahs, and thence over a stony, sandy, road, across dense jungle, and ascend the *Coatocole*

Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$; then descend for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; pass over 3 nullahs to a *Lindurra*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S. and E., 3 tanks, one of which is full all the year round; cross 2 nullahs: pass **Parradaamun*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; ascend the *Deo-shur Ghat*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, the ascent of which is $\frac{1}{2}$, and descent, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, both extremely difficult and stony, though not very steep, nevertheless, handies can hardly traverse it, and should troops have to pass across it, a working party must be detached forward to ease the pass. Then proceed through dense jungle; pass **Maldah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground beyond the *South* river, and W.; nullah and tank, amply supplied; rice and dhal are plentiful, but provisions are scarce, and must be laid in at *Lindurra* (10 miles); cross to the N. bank of the *South* river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; and then proceed along a *bad*, stony road, intersected by nullahs, across a dense, jungly country; pass **Dunsurra*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, each respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Sarangurh*, $\frac{1}{2}$; bad but large encamping ground, E.; 12 tanks, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road; pass **Kotala*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Chindoo*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Tan-niparra*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Bomunpur*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed through jungle; pass **Belaspooor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.; tanks, well supplied; grain, scarce; cross a nullah, and proceed along a good road, across a high, grassy, jungly country; pass **Seewacopar*, 3; **Doorga*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, with steep banks; proceed along a stony, rutty road, to **Daurasey*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a large nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; and we then enter

THE NAGPORE (Nagpur, Nagpur) TERRITORY, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); thence pass **Billye-Gurh*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, W. and N.; nullah and tanks, well supplied; thence pass along a good road, across an open, jungly, and long grassy country; pass **Koorola*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Chingadhur*, $\frac{1}{2}$; situated to the S.; thence proceed over a nullah to **Borgaon*, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated to the N.; pass **Nauth*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; to **Mutea*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground, N.; nullah, W. and 2 tanks, amply supplied; then cross by boat the "Jokee" river, here 200 yds. wide, full and rapid in June; thence proceed along a good road, lined with large trees and long grass, across a wild district, infested with tigers; pass **Kuttingee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Saulaur*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kotoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Korah*, 1; **Kusdole*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground, N. and E.; 10 tanks, amply supplied; milk and firewood, scarce; cross a stony nullah, and proceed along a good but narrow road, lined with high grass, infested with ferocious tigers and wild buffaloes, against whose attacks the traveller should keep his retinue on the *qui vive*, and must not on any account quit the road: pass **Karrasey*, 3; cross by boats the right ($\frac{1}{2}$) and left ($\frac{1}{2}$) banks of the Mahanuddee river, to **Lawan*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; large encamping ground, N. and E.; tanks, two of which are full all the year round; if a large quantity of provisions are required, they must be sent for from *Raipoor* (61 miles distant); thence proceed along a good road, lined with long grass, infested with wild tigers and buffaloes; pass **Burla*, 2; cross a nullah to **Pungun*, 7; encamping ground, N. and E.; 3 tanks, full all the year round; then proceed along a good but narrow road, across thin jungle and high grass; pass **Suckaree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Koosamoody*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Duttaun*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E.; 10 tanks, one of which is full all the year round; also a nullah, amply supplied. The traveller must be on his guard, as wild and ferocious animals completely infest this locality: thence proceed along a broken, rugged road, across a more open district; pass **Kondah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kodah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mooroodah*, 2; **Koorsee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass through it, and proceed to **Bynsa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground, E.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond 3 tanks and a well, full all the year

round; wheat grown here in abundance; then proceed along a good road; pass **Siree*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Boodarah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass through **Sucany*, 3; thence proceed to **Aasodah*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E., and beyond the village; 5 tanks, two of which are full all the year round, but neither sheep or goats are obtainable; thence pass along a good road, across an open, undulating country; proceed through **Mahundie*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Chunda-goorie*, 2; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Nurdah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; bad and swampy encamping ground, N.W.; 6 tanks, 4 of which are full all the year round, except in the hot season, when water must be obtained from a distance; sheep unobtainable; then proceed along good road, through an undulating country; pass **Kutcharoo*, 3; **Saradoo*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 small nullahs to **Burra Sawney*; **Marrah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

§ RAIPOOR (Raipoor, Raipur).

Territory, Nagpore. District, Raipur (Chhattise garh). Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground, W. and S. Bazaar and tanks well supplied. Cattle abundant. Post office. Boats ply on the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers. The Capital of the Raipur or Chhattisegarh (Chhattisgarh) District. Position.—It stands some distance from the sea, but bulky and heavy merchandise is transported to it during the monsoon by boats along the Mahanuddee and Sew rivers.

DAKES.—See Table of Distances.

The traveller can also, and which he is strongly advised to do, proceed to this place by a shorter Route (65 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles less) from *Sonepoor*; viz., proceed, via the above route, to **Burpally*, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along a good dry road, across a flat, well cultivated country, with very little jungle; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bulliapud*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Kosungully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and we then enter

THE SUMBULPOOR DISTRICT.

(described Route 71). Civil Authority, the principal Assistant at Sumbulpore. The Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the S.W. Frontier, at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army at Dinapore; cross a nullah to **Balgherry*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Neelassar*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Portoria*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; three tanks, full all the year round; then proceed along a made road, through a flat, open, and cultivated country; pass **Kontagully*, 1; **Chukker-Rund*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a bridged nullah to **Guntogully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence pass through jungle, which soon leads into an open country; cross a bridged nullah to **Gumbunna*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Huidegully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground to the left; two tanks and nullah, amply supplied; cross two bridged nullahs to **Sohala*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross four bridged nullahs, and proceed along a jungly road, to **Lohora*; tappal station; nullah, well supplied; thence along a road which leads between hills; cross six bridged nullahs; pass **Middatulla*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs to **Kunnairipilly*, 2; cross three bridged nullahs to **Singhora*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross seven bridged nullahs and a small ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; pass **Koomarpilly*, 5; nullah, amply supplied, which cross, as also three bridged nullahs, and then proceed along a good road across an open, flat country; pass **Girihola*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Buttery*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a bridged nullah to **Jumilla*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed on to **Siraepully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence across dense jungle; then pass over four bridged nullahs, to **Simmariah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; tank and nullah, amply supplied; cross the latter, and proceed through a flat, jungly country; pass **Bulwarpooor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a bridged nullah to **Bogel*,

3; cross a nullah to **Bundraput*, 3½; pass over a nullah to § *Basseena*, 1½; market on Mondays; tank, well supplied; pass on to **Urraikair*, 1½; cross a bridged nullah; pass **Goomtail*, 1½; pass over two nullahs to **Deoree*, 4; then cross four nullahs to **Sakra*; encamping ground on the right side of the road; Joke river, full all the year round, here 1½ furlong wide; and we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); cross three nullahs to **Daiga*, 6½; pass over three nullahs to **Petora*, 3½; encamping ground on the right side of the road; tank full all the year round; cross two nullahs, and pass along a made road, across a flat, open country, to **Gurbera*, 3; then cross three nullahs; thence the road leads through a jungly country; pass **Bijsora*, 7; tappal huts, and tank, amply supplied; pass **Sundoly*, 1; cross a nullah; pass on to **Baurunkirria*, 1½; **Jukkunapoor*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Tenkay*, 1; **Torla*, 1½; **Buddawah*, 2; **Pootra*, 1½; § *Novagaum*, 1½; bazaar, and water all the year round; thence along a flat, cultivated country, interspersed with jungle; cross a nullah; pass over a nullah to **Ay-Chowry*, 2½; **Kowajerry*, 3½; § *Toomgaum*; market on Wednesdays; water all the year round; pass on to **Ummos*, 1½; cross two nullahs; pass **Bailtoosokree*, 1½; cross over the **Goodar* river, also a nullah, to **Bircany*, 2½; then cross a nullah; pass **Purbuspoor*, 1½; then cross over the right and left banks of the Mahanuddy river, each respectively 4 and ½ mile; pass **Buragam*, ½, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ARINJ (Arunghee).

Territory, Nagpoor. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpoor. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 200½ miles. Encamping ground W., ½ mile. Bazaar, and four or five tanks, full all the year round.

Thence proceed along a broad cart track, leading across an undulating plain; pass **Byan*, 1½; **Rus-suneet*, 1½; **Luckoly*, 2½; **Goora*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Puroda*, 1½; **Novagaum*, 2½; **Hassooda*, 2½; extensive encamping ground; tank, well supplied, but provisions must be obtained either from *Arinj*, 13, or *Ryppoor*, 8½; thence proceed along a broad road, across open plains; pass **Chorekaree*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Jorah*, 1½; cross three nullahs; pass **Sokul-tah*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Taileebandah*, 1½; cross a nullah; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ RYPPOR (Route 71); thence proceed along a good road, across an undulating country; pass **Novagaum* (Noagaoon), 3½; cross by boat the *Karroo* (Karow) river (which is here 150 yds. wide, with stony bottom, and rises on the S. W. frontier of Bengal, in lat. 22° 50', long. 85° 13', flows N. E. for 80 miles, and then falls into the Soobunreeka river, in lat. 23° 16', long. 85° 52') to **Komarie*, 3½; **Cocada*, 2; **Seerysao*, 5; § *Bheloy*, 2; large encamping ground E., and a short distance beyond; bazaar and tanks, well supplied; thence proceed along a sandy road, across an open, flat, and well cultivated district; pass **Koospar*, 2½; **Boopella*, 2½; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE VALLEY OF BERAR.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Sautpoora range, which separates it from a part of the Scindia territory and the Nerudda provinces, S. by Maikae, Bassim, and Mahar, all districts of the Nizam's Dominions, E. by the Nagpoor territory, and W. by Candehish. It lies in lat. 20° 15' and 21° 40', long. 76° and 78° 2', has an area of 9,000 square miles; is watered by the Poornah river, a branch of the Ta, tee

river, which flows through it from E. to W. It is the great cotton field of India.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1800. It is assigned to the British government by the Nizam, for the maintenance of the military force called the Nizam's contingent.

Pass **Amdee*, 2; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DOORG.

Territory, The Berar valley, in that part belonging to the Rajah of Nagpoor. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpoor, 141 miles E. Military Authority, The Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 154½ miles. Large encamping ground E. and W. off the road, in a mango tope. Bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied.

Thence cross by boats the Sevagunga river, here 300 yds. broad, with steep banks and stony bed, then proceed all up a good wide road, across a well cultivated district; pass **Momarra*, 1½; **Arjoora*, 2½; **Deerasurrah*, 2½; cross a small nullah to **Soannee*, 3½; extensive encamping ground W., which is marshy in the monsoon; thence proceed along a good, but heavy road in the rains, across an open, flat, and well-cultivated country; pass **Raingakutaura*, 2; cross a nullah, ½, to **Soondra*, 1½; cross a nullah, 1½, to § *Mungoon*, 2½, which is ½ mile long; extensive encamping ground N. E.; 5 tanks and wells, amply supplied, but bad water in the latter; thence proceed along a good but sandy road, leading across a hilly country, which, however, soon becomes flat, and having very little jungle about it; pass **Painree*, 2½; **Indomaree*, 2½; then cross the **Moola* river, 2½, (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 36), the left bank of which is rather steep; pass **Argoon*, 1½; **Worabund*, 6½, situated ½ mile S. of the road; extensive encamping ground, which becomes marshy in wet weather; tank and 2 wells, amply supplied; provisions must be obtained from *Ryppoor* (58 miles), or *Bundard* (85½ miles); then proceed along a good but sandy road, across a wild jungly country; pass **Chicholie*, 1½, a hamlet consisting of a dozen huts inhabited by dak runners; bad encamping ground W., but better a little beyond, but distant from a supply of water, which is here obtained from a nullah and wells; provisions must be laid in at *Ryppoor* (69 miles), or *Bundarra* (73½ miles); cross a bridged nullah; thence proceed along an indifferent, stony, hilly road, which is generally kept in a cleared state for 200 yds. on each side, but which soon becomes overgrown with jungle when neglected; pass through a dense jungly district, infested with ferocious tigers and wild buffaloes; pass **Burra Bunjara*, 4½; pass over the bridge across the **Baghnuddy* river, 11½; E. of which lies the encamping ground; river, well supplied, but the bed must be dug for it in the hot season; thence along a good road; pass **Deecoory*; extensive encamping ground E. 2 nullahs and tank, well supplied; pass § *Moondipaur*, 3½; bad encamping ground; 2 wells, badly supplied, and that in the nullah not fit to use; thence descend a steep and difficult Ghat, when attempting wh. ch. bandies, when wading, must use ropes and drags; pass **Dully*, 5½; encamping ground; then ascend the steep *Dully* ghat; descend the easy, but stony passage of it; cross 2 nullahs to **Arjoonee*, 3½; encamping ground E. and W.; 2 tanks and well, amply supplied; pass along a good road, which, however, becomes bad in the monsoon, and leads through a jungly, cultivated district, infested with wild and ferocious animals; pass **Turka*, ½; **Samirjee*, ½; cross by boat the **Choolpun* river, 2½, here 220 yds. wide; pass **Soonder*, 1½; then cross the *Kurpoor* river, 4½

the tanks of which are easy; also a nullah to **Sacholie*, 2½; encamping ground E. and W.; 2 tanks, well supplied; cross the bridge. **Thuddavie* nullah, ½; pass **Samodie*, 1½; cross a bridged nullah, and proceed on to **Moondipaur*, 3½; **Peepulgaum*, 1½; cross the bridge Koghia nullah, 3½; pass the N. end of **Lonknee*, ½; encamping ground N. and E.; tank and nullah, well supplied; proceed on to **Moormaddy*, ½; cross a bridged nullah, ½; pass through **Dargaum*, 6½; **Kolanugger*, 1½; then cross 2 bridged nullahs to **Baylavarrah*, 2½; **Curdah*, ½; cross by boat the right (2) and left (3) banks of the **Wynegunga* river, ½, here as large and as rapid a stream as the Kistna river (at Pondigul) in the monsoon, with steep and rather difficult banks; pass along a bad road, through a wild country, and proceed to the town of

§ BUNDARRA.

Large encamping ground, on the left bank of the river, 1 mile S. and ½ mile N. near the fort, a small but strongly-built structure, and tanks, which together with the river and bazaar are well supplied. Population considerable. Elevation, 892 feet above the sea.

Position.—It stands on the left bank of the Wynegunga river.

Thence leave the town at ½ mile, and proceed along a good road, which becomes very difficult in the monsoon, with hills and cultivated land in the distance; cross a bridged nullah, 1½; pass **Balanvie*, ½; cross the **Thamodie* nullah, 1½; **Nundoor*, 2½; large tank, S. of the road, well supplied; cross the bridge **Borgaum* nullah, 5½, to **Chingorie*, ½; thence pass through **Marrodie*, 1½; encamping ground W. in a tope; Kokur nullah N. and wells, amply supplied; thence along an open flat, cultivated country; pass **Koordah*, 1; pass through **Mohada*, 2½; cross by boats the **Canan* river, which is here 300 yds. wide, with easy banks; pass on to **Worodah*, 4½; **Omrrie*, 1½; **Sowrie*, 2½; **Mahelgaum*, 2½; encamping ground W. also E., but bad; river S. of the road, and wells, amply supplied, except in the hot season, when water becomes very scarce; branch road S.W. to **Nappoor*, distance 6½ miles; thence proceed along a good road, very difficult in the monsoon, intersected by bridged nullahs, and leading across a flat, well cultivated district; pass **Goadoor*, 3½; **Anjunnee*, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

†§ KAMPTEE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 279).

ROUTE 72.

BERHAMPORE TO CUTTACK, VIA GANJAM, SONACULLA AND KHOORDAH.

DISTANCE, 116 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhampore to Chutterpore	14	3
Ganjam	4	5
Rumbah	10	2
Punditeaum	8	0
Burcool	7	4
Soncutta	10	1
Chandpoor	11	1
Jhenkiah	10	1
Khoordah	12	6
Canlahar	11	2
Sarnghur	10	1
Cuttack (Barracks)	5	6
	116	0

Leaving § *Berhampore* (Route 71), we proceed from the Barracks, and pass along a good, firm but sandy soil road, leading across an open country, to **Codarsinghee*, 3½; encamping ground; **Ruggoonontapoor*, 1½; cross three nullahs; pass on to **Godaguddapully*, 3½; cross two nullahs; pass **Seeterampully*, 3; **Chutterpore*, ½; civil station; Resident, Collector; encamping ground 200 yards to the right; four bazaars, tanks and wells amply supplied; tappel station; thence proceed; pass **Aleepooram*, 18; cross four bridged nullahs; also by boat the right (1½) and left banks of the **Risheecolia* river, ½, here 600 yds. broad, with sandy bottom, difficult for cattle and carts; it flows and ebbs, and is uncomfortable when full; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

†§ GANJAM (Route 19); then proceed across an open country, surrounded by a low hilly range; pass **Poeetallah*, 1; cross 7 nullahs to **Oomah*, 2½; **Sotarasoolacootah*, 1½; cross 5 nullahs to **Boorodee*, 2½; also cross 3 nullahs to **Rumbah*, 2½; encamping ground opposite the *Chilka Lake*, covered with low, thin brushwood; bazaars and wells; then cross 2 nullahs to **Goondapully*, 1½; pass along a good raised road, with jungle, low steep hills on both sides, across a swampy country; cross a hill and nullah; pass **Panoogaum*, 2½; then commence (8) the steep but easy ascent of the **Hurdamooloo Ghat*, which is ½ mile long, lies at an elevation of 450 feet above the plain, the road across which is excellent (this Ghat can be avoided by proceeding along another road); pass **Nowgaum*; encamping ground; and then this tract forms a junction with the main route, at the foot of which lies

THE CHILKA LAKE,

Which is 42 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 15 broad, and bounded on the E. and S. by a steep of land, in the N.W. by the hilly range which extends from the Mahamuddy to the Godavery river; it falls into the sea by a narrow, deep outlet, in lat. 19° 42', long. 85° 40', and is studded with islands and salt shallow water, we then enter

THE POREE DISTRICT.

Pass **Hurdamooloo*, ½; then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Tentoolaparrah*, ½; thence proceed across a very hilly, jungly country; pass **Punditeaum*, 1½; encamping ground; tank, wells, and bazaar, amply supplied; but provender for cattle is both scarce and dear. Then proceed along an ascending country; pass **Bejoopoorty*, 2; cross 4 nullahs to **Nunguiswarrah*, 1½; cross a small ghat and a nullah, 1½; and we then enter

THE CUTTACK DISTRICT (Route 71); cross 7 nullahs to **Burcool*, 2½; then cross 9 nullahs; pass **Injanapoor*, 1½; cross 5 nullahs to **Goondreepoor*, 1; and **Siagisur*, 1½; cross 12 nullahs to **Santasangara-poor*, 3½; also 15 nullahs, all of which (except one which is a flowing canal from the Chilka Lake, 50 yds. broad, impassable for cattle, and crossed by boats) are bridged, and we soon reach § *Sonaculla*, 3½; encamping ground in paddy fields, surrounded by hills and thick bamboo jungle; bazaar, tanks, and wells (bad water), amply supplied; then cross a steep, stony, but easy ghat, which is 150 feet high, practicable for carts; then proceed along a flat, thick, bamboo, jungly country; pass **Borabuddaro*, ½; cross 18 nullahs to **Diggidipurrah*, 5½; pass **Tanghee*, 4½; then cross a nullah; pass § *Chandpoor*; encamping ground, spring, well supplied; cross a nullah and proceed through a very flat district; pass **Cundumnapudda*, ½; cross a nullah to **Chimpagudda*, 2½; also 6 nullahs; pass **Ramaisurrudda*, 6½; then cross, by boats in the mon-

soon, the *Mukagoona river, here 100 feet broad, and flowing into the *Chilika Lake; pass § *Jhenkiah*, 2; encamping ground on a smooth plain, close to the road, surrounded by jungle; travellers' bungalow; bazaars and tanks, well supplied; thence along a very rough road, cross 6 bridged nullahs; pass **Mulkipuddah*, 4; cross 3 nullahs and a ghat; pass on to **Cooradinnull*, 3; cross 8 nullahs; pass **Pullah*, 2½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ KHOORDAH (Kurda, Khordagarh).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuttack, 27½ miles. Military Station. Civil Authority, Commissioner at Cuttack. Encamping ground, large and sloping; and also at Tajrasing, 1 mile. Bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied. Cusbat of the Zemindary of Khoordah. Residence of the Rajah, who superintends the temples of Juggernaut, and all the arrangements belonging thereto. The annual amount of voluntary offerings made for its support, by pilgrims, is about £2,300. Barracks, in which are quartered the Paik Corps. Old Palace, the only remains to be seen are some gateways. Jail.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 245 miles, S.W.

This place was the ancient capital of Orissa. Thence proceed along a well raised and good road, leading across a very flat, open, and cultivated district; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Mookondaprasad*, 2; also 4 nullahs; pass **Gangapurah*, 2½; cross 7 nullahs to **Chettaburro*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Mindaisallah*, 1½; also 5 bridged nullahs; then proceed along a road lined with dense bamboo jungle; pass **Centabar*, 3½; wells, sunk, by order of the Indian Government, on both sides of the road, amply supplied; then proceed across an undulating country, along a road which still leads through thick bamboo jungle, cleared for about 60 yds. on each side; cross 10 bridged nullahs; pass **Koojampnawool*, 3½; also 3 nullahs to **Chundunnah*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Darteng*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a few hills, also 7 bridged nullahs; proceed down a steep descent, across an open country; pass § *Sarunghur*, 3½; encamping ground in paddy fields; tanks, well supplied; cross 2 nullahs and the Barunga river; proceed along an open and well cultivated district; pass **Kuntaputnum*, ½; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Muddoobun*, 1; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Moondoomann*, 1½; then over the right and left banks of the **Kutjoorie* river, ½ here 1 mile broad, with heavy, sandy bed; and enter

§ THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

(Route 1, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal), and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

! § CUTTACK (Kutak.)

Territory, Bengal Presidency. District, Cuttack. Civil Authority, Resident Commissioner. Military Station. Military Authority, Northern Division of the Madras Army at Walsur. Cantonment. Barracks. Encamping ground on the general parade. Bazaars and river, well supplied. Post Office. Fortifications: They are all in a most ruinous condition. Light House, stands at False Point, and is chiefly constructed with the materials of the inner gateway of the fortifications. Manufactures. Shoes, the staple article, are made in great quantities, as also brass cooking vessels. Population, 40,000.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances, Bengal Presidency.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Fort, an old structure, erected in the form of a regular parallelogram, with its faces to the N. and S.; the river flows parallel with, and a short distance from it, the walls appear to have been only 5 feet high,

but rather thick, and defended by square bastioned towers. It is entered by a narrow gateway, placed between two square towers. The archway is modern, and was erected by the Mogul Government. It has a broad, deep, stone-faced moat, which was drained after the British captured the place in 1803, and found to be infested by alligators.

Mosques.—There is an old one inside the fort, built by the Mogul Government. In the environs stands the *Kuddum Russool*, which contains some sacred relics, and from the inclosure which is used as a cemetery, the Mussulman priests obtain a good revenue. The Jama Masjid is a very clumsy looking edifice, standing in the principal street, and is used as a school.

The *Brahminical Temples*, the largest, which was commenced by a Mahratta Governor, still remains unfinished, and, like all the others, is a very inelegant structure.

This large town stands on a peninsula, near the Mahanuddee river, here fordable from March to May, the left banks of which are so densely covered with jungle, and from the encroachments of which it is protected by strong stone revetments. It has a straggling appearance, and contains some good hewn stone and brick houses, but which are fast crumbling into ruins, as the inhabitants are too poor to keep them in a proper and necessary state of repair.

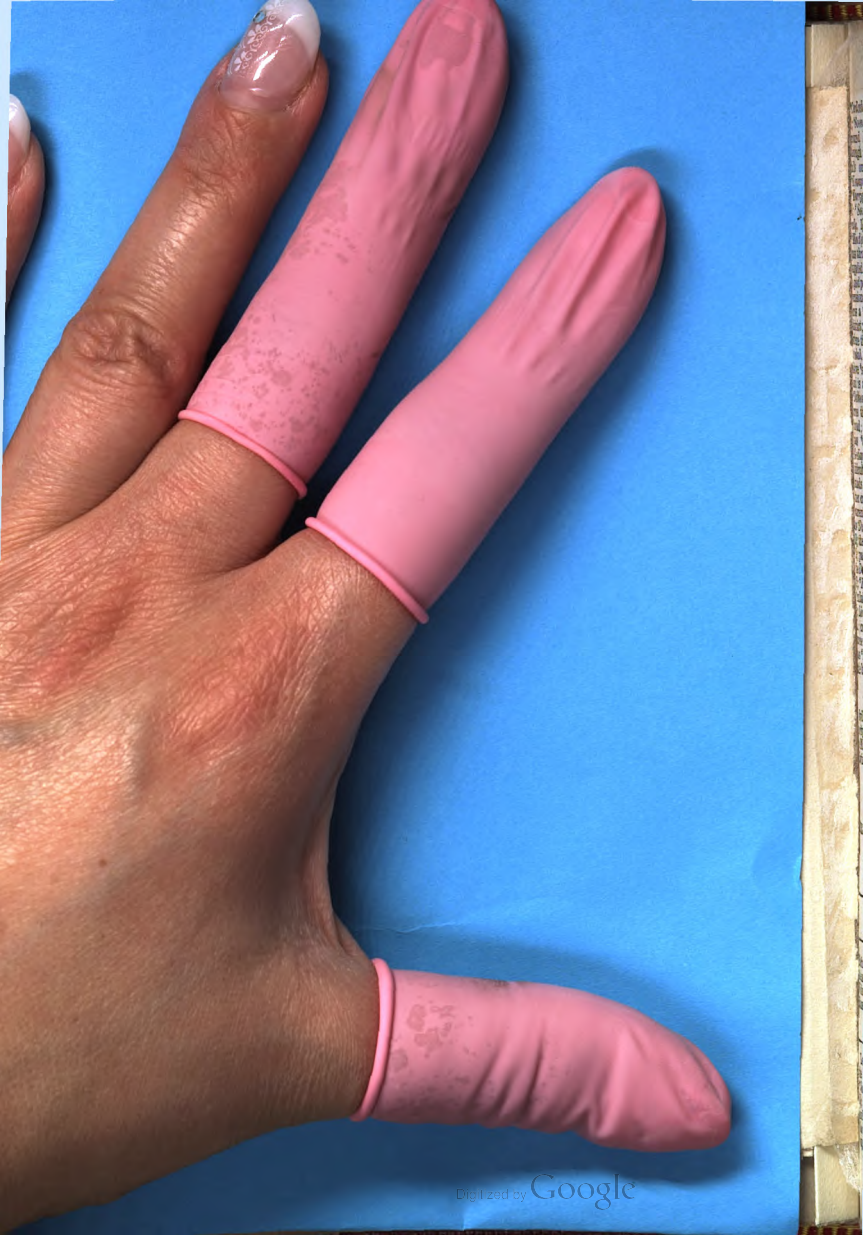
ROUTE 73.

BERHAMPORE TO COORMINGIA, VIA SOORADAH AND CORADAH.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 99½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Berhampore (from the Place of Arms) to		
Siddaswaroo	13	5
Saraguddah	12	0
Moondamurry	10	3
Sooramony	9	2
Sooradah	6	6½
Pipalsponkah	8	4½
Coradah	8	4½
Cundaguddah	12	1
Patlangia	10	2½
Coormingia	8	0
	99	5½

Leave § Berhampore (Route 19), from the place of arms, enter the **Pettah*, ½; proceed through it, ½; then pass along a hilly, bamboo, jungle country, interspersed with cultivation; pass the **Junction Ingely Road*, ½; **Amboogudda*, 1½; **Duckanpoor*, 1; **Lanjah*, ½; **Buggadurry*, 2½; **Byganawacaddy*, ½; **Dickripodah*, 1; **Cotymuddah*, 1½; **Junction Pedda Kinnedy Road*, 1½; cross a nullah, ½; pass § *Siddaswaroo*, ½; encamping ground, S.; then proceed across a hilly district; pass **Boodakee*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Sangspooram*, 1½; **Munmo'ah*, 1½; **Puttoopoer*, ½; cross the **Goodahudda Nuddy*; pass **Jowahpudda*, 1½; **Rutnapoor*, 2½; then cross the **Nuddynee* nullah, ½, here 100 yds. broad, full all the year round; pass § *Saraguddah*, ½; bazaars (10); encamping ground, E.; thence along a hilly, cultivated country, by the banks of the **Roosheecooliar* river; pass **Rammagherry*, ½; **Putnampooram*, 2; **Dussamoodah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, respectively ½ and 1½; **Buddagodah*, 1½;



*Cowladah, 1½; cross a *nullah, ½; pass *Lutchmeepoor, 1; *Soondarapully, 1; *Moondamurry, 1; encamping ground, N. on the banks; bazaars; thence pass through a bamboo jungle, cultivated country, with hills on both sides; pass *Dumoodrapully, 2½; *Kosapully, 2; *Coyerpully, ½; *Burdapully, ½; *Kurrygonah, ½; *Bamaunday, ½; *Nowaguddah, 1; *Sooramony, ½; pass *Baliagoocha, 1; *Thothavully, 1½; cross the *Roosheecoolia river, 1½; pass *Mindiponkalo, ½; re-cross the above stream, 1½; pass through *Sooradah, ½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; thence leave it at ½ mile, and proceed along a good pathway, leading through dense jungle, with occasional open spaces of country; pass *Barade, ½; cross a *nullah, 2½; thence through a hilly, jungly district; pass *Govindoopoor, 1; *Assorabondoo, 1, where there is a fine plain; proceed on, pass *Pipalapankah, 3½, which stands on the steep E. bank of the above stream, ½ which nearly surrounds the village, and is about 60 yds. wide; cross it and proceed to *Dubbookee, *Mulliponkah, ½; *Bullaponkah, 1½; cross the *Jodooombavunka nullah, 1½, here 40 yds. broad; thence along a very hilly, jungly country; pass *Coradah, 2½; then commence crossing the *Goodapoor Ghat, ½, which is 2½ miles long, very difficult for elephants; pass *Culapudart, 1, which stands in the centre of the ghat, which ends at 1½; then cross a *nullah, 2½, which having a very strong current is quite impassable in the moonsoon: pass on to *Dumaguddah, ½; *Diggepethee, 1½; *Sobuddah, 1½; thence across 3 nullahs, each respectively ½, ½, and 2½; pass *Condaguddah, ½; *Doodingiah, 1½; cross the *Doodingiah Nuddy, ½; pass on to *Boodaringiah, 2½; *Buckingiah, ½; cross a small ghat, 1½; also a *nullah, ½; thence pass on to *Cotungah (Cotingiah), ½; *Largagudda, 1½; *Pattlingia, ½; encamping ground E. cross a nullah, ½; pass *Kilikie, 1½; *Coombagaree (Conabagee), 2½; thence over a *nullah, ½; pass *Koomracoopah, 1; *Soojelligum, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to

COORMINGIA.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Encamping ground. Flowing stream, well supplied.

ROUTE 74.

BERHAMPORE TO RUSSELLCOONDAH, VIA ASKA.

DISTANCE, 51½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Berhampore to Injelly.....	11	7
Aska	12	2
Vishnoochukrum	12	5
Russellcoondah	15	1
	51	7

Leave Berhampore (Route 19), and pass through the Cantonment; thence cross 4 nullahs; pass *Jagdupooram, 2; *Rutenpooram, 1; *Unkoappooram, 1½; encamping ground; *Coocadacundy, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Somarajol, 2; *Alakarajol, ½; *Pochilama, 1½; *Injelly, 1½; travellers' bungalow; high and open encamping ground right of the road, after

quitting the hills; tanks, and wells, amply supplied; boats ply from July to November, on the Gadhdoo river, which cross to *Kondra, 1½; then pass over 4 nullahs to *Tugaram, 2½; *Pillah, the *Bramanasaie; then over the Roosheecoolia river, here 220 yds. wide; cross it to *Pugree, 1½; *Gunnatibuddra, 1½; also pass across a nullah; pass on to *Jaipoor, 1½; then cross by hired *Sunkerries ("rafts") the Mahanuddy river (which rises in the Native State of Nowagudda, on the W. frontier of the Bengal Presidency, in lat. 20° 20', long. 20°, flows W. for 30 miles; thence N.E. for 110 miles, where it unites with its principal feeder, then receives the Hut oo river, flows N., thence S.E. for 300 miles, to Cuttack; then flows off into several branches, and traverses the Delta, after a course of 520 miles, and may be thus described along the whole distance:—From Cuttack to Chowrasseepoor, 116 miles. All boats in the moonsoon must keep quite close to the banks, which are densely covered with trees and bushes, and are absolutely embedded a great distance in its bed, as it is even then with the greatest tact and difficulty that they can stem the rapidity of the current. Here the navigation is tedious in the extreme, and as towing is out of the question, boats are all hauled along by poles 12 feet long, having at one end a prong, and the other a crook, but when the rains cease, then they are towed up easily and quickly between sand beds, in about 6 feet of water, but in the dry season (February only), very small boats can pass along. From Chowrasseepoor to Sumbulpore the navigation is exceedingly dangerous and difficult, owing to the rocky state of the bed, as in many places it abounds with rocks, appearing above the surface from 8 to 12 feet high, and piled together in a mass for 300 yds., which separates its course into numerous channels, which flowing over sunken rocks renders the progress of boats exceedingly slow, but when several of them proceed together, by using a thick rope 50 fathoms long, and throwing it round the spur pointed rocks the boats are hauled round them safely and expeditiously, although the passage here is extremely difficult at all seasons. Uninhabited islands, viz.—those of Maogothootur, near the town of Boad; Poorer Ghat and Pathkie; in some the whole surface from bank to bank is completely covered with trees and underwood. From Sumbulpore to Puddum-pore (28 miles), the passage of the river is much the same, except close to and by the island of Heerah Cood (which is 6 miles from Sumbulpore, 1 mile from the village of Kirwah, and is 3 miles long, ½ wide, ½ from the left bank of the river, the width of which from the island to the right bank is ½ mile, with a bed chiefly composed of rocks, which rise 8 to 12 feet above the surface, and are piled together in masses for 300 yards, while others have sandy, earthy banks, densely covered with underwood, and large trees between them). All boats leaving the left bank of the river must proceed as close along the left bank of the island as the rocks will allow them. There are four most difficult and dangerous passes through these rocky channels, and the aid of the inhabitants of the island must absolutely be secured to avoid all danger. The 1st lies at ½ mile along the side of the island, about 50 yards from it, the banks of which are covered with a complete chain of rocks, for 300 yards, called *Tumtiler, between which the current passes with great velocity, down the gradual *Doosetum, descent or pass, which in some places is exceedingly deep. Boats are drawn over it by fastening thick ropes to the head and stern, the same being hauled tight by men placed on the rocks, whilst those on board force their vessels through with poles without much difficulty, still it

requires considerable tact, so as not to strike the boats against the rocks more forcibly or frequently than is absolutely necessary. 2nd. Lies at a short distance from the above, and has a similar channel, but much narrower, and with a greater rapidity of current. 3rd. Lies at Bogenbeesum, where boats are compelled to pass up a rocky ascent of 4 feet, against a most rapid current. 4th. Lies at the Jaun Jellow, where there is a winding, rocky channel, with two falls, having each a depth of 12 feet, to clear which occupies 8 hours, and the best time to perform it is from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. From Puddumpore to Loor Narrain (52 miles) the navigation is entirely free from obstacles of any description, navigable until January, when only very small vessels can pass along owing to the lowness of its waters. It is 1 mile broad at Sumbulpore, the bed 4,500 feet wide, and the flood water mark 47 feet above the shallow stream which flows through the centre of it in the dry season, and 2 miles at Cuttack in the monsoon. Boats can navigate it up to Sewnarum (460 miles) from the sea. The navigation is much impeded by rapids, and an immensity of water must flow into it during the monsoon, as its fresh water, smooth, dimply, and whirling, has been seen floating on the briny ocean, like a river apparently a mile broad. Where it divaricates at Cuttack there is a hill of volcanic formation, which travellers assert contains indications of coal, and where it is full and rapid in June, and about 220 yds. wide; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ASKA.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam, 34½ miles. Military Station, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Cantonment. Encamping ground. Bazaar and river (full in June), amply supplied. Tappal station. Sunkeries, "rafts," ply on the Mahanuddy river.

Thence along an excellent road; pass *Nooagamu, 2½; *Nirrola, 1; cross a nullah; pass *Maharajpore, 2½; *Koomarguddah, 1½; *Usseerpully, 1½; also 2 nullahs; pass *Bainaput, 1½; *Vishnoochukrum, 1½, which stands on the E. bank of the Mahanuddy; encamping ground, S., on dry paddy fields; pass *Umboorod, ½; cross a nullah to *Kookoondia, 1½; *Nowagudda, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Dhymoondaly, 1; pass over a nullah to *Korakurra, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Bainpully, ½; *Madapurridah, 1; *Ruinpoream, ½; cross the *Noorakurdi river; pass *Inghinata, 1½; *Ruttungo, ½; *Puttolesha, 1½; *Timuripully, ½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

RUSSELLCOONDAH.

(Named Russell, "in compliment to General Russell," and Kondah, "hill.")

Military Station. Tappal Station. Cantonment, situated at the foot of a considerable eminence. Barracks. Hospital, an exceedingly well-arranged and commodious edifice. Climate, salubrious, but very hot in the summer (from March to May). Elevation, 150 feet above the level of the sea. Bazaar (mangoes extremely fine, and the principal food of the inhabitants), and 2 small rivers (flowing S.E. through the cantonment in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season), and wells full all the year round.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

This place is situated in the midst of a rugged, hilly, thick bamboo, jungly country, the land about which is very fertile, and thickly interspersed with mango plantations.

ROUTE 75.

BERHAMPORE TO GOPALPOORAM, VIA KODASING.

DISTANCE, 11 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Berhamore to Binjipooram.....	1	4
2 Nullahs to Kodasing.....	2	4
Maldampooram.....	1	2
Moosiddipallium.....	3	1
Narryupooram.....	1	5
Gopalpooram.....	1	0
	11	0

Leaving Berhamore (Route 19), we proceed along an open, flat, cultivated country; pass *Binjipooram, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Kodasing, 2½; *Maldampooram, 1½; *Moosiddipallium, 3½; *Narryupooram, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ GOPALPOORAM.

Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam, 13½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

ROUTE 76.

(This Route should be traversed in June.)

BHADRACHELUM (on the left bank of the Godavary river) TO CUMMUMETT, VIA PALOONSHA AND JOLOORPETT.

DISTANCE, 74½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bhadraachelum to Naganellipole.....	1	0
Ooposaaul.....	10	0
Paloonsaha.....	10	1
Seripoor.....	11	2
Joloorpett.....	8	6
Lingumpett.....	8	0
Koonjah.....	14	2
Cummumett.....	11	4
	74	7

Leave

§ BHADRACHELUM.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground close to the left bank of the Godavary river, on which this place stands. Bazaar and Godavary river, amply supplied. Boats ply here on the Godavary river.

DAWKES to Cummumett, 74½; Paloonsaha, 2½; Wurrungul, 174.

Hot Spring.—About 4½ miles distant lies a curious hot spring, which rises from November to February, from a mound of sand, elevated about 4 feet above the river, the water of which is so hot that rice can be boiled in it very quickly. It is much prized by pilgrims, who are obliged to add 4 times the quantity

of cold water, so that they may perform their ablutions therein.

Thence we proceed along a good road, cross by boat the Godavary river, whose steep banks are 4 feet high, with sandy, heavy, rocky bed, (Route 5, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass § *Naganellipoli* (Nainin-pool); encamping ground; river, well supplied; then pass along a good road: pass § *Boodgoodumpaul*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass on to § *Peninpadu*, 3½; § *Ooposal*, 4; encamping ground; river, well supplied; thence pass through light jungle, cross the Kennara Sanah river; pass § *Coogoodum*, 3½; thence the country becomes cultivated; cross a nullah to the town of

§ PALOONSEA, 6½ miles.

District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, Residence of the Rajah. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, but forage rather scarce.

Thence cross the § *Moorearao* river, 4½; also 2 nullahs; pass § *Ramarum*, 2½; then cross the § *Seripoor* nullah; pass § *Seripoor*, 4½; encamping ground near the river, and a large mango grove close by; thence along a good but stony road, through much babool and brushwood jungle; pass § *Reddigoodum*, 1½; cross the § *Supoor* nullah at two different places; thence proceed through an open country; pass § *Mamsunpett*, 2½; § *Yanganapollum*, 3½; § *Jolorpett* (Jolorpar), 1½; encamping ground; tank with thick muddy water, and well, stagnant, but forage plentiful; then proceed along a good road, across light jungle; cross 2 nullahs, generally full, with rapid currents in June; pass on to § *Pashole*, 1½; § *Lingumpett*, 6½; encamping ground; paddy straw forage; water brackish; cross 2 nullahs; thence the road is stony; pass § *Aurocapaud*, 4½; cross the § *Duddalgoda* nullah; pass § *Duddalgoda*, 4½; § *Cubbagorthay*, 2½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs; pass § *Koonjaloh*; encamping ground; water, muddy and thick; forage, sheep, fowls, coarse rice, koolies and ghee are obtainable; pass over 3 nullahs to § *Koonjaloh*, 7½; § *Thuncuriah*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs; pass § *Yellogopunnah*, 6½; thence through light jungle, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ CUMMUMETT.

Civil Authority, Collector at Hyderabad. Military station; a detachment of the Nizam's Force stationed here. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Branch roads to Wurrungul, 96 and 70½ miles. Fort, a well constructed stone structure.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 77.

BOMBAY TO MHOW, VIA BHEWNDY, KURDER, NASSICK, MALLIGAUM, DHOOOLA, SOINDWAH, AND ACKBERPORE.

DISTANCE, 352½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
	Miles. Fur.
Coorlu.....	11 6
Tanna.....	11 2
Kalhair.....	5 2
Bhewendy.....	4 2
Pudigh.....	4 2
Shahpoor.....	12 0
Kardie.....	11 1

ROUTE 77—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Kussarah.....	11 1	1
Egutpoora.....	8 4	4
Warwarra.....	14 4	4
Nassick.....	14 1	1
Wozur.....	12 0	0
Pimpulgaum.....	7 1	1
Wudalli.....	10 6	6
Chundore.....	9 5	5
Soundana.....	14 2	2
Malligaum.....	11 0	0
Chickulwul.....	8 4	4
Arvee.....	11 2	2
Dhiolia.....	12 3	3
Soungcer.....	11 4	4
Niduna.....	9 4	4
Seerpore.....	11 0	0
Palusnair.....	16 5	5
Sciudwah.....	11 6	6
Jumlee Chowky.....	5 4	4
Jeelwana.....	10 3	3
Koorumpoora.....	14 6	6
Ackberpore.....	12 4	4
Sirsida.....	12 0	0
Ghara (Kitter's Ghat).....	10 4	4
Mhow.....	16 4	4
	352 2	2

Leave Bombay (Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and proceed, via Route 180, to Malligaum; thence, via Route 231, to Mhow (for description of intermediate stations, see *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, in which this route is fully described.

ROUTE 78.

BOORHAUNPOOR TO HOSHUNGABAD (HUSHANGABAD), VIA SEEWALL, CHARWAH, CAURKHERU AND SEEWONEE.

DISTANCE, 160 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
	Miles. Fur.
Boorhaunpoor to Minnea.....	9 3
Seewall.....	13 1
Bumun Kiver.....	17 0
Jamnee.....	7 2
Agnee River.....	13 3
Gorapuchar.....	7 3
Charwah.....	12 0
Mancha River.....	8 5
Masongaum.....	7 2
Charkeddie (Charkhera).....	12 5
Kunjulee River (Kota).....	11 4
Seewonee.....	10 3
Buggoovadah.....	9 7
Dolereea.....	6 7
Hoshungabad.....	13 4
	160 0

Leave

BOORHAUNPOOR (Burhaunpur).

From Burhan, "Prince;" and Pur, "town" (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); we then cross the Taptee river, and enter

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 1); proceed along an excellent road, across an open, flat country, inter-

sected by ravines; pass on to *Nusserabad, situated opposite the city, on the other side of the Taptee river; Civil Authority, Assistant Political Agent at Mundlaiser, Under Resident at Indore; Military Authority, Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Then pass across the stony, rocky bottom of the *Bette Ghat*, 1½, standing on the Taptee river, with steep banks; *Boree, 1½; the hamlet of *Nusserabad, ½; cross a nullah to *Nimnee, 1½; encamping ground, bad, on the right bank of the Taptee river; thence proceed along a bad road, leading over precipices through dense jungle, which is extremely difficult for wheeled vehicles; cross a nullah to *Umwadda, 2½; then pass over a large *nullah to *Rhuttaguddee, 6½; cross 3 nullahs to *Seerewh, 3½; encamping ground, E., on the banks of a nullah, well supplied; then pass 7 nullahs, and proceed along a good but stony road, across a hilly, jungly, but cultivated country to *Peplod, 14½; cross a nullah, also the *Bamum river, 2½; encamping ground on its easy S. bank, well supplied; about 16 miles S.W. lies the town of

§ ASSEERGURH (ASIRGARH.—Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 13).—Thence cross a nullah, and proceed along a flat, jungly district, but across which baggage can be conveyed; pass *Jamnee, 7½; encamping ground, on the S. bank of the nullah close at hand; then along a good road; cross 5 nullahs to *Boreanee, 10½; cross the Agnee river, 3½; encamping ground on the S. bank; thence a branch road leads to Asseergurh; still proceeding through dense jungle, which is infested with wild animals, pass *Chynpoor, ½; cross 4 nullahs to the *Gorapuchar river, 7½; encamping ground in jungle on the S. bank, full all the year round; cross a river, 6½; also a nullah; and pass over the *Maskee river, 4½; and we then enter

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8); then cross the *Pamerree nullah, and proceed along an excellent road, across a wild, uncultivated, but well-watered country, intersected by shallow rivers and nullahs, the passages of which are easy, to the town of

§ CHARWAH, ½ mile.

Territory, the Gwalior or Scindia Dominions. Civil Authority, Political Agent at Schore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Bazaar, river, and bowries, well supplied. Telegraph Station at Indore, 80 miles. JAWKS to Indore, 80 miles.

Thence proceed along an excellent road; cross a nullah to *Vuddumina Keddee, 1½; *Mohal, 4½; thence the country becomes confined and flat; cross the *Shanee river, ½; the *Koderree nullah, ½; also the *Mancha river, full all the year round, and encamping ground on the S. bank. Now the district becomes more open; pass *Mahadulla, ½; *Barunga, 2½; *Kukereea, 1½; *Masonguam, 3½, where water (from the nullah) is scarce. Here the traveller should not remain, but proceed quickly on, pass *Kunjala, ½; *Kadola, 3½; *Rhutta, 1½; cross the Asanal river, ½; and halt at *Hurda, ½; encamping ground, and plenty of water; thence the road leads along the course of the Kunjalee river, and pass across a cultivated district to *Wodum, 2½; *Erekee, 1½; *Pala, ½; *Charkeddie (*Charkera), 2½, situated on the Kunjalee river, the banks of which are very steep; thence proceed along a flat, well-cultivated country; pass *Surpoor, 2½; *Temburonee, ½; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE HOSHUNGABAD DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Cross over

the Kunjalee river, 7½, the banks of which are very steep, and then proceed along a flat, well-cultivated country to *Kota, ½, situated on the E. bank of the above stream, from which it is well supplied; thence cross a nullah, and proceed along a good road, across a flat, cultivated district; pass *Choukey, 5½; cross a nullah to *Pargarapoor, ½; cross a nullah to the large town of

§ SEEWONEE.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Hoshungabad. Civil Authority, Assistant Commissioner at Hoshungabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground on the W. bank of the stream; bazaar and river, well supplied; cross the latter, with its steep bank; pass on to *Chuttrakaira, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the Yenden river, 2½; pass through dense jungle; cross three steep banked nullahs to *Buggoovalldah, 4½; then cross the Eteadeo river to *Dolereea, 6½; pass *Bairakeddee, 2½; *Savilkuitra, 2½; *Rohonah, 2½; cross the Koilar river, 1½; pass *Balgurjee, 4½; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ HOSHUNGABAD,

(described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63).

ROUTE 7c

Officers proceeding with troops must bear in mind that this route is quite impracticable for such, as well as for wheeled vehicles, in the monsoon, from July 1st to January 1st, on account of the density of the jungle and rapidity of the torrents.

KAMPTEE TO JUBBULPORE, VIA SATUCK, KHAWASAH, SEONEE, CHUPPARAH, AND SOOKREE.

DISTANCE, 154 MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distance of St ges.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kamptee Church to Satuck	9	6
Bowlee-ki-Seral (Chor Bowry Seral)	10	1
Deolapar	8	7
Khawasah	9	4
Korai	8	6
Mohgunj (Mohgaum)	8	4
Seonee	11	0
Bundole	15	7
Chupparah	10	3
Gunesgunj	9	4
Lucknadowa	7	0
Doomah	13	5
Sookree	14	5
Ningree	10	1
The Camp at Jubbulpore	10	3
	154	0

Leave the church at Kamptee (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279), and proceed across, by boats in the monsoon, and by ford from October to July, the Kannar river, here 400 feet wide, and then pass along a good road, across a flat, on a country to *Burrada, 4½; *Wagole, 1½; *Kairdee, 1½; *Satuck, 2½; encamping ground N.W., and the traveller will find that all the encamping grounds in this route are marked by boundary stones; wells, N.E. and N.W., amply supplied; branch road to Ramteak, situated to the right; pass across an open country, to *Hewree (Hewra), 2½; *Kyree, 1; thence the country

becomes jungly; pass the *Junction Ramteak Road*, 4; **Belatavarra*, 2½; then cross the "Soorra river to *Sonaigam*, 14; **Bowlee-ki-Serai* (Chor Bowry Se ai), 2½; **Pucka Serai*: encamping ground N.; tanks, well supplied; and 2½ miles brings us into

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66); pass along a good road, across dense jungly and flat country; pass **Dongertal*, 6; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground S.E.; tank and well N.W., amply supplied; Thanah and Serai: **Bundurra*, 14; cross the "Dony river to **Khawasah*, 8; bazaar and tank S.E., amply supplied; encamping ground N., two-thirds of which is covered with jungle trees, *Dak Chowkee*; then cross the "Bootah river, here 200 yds. wide; pass **Puchdur*, 14; **Pippere*, 4½; **Korae*, 2½; encamping ground, half of which is covered with dense jungle; bazaar and tank N.E., both amply supplied; then commence the ascent of a ghat, 1½, which is 210 feet high, and 1½ brings us to the summit; then descend and proceed across a flat, 50 feet high, pass the tappal thus, 2½; **Mohgunj* (Mohgaum), 3½; encamping ground S.; tank N.W. and well N.E., both amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an open, flat country; pass **Sooktrah*, 14; **Bodee*, 14; **Bomma*, 1; **Gopalgunj*, 1; or as the "Bawn Gunga nullah to **Nundorah*, 24; **Cheladady*, 14; *Kaivree*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

† SEONEE (Seoni).

Territory, The Saugor ("Sea") Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor. Civil Authority, the Resident Deputy Commissioner under the Gov. General's Agent at Jhansi. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Cantonment and Encamping ground N. of it. Bazaar, well supplied. Post Office.

Thence proceed along a good made road, through an open, flat country; pass **Pinjavarra*, 24; **Nugsir*, 24; **Tappal Chowry*, 4; **Gurrutia*, 2; **Sonadongree*, 14; **Raepaddy*, 2; **Bundole*, 14; encamping ground W.; tank N.W. and well N.E., amply supplied; thence proceed along a made road, across an open, flat district; pass **Narynagunj*, 24; **Oomria*, 14; **Gordkpoor*, 14; **Jilimery*; **Tappal Chowry*, 14; **Dairivry*, 24; then cross by boat in the monsoon, and by ford from October to July, the "Bawn Payn Gunga river, here 500 feet wide, and which rises 15 feet in the rainy season; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CHUPPARAH.

Encamping ground E. Mango tope; and close to the old well, in the centre, boats ply across the river, which, together with bazaar, is amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Houses, 1,000.

This place, formerly the capital of the district, has of late years fallen into decay.

Thence proceed across an open, flat country; pass **Ropuddy*, 14; then along a thin jungly country, and commence the ascent of 2 ghats, each respectively 50 and 120 feet high; pass **Goona*, 24, and then proceed along an open cultivated district to **Burbaspoor*, 14; then across a very jungly district, descend the *Burbaspoor* ghat to **Gunesgunj*, 34; encamping ground, W., amply supplied by the *Bignaut* river, 250 feet wide, flowing N. and E.; cross it, and ascend the *Gunesgunj* ghat, which is 110 feet high and 4 miles long; pass **Murree*, 3; **Bumoree*, 14; **Sumnapoor*, 14; travellers' bungalow; **Luksadum*, 4, a well populated hamlet, situated 2½ mile left of the road; encamping ground E., and close to the *Doomahdaba* nullah, between a tope ("grove") N. E. and W., a well

S. E., amply supplied; thence along a good road across an open country; pass **Chachapany*, 34; **Goodoobunny*, 14; cross by bridge the "Sh-r river, 14, here 350 feet wide, with steep banks, to **Shruanedongee*, 14; **Gooroovarra*, 24; **Gogree*, 14; then along a jungly district for 2½ miles to the town of

§ DOOMAH.

Encamping ground N.E., close to a well and mango tope ("grove") N.W. Travellers' bungalow, Thanah, Bazaar and well, amply supplied. Branch roads to *Nursingpore* and *Seonee*, 5½ miles.

Then proceed along a good road, across a flat, jungly country; pass **Kamah*, 34; **Bunjaree Tappal Chowry*, 2; ascend the *Silwae Ghat*, which is 220 feet high, S., then descend it, 24; and we soon reach the *Foot*, 4; pass on to **Silwae*, 4; cross the **Terah nullah*, 4; pass **Hootkade*, 14; encamping ground; **Vungaila*, 24; **Sookree*, 14; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N., close to the place; bazaar, and *Teemur* river, E., well supplied; thence proceed along a good road, across an undulating, jungly country; pass **Katmer*, 4; **Unnoovutta*, 1; then commence the ascent of a *Ghat*, 24, which is 220 feet high, reach its *Summit*, 4; then descend to the foot, 4, and pass **Birgee*, 4; encamping ground; thence the country becomes undulating; cross by bridges, the **Herontee*, with its rocky bed, and **Gujnah* (120 feet wide, and N. bank 50 feet high) nullahs; pass **Ningree*, 1; encamping ground, and stream, N. and E., well supplied; shop; then pass a long jungle to **Mungalee*, 34, and cross by boats in the monsoon.

THE NERBUDDA RIVER, 1½ mile (described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 3), but which is here fordable from November 15th to July 3rd, 930 feet broad, with S.W. bank, 21 feet high, and we then enter

THE BUNDELKUND COUNTRY. (Bundelkhand.)

From *Bundela*, "race," and *Khand*, "region," (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 245), and soon after we enter the Western Division of

THE JHANSI STATE,

Which is bounded on the N. by *Gwalior* and *Duttacah*, E. by *Tehree*, S. and W. by *Gwalior* and the Eastern Division, N.W. by *Jaloun*, E. by *Hummerpoor*, and S. and S.W. by *Tehree*. It lies in lat. 24° 55' and 25° 48', long. 77° 53' and 79° 31'; is 100 miles long, from E. to W., and 60 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 2,922 square miles; population of 236,000; yields an annual revenue of £61,198; maintained until the Sepoy rebellion, in 1857-58-59, a native force of 3,240 strong.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- It formerly belonged to the *Boondela Rajah* of *Ooreba*, from whom it was taken by the *Peishwa*, who placed one of his officers as *Soubahdar* over it.
1804. The British entered into a treaty with that *Soubahdar*.
 1817. They acknowledged him as hereditary ruler, on condition that he paid an annual tribute of £7,400.
 1832. *Ram Ramchund Rao*, the ruler, was allowed to assume the title of *Rajah*.
 1835. He died, and was succeeded by his uncle, *Rao Rugonath Rao* (a leper), who, dying in

1838, the succession was disputed, and the late Rajah's mother espoused the cause of one of the claimants so strenuously that a British force was sent against her, which compelled her to evacuate the Fort of Jhansi. After which, Baba Gunghadar Rao's claim was admitted by the committee of investigation;

But proving of weak intellect, the British government appointed an agent to administer the government, and the Jaloun (Bundelcund) force was considerably augmented, and in

1843, the territory was handed over to the Rajah.

1846. The Jaloun legion was disbanded.

1857. The Ranees threw off British protection, and taking part with the Sepoy mutineers, massacred all the Europeans resident at Jhansi.

1858. The father of the Ranees hung at Jhansi by the British for rebellion.

The Ranees slain in battle at Gwalior.

Sir Hugh Rose captured the Fort of Jhansi, during which assault, Lieut. C. E. Webber, R. E., the British boy officer, scaled it, after having performed prodigies of valour, and killing all his opponents, and in

1859, it was annexed to the British possessions.

Thence proceed along a made road, across an open country; pass *Goreghaut, §; *Kowarreeghaut, ‡; *Pulliarttee, ‡; Branch Road to Jubbulpore Cantonment, which stands ‡ mile to the right; travellers' bungalow; pass *Gorulpore; then the Branch Road to Nursingpore, ‡; and we soon enter

THE JUBBULPORE DISTRICT,

Which contains an area of 6,237 square miles; population, 442,771, and is extremely interesting to geologists, owing to the peculiar formation of the hilly ranges which command the town, and are composed of granite, gneiss, horn blende, schistose rock, and dolomites. In the limestone range, deposits of fossil bones, remains of large elephants and most enormous sized quadrupeds, as also excellent specimens of coal have been found, and 1½ mile brings us to the Lal Gung Cumany Gate of the town of

†‡ JUBBULPORE.

Territory, Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Jubbulpore. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner under the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor, 109½ miles. Encamping ground, close to the right bank of the Nerbudda river, 1 mile distant, which is here fordable in the low water season, 3 feet deep, and 300 wide. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, well supplied. Post Office. Cantonment (½ mile distant) of troops belonging to the Saugor Division. School of Industry, an admirable institution, and extremely well conducted. Hospital, a large and well arranged edifice. College: This institution was unfortunately abolished in 1850. Church, a plain but well constructed edifice. The capital of the District. Altitude, 1,458 feet.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1817. The British forces, commanded by General Hardyman, defeated the Maharrattas, who were 5,000 strong, with only the loss of two killed and ten wounded.

1857-58. The Madras troops defeated the Sepoys on the 25th September, who however killed Lieut. Macgregor, whom they had taken prisoner.

This large town stands at the foot of a rocky hill, 1 mile distant from the Nerbudda river, is well built, and is considerably strengthened in a military point of view by the number of small lakes and tanks around it.

ROUTE 80.

This Route should be traversed when that of No. 79 is impassable.

KAMPTEE TO JUBBULPORE, VIA LODIKHERA, SINDWARRA, CHOWRYE, SEONEE, LUCKNADOWN, AND SOOKREE.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 204½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kamptee Church to Koorady	6	0
Pattunsungwee	8	3
Nundapoor	9	5
Lodikhara	13	1
Ramakona	10	5
Ekulbeeree	13	4
Sindwarra	13	6
Kyree	9	7
Chowrye	12	6
Kotah	9	4
Seonee	10	5
Jubbulpore, via Route 79	87	0
	204	7

Leave Kamptee Church (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 279); pass the boundary of the cantonment, ‡; cross a nullah, thence along a good road, across an open country; pass *Waraganum, ‡; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Sooradary 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed along a very rocky country, to *Koorady, 1½; Kannan river, well supplied; cross by ford a nullah to *Nudder, 3; pass over 3 nullahs to *Babookairy, 3½; then cross by ford the Koolar river; pass §Pattunsungwee, 1½; bazaars, river and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground, 1½ mile distant; then proceed along a very narrow road, across a well cultivated, flat country; cross 2 nullahs to *Bendara, 2½; *Bukaridee, 2½; cross a nullah to *Goongum; §Khappa, 1½; *Nundapoor, 2½; encamping ground on a plain; Kannan river, amply supplied; then proceed along a very narrow road, much intersected by ravines and water courses; cross by ford 2 nullahs; pass *Kyree, 2; cross a nullah to *Utteesera, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Chinna Doodara, 1½; pass *Sowaga, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Peepara, 2½; then proceed along dense jungle; cross 2 nullahs to §Lodikhara, 2½; houses, 1,000; bazaars and Jam river, 100 yds. wide, amply supplied; encamping ground, N.; then cross by fords the above stream, and a nullah; proceed along a bad, rocky road, across a jungle and partially cultivated district, much intersected by ravines; pass *Heura, 1½; *Bairdee, 2½; *Nimnee, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Kudjuluany, 2; then cross the Kannan river, here 200 yds. wide, to §Ramakona, 2½; encamping ground 1 mile distant; also, on the S. bank of the river, well supplied; bazaars. Should an officer be traversing this Route with troops, he must send on a working party to prepare the long, steep, stony, and rather difficult ascent of the ghāt, and he can proceed

by two miles to *Sindwarra*, viz. 1st, via **Tullow*, 8½; *Sindwarra*, 9; or else 2nd, cross 3 nullahs; pass **Noutur*, 5½; then commence the ascent of the Tara Ghat, about and below which hills stand on the right and left; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Tullow*, 3½; encamping ground; **Tara*, 2; **Dusara*, 1; then cross the Oomer nullah to **Ekalbeere*, 1½; encamping ground S.E.; nullah, well supplied, but provisions only obtainable from *Sindwarra*, 13½ miles; thence proceed along a good road, across a brushwood and slightly cultivated district; pass **Jam*, 1½; **Gonai*, 1½; cross by ford a nullah to **Sururra*, 2½; encamping ground; also pass over 4 nullahs to **Jait*, 1½; **Linga*, 1½; encamping ground; cross by ford 2 nullahs, and the **Koolbair* river; pass **Sirra*, 2½; **Chundungum*, 1½; thence pass over the **Bodree* river; and 1½ mile brings us to the W. gate of the town of

§ SINDWARRA (Chindwara, Sindwarrah).

Territory, the Nagpore State. District, *Sindwarra* (Deogarh above the Ghats). Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpur, 74½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 75 miles. Tappal station. Capital of the Deogarh Subah, above the Ghats. Encamping ground in a mango tope, on the bank of a tank, N.W., well supplied. Travellers' bungalows, which are a kind of detached lodges. Bazaar, well supplied. Elevation, 2,100 feet above the sea. The air is most invigorating and salubrious. Position.—It stands on the hilly tract of Deogarh, above the Ghats, on an open table land, 4½ miles in circumference, entirely free from jungle.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly a military station of the Rajah of Nagpur, but in 1830 the detachment was entirely withdrawn.

1858. Here General Michell, C.B., defeated the rebel leader, Tantia Topee.

Thence proceed along a good road, across much brushwood, and a slightly cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs to **Doonday Seonee*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Kowaria*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs, also 2 small ghats, to **Chemta*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Kyree*, 1½; encamping ground S.E.; when water is scarce in the hot season it may be obtained from *Machagora*, 4½ miles distant; then proceed along a good level road; pass over 2 nullahs to **Kakey*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Jaloree*, 1½; then cross a nullah to **Machagora*; encamping ground; thence the country though jungly is level; cross the **Palch* river, here 150 yds. wide, as also 4 nullahs, to **Siraigum*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Chundunawadda*, 2½; **Chowrye*, 1½; encamping ground on a plain E. and S.; provisions obtained from the neighbouring district; wells amply supplied; then proceed along a good cart-road leading across an open, level, cultivated district; pass **Dongre*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Pumawarra*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Goorvaddy*, 2½; and 1 mile brings us into

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66); pass § *Kokah*, ½; open, large, and irregular encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied, but water both in different and scarce; pass along a common country cart-road, across an open cultivated district to **Hy*, 2½; **napundoo*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Jamunia*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Sarungapoor*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Lucknowarra*, 1½; cross the Winegunga

river, 100 yds. wide; pass **Bamoree*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

† § SEONEE (Route 79), and then proceed, via that Route, to the town of

† § JUBBULPORE (Route 79).

ROUTE 81.

BAITTOOL TO JUBBULPOOR, VIA BOORDYE SINDWARRA, SEONEE, AND DOOMAH.

DISTANCE, 208 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Baitool to Sohagpoor	7	4
Amilah	11	1
Jumara	7	0
Boorlye	9	0
Sarrye	14	4
Oomrait	13	4
Sindwarra (Sindwara)	15	5
Kokah, via Route 80	32	1
Jubbulpore, via Route 79	97	5
	208	0

Leaving Baitool (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66), we then cross by ford the Machina river, also 8 nullahs, and proceed along a good road, leading across a well cultivated district; pass **Sohagpoor*, 7½; nullah, well supplied; thence along a good pathway, leading across a stony, undulating, slightly cultivated district, interspersed with jungle; cross, by ford, the Sapun river, also 8 nullahs; pass **Susarbah*, 8½; § *Amilah*, 2½; river, amply supplied, and provisions from the neighbouring hamlets; pass on to **Kanapoor*, 1½; cross, by ford, the Kurmoor, Joab, and Kurman rivers; pass **Kanonia*, ½; we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); proceed on to **Deogam*, 2; § *Jumara*; wells and nullah, amply supplied, also provisions from the neighbouring hamlets; thence along a good pathway, leading across a small, jungly, undulating district, with hills at some distance on the right and left; pass **Sowlapoor*, 3½; **Puchtolye*, 2; cross, by fords, the Jumaree and Bhynsaee rivers, also 4 nullahs to § *Boordye*, 3½; bazaar and rivers, well supplied; then pass along a light, jungly, undulating, stony country, with hills to the N.; pass *Peepalwree*, 5½; thence proceed along an open, low, grassy district; pass **Chota Boordye*, 2½; cross, by fords, the Rotchehye and Kuttungee rivers, also 13 nullahs; pass **Nyagong*, 1½; **Simarae*, 1½; **Chota and Burra But*, 1; each, respectively, 1, and 1½ mile; § *Sarrye*, 1, provisions very scarce; thence proceed along a good path, leading across a wild, jungly, and undulating country, interspersed with deep dells and ravines; pass on to **Oomirposh*, 4; cross, by fords, the Kunhan and Amah rivers; pass **Koonce*, 6; **Oomrait*, 3½; a few provisions procurable, and Koolhara river, well supplied; pass **Chabree*, 2; then cross, by fords, at 3 different places, the Koolbair river, as also the Bodree river, and 13 nullahs; pass **Jumenee*, 4; **Patura*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SINDWARRA (Route 80); thence proceed, via Route 80, to § *Kokah*, 32½; then cross the **Wine Gunga* river, and proceed, via Route 79, to the town of

† § JUBBULPORE (Route 79).

ROUTE 82.

CUDDALORE (GUDALUR) TO VELLORE (VELUR), VIA PONDICHERY (PUDUCHERI), WANDIWASH, AND ARCOT.

DISTANCE, 110 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Cuddalore to Pondicherry	15	4
Killianoor (Killianur)	14	1
Tindevanum	10	3
Vellimodoopttah	8	0
Wandiwash	10	4
Trivetoor (Trivattoor)	12	5
Maichairi	11	5
Arcot	13	4
Vellore Fort.	13	6
	110	0

Leave the N. Gate of Cuddalore (Route 9), and cross the Guddalur river to

* **MUNJEECOOPUM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Division of Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector of the S. Division of Arcot. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Travellers' bungalow. Then cross 4 rivers, or backwater, and we enter

THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF PONDICHERY.—(Route 9), and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large handsome town of

† **PONDICHERY** (Route 9). We then pass from the W. Gate and re-enter

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (Route 1), and proceed to * **Pavah Choultry**, 7; * **Andipallam**, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

* **KILLIANOOR**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground very extensive.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1778. Here Hyder Ali was strongly posted when Sir Eyre Coote marched from *Conjevaram* to *Pondicherry*; fell back on *Arnee*, and fought a pitched battle with that Prince on the 2nd of June.

* **Govindoor**, $4\frac{1}{2}$; * **Allampatoor**, 1; * **Molsoor**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to † **Tindevanum**; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; * **Cairumbankum**, $4\frac{1}{2}$; * **Vellimodoopttah**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; large encamping ground; bazaar; * **Vellimodoo**, 1; we then enter

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT (Route 1).—Pass * **Tyar**, 3; * **Wandiwash**, $6\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; * **Vunconum**, $\frac{1}{2}$; * **Moomoony**, $\frac{1}{2}$; * **Athoor**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Pooray**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Colomundy**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to * **Uncaoor**, 3; pass over the right (†) to the left (‡) bank of the Beear river, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

‡ **TRIVETTOOR** (Trivattoor).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Chittoor; Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division at Madras, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Thence pass on to * **Pappampallam**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Poodairypillappallam**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Moranum**; * **Randam**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Maichairi**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Moolovaddy**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Kuddamungai**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Poodoopandy**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Pongoda**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; we then enter the

Fort Gate of Arcot, ‡; cross the right (‡) to the left (‡) bank of the Palar river, and 1 mile brings us to the cantonment of the town of

† = § **ARCOT**, and thence proceed per Madras railway to the town of

† = § **VELLORE** (Vellur); $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 1).

ROUTE 83.

TRINCHINOPOLY TO ARCOT, VIA VALOOR, DAHPOORAM, OOLUNDOORPETT, GINGEE, AND ARNEE.

DISTANCE, 157½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Trinchinopoly to Oolundoorpett via Route 11	76	1
Tiroovananelloor	13	1
Culput Agraharam	5	5
Annantawurum	13	2
Gingee	9	3
Chaitput	16	1
Vennamungalum	9	4
Arnee	6	0
Arcot	8	0
	157	7

Leave ‡ **Trinchinopoly** (Route 11) and proceed via Route 11, to § **Oolundoorpett**, $76\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a good road; pass * **Pandoor**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Murdoor** (Kulla Murdoor), $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Gudelud river to * **Velloor**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Chavaly**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Tiroovananelloor**, 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile S. left of the road; stream and tank; both amply supplied; cross the * **Malinar** river; 550 yds. wide; pass * **Yempatoor**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Sirvanoor**; The Junction Velloppooram road, 1; cross a nullah; also the right (‡) to the left (‡) bank of the Malinar river; pass on to * **Maringe**; then cross the right (‡) to the left (‡) bank of the * **Boginny** river; pass on to * **Culput Agraharam**, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; large tank and bowry, amply supplied; proceed along a flat small, jungly country; pass * **Mamallaputty**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to * **Pulloor**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Arrialoore**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Kakanoor**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Athoor**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Pannamoolapputty**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Annantawurum**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; confined encamping ground; 3 tanks well supplied; pass * **Athoor**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Pulloor**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Konay**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to the town of

GINGEE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground. Shops, well supplied. Detached Forts. It stands on a steep hill.

Thence proceed along a flat, barren, jungly country; pass * **Chettipallam**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Ramana Choultry**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the * **Gingee** river, ‡, here 220 yds. wide; from thence, hills appear on both sides of the road; pass * **Pallapettah**, $\frac{1}{2}$; * **Kanavoor**, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * **Nelloochetty Choultry**, $\frac{1}{2}$; * **Chaitput**, 4; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground; then proceed along an open, flat country; pass * **Chennamavaddy**, $4\frac{1}{2}$; * **Indirance**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Katanree**, 2; cross 2 nullahs, and also the right bank of the Cheear river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is 220 yds. wide; pass on to * **Vennamungalum**, $9\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; tank well supplied; we then enter

THE NORTH DIVISION OF ARCOT (Route 1); pass * **Annammunrayen Choultry**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Chittairi**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * **Pappallam**, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and § mile brings us to the town of § **ARNEE** (Route 1); then cross the * **Arnee** river, ‡ and pass on to * **Vallairi**, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * **Dameripallam**, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

*Boscor, 1; *Parundiramy, 1½; *Timmerah Pettah, 2½; very extensive and eligible encamping ground, amply supplied with good water; pass *Oopoopettah, 3½; *Tepkiana, 1½; collector's bungalow, ½; cross the right (1) to the left (1) bank of the Palur river; and 1 mile brings us to the church at the cantonment of

§ARCOOT (Route 1).

ROUTE 84.

CUDDALORE TO VELLORE, VIA
VILLAPOORUM, GINGEE, AND ARNEE.

DISTANCE, 111½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddalore to Nellorecoopun	9	4
Rampaukum	8	2
Villapooram	11	7
Arnee, via Route 83	58	4
Chittrichowry	10	6
Cuniambaddy	4	5
Vellore	8	1
	111	5

Leaving Cuddalore (Route 9), we proceed along a good road to *Chelluncoor, 1½; cross by bridge the Gud-dalun river to *Vilcananthum, 2½; *Totapu too, 2½; *Virareddipollem, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§NELLECOOPUM.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Southern Division of Arcot. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddalore, 9½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road, which becomes bad in the rains; pass through a flat, open, cultivated country; pass *Tirikangesaram, 1½; *Puttamhaukum, 2; encamping ground; *Poodoopallium, 1½; *Konipau-colum, 1; cross the *Pennar river, here 660 yds. wide, to *Rampaukum, 2½; cross the Malabar river to *Para-sooraddipallium, 1½; *Sivarcant, 1½; *Villianoor, 1½; *Nannainpallium, 2½; *Vanamputur, 1½; *Muhara-pallium, 1½; *Villapooram, 1½; encamping ground; travellers bungalow; postal station; thence proceed along Route 83, to §Arnee, 58½; thence proceed along an open country; cross the Cheear river to *Rig-naipooram, 2½; Civil Authority, Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot at Chittoor; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army; pass the Junction Road to Poloor, ½; *Coonaator, the Old Cavalry Cantonments, ½; *Cooroomintangul, 1½; *Motoocherry, 2; *Omappallium, 1½; *Chittrichowry, 1½; cross ½ nullah; pass on to *Pulipatti Cunanungalam, 2; Junction Road to Poloor, 1½; then commence the Cuniambaddy Ghat, ½, which is ½ mile long; and proceed across a hilly, jungly, but cultivated district to *Morolum; travellers bungalow; §Cuniambaddy, 1½; encamping ground, 2 mile S.; then along a good road, across a small, jungly district, with hills on the right; pass *Neyyeli, 2; *Shatamudooray, ½; *Irmar, 2½; *Virroopachipooram, 1½; *Vatlapaddy, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§VELLORE (Route 1).

ROUTE 85.

TRINCHINOPOLY TO VELLORE, VIA VAL-
COONDAHPOORAM, TIAGURH, TRIN-
MALLEY, AND DOBY-GURH-PETTAH.

DISTANCE, 158½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trinchinopoly to Valcondahpooram	40	2½
Taundry (Tiroomalatooray)	7	6
Irrioor	18	3
Tiagurh	11	5
Komalloor	10	2
Mannaloorpettah	8	5
Trinomally	15	6
Calispauk	15	1
Coonaator	6	7½
Wunandroogum (Doby-Gurh-Pettah) ..	13	5½
Cuniambaddy	7	2
Vellore	8	1
	158	6½

Leave Trinchinopoly (Route 11), and proceed, via Route 11, to §Valcondahpooram, 40½; soon after which we pass *Runjunaguddy, 2½; encamping ground, extensive, on the left of the road before entering the place; take, near a hill, amply supplied. Position.—It stands near a fortified hill. Cross the Coonaator Ar, Oopar Kullatoor Ar, also a nullah, and pass along a small, jungly, flat, and uncultivated country to §Taundry (Tiroomalatooray) 5; encamping ground on the N. and S. banks of the Vellur river, which rises at the base of the Eastern Ghats, admits but coasting vessels, and falls into the sea in lat. 11° 29', long. 79° 50', below Porto Novo. There is an annicut erected across it, to preserve the water for irrigation; the latter, though small, is most picturesquely placed under a shady top; cross that stream, and we then enter

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOOT (Route 9). Then pass along an open, flat country; pass *Kurrakul-poondy, 1; *Kundamootan, 2½; cross a nullah to *Puttakoorch, 1½; *Warrungoor; encamping ground, ½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Siroovankum, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to §Irrioor, 3½; travellers bungalow, 8; cross a nullah to *Uggurum, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Wogagoor, 1½; pass on through a large tank in dry weather, but round which a detour must be made in the monsoon, to *Chattanoor, 1½; Porachakoorch, 1½; cross the *Kairamookaur river to *Virroogoor, 1½; cross the Munjumoodaur river, to *Poodoooor, 2½; cross a nullah to *Pookum, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§TIAGURH (Tiagur).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Division of Arcot. Civil Authority, the Collector of the Division at Cuddalore, 46 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 142½ miles. Fortified Hill close at hand. Encamping ground at the foot of some rocks, left of the road, and well supplied by the Droog river on the right. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence along a good road, across a flat, jungly district; pass *Toorchiloor, 1½; *Poolambutto, 1½; *Pauvundoor, 2½; thence proceed along a dense jungle, cross a nullah to *Komalloor, 1½; confined encamping ground, 1 mile on the right, and reached by

a road; tank, well supplied; close at hand is the old deserted hamlet of *Lallapett*, which was formerly the stage or halting place; thence proceed along a good road; pass **Venkampetulum*, 2½; **Adamgoody*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Sirranoor*, 1½; cross the Pennar river to **Mamaloorpettah*, ½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close to the paddy fields, also very extensive beyond to the left; pass **Konkanapandoo*, 4; **Beemanchowry*, ½; **Moorecolum*; travellers' bungalow; **Kattanpoodichowry*, 3½; then cross the **Toorinjari* river, 5½; to the town of

§ **TRINOMALLEE** (Trinomally, Route 14): thence proceed to **Vengal*, 2½; **Moondal*, 2½; **Shorundipallavaddy*, 2½; the junction *Chungamah* road, 1½; **Matapaddy*, 1; encamping ground close at hand, and ½ mile brings us into

THE N. DIVISION OF ARCOT. (Route 1); pass on to **Matapallium*, 3; cross the *Checar* river, to **Calispauk*, ½; encamping ground, ½ mile S., and 1 mile N.; thence proceed along a good, hard, stony road; pass **Cooroomulay*, 1½; **Vasoor*, 2½; § *Poloor*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappa station; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; thence proceed along a flat, jungly country; pass **Conatoor*, 1½; encamping ground; thence pass through a flat country, flat on the left, but hilly to the right; pass **Bagumaroopettah*, 1½; the **Junction Arnee Road*, 1½; **Palcartoocennam*, 1; **Moonantangul*, 2½; **Chundawashel*, 2½; *Suricash-rampalliam*, 1½; cross the *Kumundulla* river to **Chikayenpallium*, 1½; § *Wimandroogum*, (Doby-Gurh-Pettah), 1½; encamping ground, ½ mile S., and 1 mile beyond; thence cross a nullah; pass **Colatoor*, 1½; then cross the **Naga* river to **Madoor*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass the *Junction Arnee Road*, 1½; thence proceed along a good road, through a hilly, jungly district, ascend (½) and descend (½) the very steep and stony *Cuniambuddy* Ghat; pass on to **Alorcolum*, ½; travellers' bungalow, and thence proceed (via Route 84) to **Vellore*, 15½; (Route 1).

ROUTE 86.

CUDDALORE TO VELLORE, VIA PUNOORUTTY, TIROO-COVILLOOR, TRINOMALLY, AND CADIANBADDY.

DISTANCE, 121½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddalore to Vopairy	7	0
Punoorutty	10	4
Tiroovananelloor	14	3
Tiroo-covilloor	14	0
Manaloorpettah	8	5
Trinomally	15	6
Vellore, via Route 85	66	7
	121	3

Leave *Cuddalore* (Route 9); we proceed from the fort, cross the **Guddalum* river, 220 yds. wide; pass **Yessavuntaryanpallium*, ½; cross a nullah to **Vundipallium*, 2; cross a nullah to **Tiroopapooloor*, 1½; **Comarapanjkenputty*, 2; cross the *Yerrada* river, 420 yds. wide, to **Peelairy*, 1½; **Vopairy*, 1; situated on the opposite side of the river; encamping ground on the left bank; thence along an open, flat country; pass *Aringcolum*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Pauloor*, 2½; **Ragahpallium*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Tricady*, 2½; tappa station; encamping ground, ½; river, well supplied, and flowing to the left; pass on to **Punnoorutty*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along

a good road; pass **Ydirtreppallium*, ½; **condumpu*, 1; cross 2 nullahs to **Munavundapotoor*, 1½; **Annatoor*, 1½; **Komaramungalam*, 1½; cross the *Guddalum* river; pass **Alacoom*, 1½; **Gramum*, 1½; **Tiroovananelloor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Attiyoor*, 3½; **Aviyoor*, 8½; **Tiroo-covilloor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappa station; direct road to Trinomally, (21½); via *Callaree*, 9½ miles; then cross the **Pennar* river, and proceed to *Manaloorpettah*, 8½; travellers' bungalow, and thence proceed (via Route 85), to **Vellore* (Route 1).

ROUTE 87.

CUDDALORE TO SALEM, VIA TIVADY, OOLUNDOORPETT, CHINNA SALEM AND AHTOOR.

DISTANCE, 118½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddalore to Punnoorutty, via Route 86	17	4
Veerpermaulnelloor	8	7
Oolundoorpettah	12	6
Punroondul	7	6
Wogayoor	10	4
Chinna Salem	11	2
Tallawashel	9	2
Ahtoor	10	4
Peddanykenpallium	7	5
Wallapaddy	7	2
Kariputty	8	3
Salem	8	5
	118	6

Leave *Cuddalore* (Route 9), and proceed, via Route 86 to **Punnoorutty*, 17½; thence proceed along an open, flat country; pass **Ukkichettipallium*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Chemmanmetay*, 2½; cross a stream; pass **Veerpermaulnelloor*, 3½; encamping ground W.; tank, well supplied for 6 months; pass on to **Tiroovananelloor*, 3½; cross the *Guddalum* river, here 110 yds. wide; then pass through a small jungle to **Chendammangalam*, 2; **Pandoor*, 2½; **Oolundoorpettah*, 4½; pass **Coopum*, 1½; branch road to **Trinchinopoly*, 1½; **Muttaiyanoor*, 2½; § *Punroondul*, 2; **Pootanungalam*, ½; **Cotayoor*, 1; **Saunmantapooram*, 3½; **Congarayyanpallium*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; then cross the *Gowmooka* river, 220 yds. wide; pass **Walmucherrum*, 2; § *Wogayoor*, 2½; **Wanareddy*, 3½; **Wotaganellloor*, 1½; **Sirrocovilloor*, 1½; **Yettanoor*, 1½; and ¾ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHINNA SALEM.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Southern Division of Arcot. Civil Authority, the Collector of the Division at Cuddalore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Thence pass on to **Ummiyavaram*, 2½; cross the *Tiroowurramookty* river, 110 yds. wide; pass **Asadathanoor*, 1½, and we then enter

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1); proceed to **Nutakuray*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Tallawashel*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in all directions except the N., that to the E. is the best. *Vellar* river (here 170 yds. wide), well supplied; cross its sandy bed and low banks, and proceed along an excellent road, across a high open, and cultivated country, to **Davacourchy*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to

woodor, $\frac{3}{4}$; thence the country becomes hilly; pass *Mootowaddy*, $\frac{4}{5}$; cross 2 nullahs to the town of

§ AHTOOR.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army, District, Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem, $\frac{31}{32}$ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Vellar river, flowing on the right; the way from *Tallawashel*, both amply supplied. Tappal station.

Then cross a nullah, and proceed along a high, open, well cultivated grain country; pass *Nursapooram*, 2; thence across a dry nullah to *Cotanibaddy*, 2; 3; *Peddanykenpallum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground; Vellar river, which still flows on one side of the road, well supplied; pass *Pootraicoundenallum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Singypoor* and Vellar rivers; pass *Poodoohisnapooram*, $\frac{3}{8}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Wallapaddy*; encamping ground W. and E. that to the S. is swampy, and to the N. on cultivated ground; river well supplied; cross 4 nullahs, then the Vellaar river, and proceed along an open country, which soon becomes hilly and jungly; pass *Sasheychowry*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a nullah to *Mootootty*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Kariputty*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground in every direction; cross 2 nullahs; proceed along a low road, which leads to an undulating district; pass *Adigari-putty*, $\frac{4}{5}$; *Umnapetty*, $\frac{2}{3}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ SALEM (Route 13).

ROUTE 88.

CUDDALORE TO SALEM, VIA VAIPULLUM, VEDACHELLUM, IRRIOOR AND AHTOOR.

DISTANCE, 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Cuddalore to Kuttookay.....	7	1
Vaipullum.....	9	1
Welloor.....	9	6
Vridachellum.....	11	3
Nagur.....	10	5
Irrioor.....	13	6
Peddasamoodrum.....	8	3
Tullawashel.....	9	3
Salem, via Route 87.....	42	3
	121	7

Leave Cuddalore (Route 9), and proceed along an open, flat, sandy country; pass *Puchincoopum*, *Chellumbrum Junction Road*, 1; *Kunnurpettah*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Unnapalliam*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Peria Tondamanuttrum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kuttookay*, 1; tank and Goonta, well supplied; pass *Ugarum*, 2; *Nakoooye*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Tullaganampum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Kunjanampetty*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Vaipullum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; wells and Goonta, amply supplied; encamping ground near a tope. Thence cross a nullah; pass *Vencatamacoopum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Kurungooe*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Wooyacandan*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Welloor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; wells and tank, amply supplied; pass *Mungalum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Woolangul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Coopanuttum*, $\frac{4}{5}$; cross a nullah to the *Collector's Bungalow*, $\frac{2}{3}$; also the *Manimookta* river, here 150 yards wide, to *Vridachellum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; thence proceed along a flat,

jungly country; pass *Komungalum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Purroovaloor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pilamannicoopum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Nemoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Nagur*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Munimookta* river, flowing to the right, amply supplied; thence along an open, flat country; pass *Chaiptakum*, 3; *Kuttoomylar*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Maitcoorchy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs; pass *Yendul*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Askalatoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Maroor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Irrioor*, $\frac{2}{3}$; travellers' bungalow, wells, tank, and river, still flowing on the right, amply supplied; encamping ground on banks of the river; pass *Kurookooe*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chunbaricoorchy*, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Nynarcoopum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a nullah to *Peddasamoodrum*, $\frac{2}{3}$; wells, nullah, and river, amply supplied; cross a nullah to *Assadawanoor*, 4; and 1 mile beyond, we enter

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1), pass *Nuttakirray*, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a nullah to *Tullawashel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 87); and thence proceed, via that route, to the town of *Salem*, $\frac{42}{3}$ miles (Route 13).

ROUTE 89.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO CANNANORE, VIA YELWALL, PERIAPUTNUM, VEERAJUNDERPETT, THE PAIRUMBADDY GHAT, AND CHAWACHAIRY.

DISTANCE, 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Seringapatam to Yelwall.....	11	4
Bellakairy.....	6	7
Hoonsoor.....	12	0
Periaputnum Pettah.....	13	5
Siddapoor.....	17	7
Veeraunderpett.....	9	4
Wootacoly.....	7	3
Gunote.....	14	3
Chawachairy.....	10	4
Codally.....	9	7
Cannanore (N.I. Barracks).....	9	0
	122	4

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ *Seringapatam* (Route 42); cross the Cauvery river, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a stream; pass *Chourappa Chutrum*; *Junction Road to Mysore*, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a stream to *Pavulthi*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along a good road, across an open and bleak country, interspersed with good pasture land; then cross 2 canals to *Bellagolum*, $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; capital encamping ground; pass *Lingadavurcopul*, $\frac{4}{5}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Yelwall* (Route 46), $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed, via Route 46, to *Periaputnum Pettah*, $\frac{32}{3}$ (Route 46); then pass the *Fort*, 1; and along a low, undulating, jungly country, to *Hullyapettah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mootoor*, $\frac{3}{8}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles beyond, we enter

THE COORG (annexed) DISTRICT (Route 46);

cross a nullah to *Malatoory*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Siddapoor*, $\frac{6}{7}$; *Ammutte*, 4; cross a nullah to *Kawandy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Yeddakananau*, $\frac{2}{3}$; proceed to the town of

§ VEERAJUNDERPETT, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile.

Civil Authority, Superintendent of Coorg, at Mercara, $\frac{21}{2}$ miles, under the Commissioner in Mysore, at Bangalore. Military Authority, Officer com-

manding the Malabar and Canara Division at Cannanore, 51½ miles. Encamping ground, close to the travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, well supplied. Elevation, 3,399 feet. Carts and coolies can be hired. Position.—It stands on a feeder of the Cauvery river. Population chiefly consists of native Christians.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

A.D.

1834. Colonel Fowles, after a desperate action in the defiles of the Western Ghats (*Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 162) captured it.

Thence proceed along an undulating district, in which so few provisions are obtainable that travellers must lay in a store at Veerajunderpett, and if officers are travelling with a detachment of troops such should be forwarded onwards. The encamping grounds at all the future stations on this Route can only be halted at in the dry season, as in the monsoon they are not available, and the line of road is new, having only been recently constructed; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Argee, 1½; cross a nullah to *Pairumbuddy, the Junction Hoonsoor Road, 2½; cross 4 nullahs, and then commence the ascent of the Pairumbuddy Ghat, which is 8½ miles long, having a descent of 1 in 19 feet; then proceed across a rocky country, intersected by ravines; pass a *locale* called *Wootooty, ½; without any habitation near; encamping ground on the right of the road; then cross by bridge 2 nullahs, and the Cullar river, well supplied; and at the end of 7½ miles we arrive at the foot of the Ghat; cross a nullah, and we enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21).

Civil Authority. Collector of Malabar, at Calicut. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division at Cannanore, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore.

Pass over the *Coodoopullay nullah, 3; to *Gumote, 3½; bad encamping ground; cross several nullahs; also pass over the *Keelaacor nullah, 3½ to *Keelaacor, 1½; then proceed to *Poolnaud, 1½; cross a nullah to *Oolyul, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Chavachairy, 2½; small encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, across an undulating district; pass over the *Kullatoor nullah, to *Mootawoor, 2½; also cross 2 nullahs to *Codairy, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Yellumpary, 1½; thence proceed to *Neroo-oor, 1; *Terroo-oor, ½; the *Junction Higga Road, ½; *Codally, 1½; encamping ground, small; wells amply supplied; but the water in the nullah bad; cross it to *Canjirode, 1; *Yachoor, 1½; *Cootatara, 1; *Yellaya-oor, 2; *Yeddasogay, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the native infantry barracks of the town of

† S CANNANORE (Kananur, Kanura, Kanara).

Territory, Malabar and Canara Division. District, Kanara. Civil Authority, Collector at Calicut. Military Station. Military Authority, Resident Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division,

under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 198½ miles. Cantonment situated close to the sea shore, on the side of the bay, N.W. of the fort, with extensive barracks. The Officers' bungalows stand most delightfully on the edge of the cliffs, which are here from 30 to 50 feet high (having immense piles of rocky boulders beneath, against which many a noble vessel has been wrecked, and on which a light-house ought, long ere this, to have been erected), which render them extremely salubrious on account of the refreshing sea breeze. Large hospital, having in its centre the Protestant church, cemetery, magazine, Portuguese Roman Catholic church, close to the sea, N. of it, on the very verge of the ocean bay, the European regimental hospital. The Sepoy (Sipahi) lines, capable of accommodating 3 entire regiments, are situated on the N. verge, as also the Cantonment, bazaars, and old fort, and the whole of the Cantonment is most picturesquely situated in a complete cocoa-nut tree forest. Fort, which stands on the promontory, was originally small, but has been considerably enlarged and fortified, since 1791.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Jail, is a commodious and well-ventilated building. The Residence of the Moplai family (Mussulman), the chief landed proprietors of the place, is a large and well-built edifice. They own all the land within 2 miles of the town, for which they pay the Indian Government £1,400 per annum. Lat. 11° 52', long. 75° 26'. Capital of Malabar and Canara Districts. Boats can be hired. Post Office. Encamping ground close to the cantonment. The Mapilla cemetery lies E., close to the high road. Bazaar, well supplied. Exports: pepper, grain, timber, and immense quantities of cocoa-nuts, &c. Climate salubrious, mild, and extremely healthy, owing to the equality of its temperature. Harbour.—Vessels of moderate tonnage can anchor in 5 fathoms, close to the fort, but not near, as the water becomes very shallow, and the bottom rocky.—The principal seaport on this part of the coast. Position:—It lies on the N. shore of a small bay, in the Arabian Sea, S.E. of the cantonment, entirely exposed to the S., but sheltered on the W. by a headland projecting N. and S., and, with its fort, stands on an eminence, and is discernible from the sea at a considerable distance. Many of the houses are commodious and well built.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1505. The Portuguese took possession of it soon after they landed on this coast, but being expelled by the Dutch, afterwards sold it to them, from whom the Moplai family purchased it, in which the succession follows in the female line.
1768. The Moplai Chief (Ali Raja) submitted to Hyder Ali, whom he aided in his war.
1784. The British took it from Hyder Ali, and restored it to the Moplai family at the treaty of Mangalore.
- Tippoo Sultan captured it.
1791. General Abercromby besieged and captured it, and ever since it has remained the principal station of the British on the Malabar coast.

ROUTE 90.

CANNANORE TO MERCARA (MERKARA),
VIA THE PURUMBADDY GHAT.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 72½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cannanore to Veerajunderpett, via		
Route 89	51	1
Mornaud (Large)	11	4
Mercara Fort	10	2
	72	7

Leave †‡ Cannanore (Route 89), and proceed, via that Route reversed, to § Veerajunderpett, 51½; thence along a road which is quite impracticable for wheeled vehicles, easily traversed by palankeens and cattle in dry weather; but even those are liable to considerable detention in the monsoon, owing to the rapidity and size of the mountain streams which intersect it; pass § Cotacoopul, 2½; * Topipany, 2½; * Alkoopader, 2½; Conumkory; proceed across the right (1½) to the left (½) bank of the Cauvery river; pass on to * Mornaud, ½ (Chota); * Mornaud, 2½ (Burra); * Kumtoornaud, ½; cross 2 rivers, and pass on to * Moolootmutty, 1½; * Tondatookry, 2½; cross 2 rivers to * Rajahotolum, 1½; then cross a river, and ½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of § MERCARA (Merkara, Route 46).

ROUTE 91.

CALICUT (KOLIKOD) TO GOONDELPETT,
VIA ARRIACODE, NEALAMBOOR, THE
CARCOOR GHAT, GOODALOOR, AND BUN-
DIRPOOR.

DISTANCE, 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calicut to Banacandoo	10	0
Arriacode	11	8
Yellamunna	7	5
Nelamboor	9	4
Yeddacuray	9	4
Nandkany	11	5
Goodaloor	9	0
Karkairy	8	7
Bundiport	8	4
Goondepett	11	3
	97	6

Leave

†‡ CALICUT (Kolikod, Kalikod, Colicodu, "cock crowing," so named because Cheruman bestowed upon the Tamuri the whole of the territory in which a cock crowing from near a small temple could be heard).

Territory, The Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, Malabar. Civil Authority, the Resident Collector at Malabar. Military

station; a detachment of Native Infantry are quartered here. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division at Cannanore, 57½ miles, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 210½ miles; encamping ground, 2½ miles, S. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Boats and juncars can be hired to cross the river Beypoor, or to proceed to Arriacode, 2½ miles distant, but boats can navigate that stream as far as 35 miles. Travellers should embark from the Calicut bridge. Steam Packets to and from Goa, Cochin, and Bombay, once in every fortnight in the dry season. Lat. 11° 15', long. 75° 50'. Population, 15,000, 1-3rd of whom are Portuguese natives, and 2-3rds Muhammadans (Mapillas, Moplahs). Position.—It stands in a picturesque *locale*, just above the level of the sea. The principal streets, and in fact the only one deserving that name, is ½ mile long, with small ones (alleys) leading from it. The Mapilla quarter extends to the S. along the river, and contains several pretty mosques. The Portuguese quarter in the N.W. contains some very handsome edifices, chiefly built of hard laterite, and tiled, but some are thatched; a Roman Catholic church; large tank; and the jail, an oblong structure, surrounded by a double wall, with a watch tower at each corner, communicating together and commanding the whole of the interior. It is capable of holding 600 prisoners, and to the N. of it lies the English cemetery. The tank towards the E. is a fine structure, 200 yds. square, built of hard laterite, and which amply supplies the population with excellent drinking water. The Collectors' Office, Parade Ground, and the lines of Native Infantry are close to the Portuguese quarter. The drainage is good, having stone sewers, but generally open at the top, except in the great thoroughfares. The general appearance of this place is that of comfort and neatness. The French Lodge, with one solitary guard. The manufacture of cotton cloth was formerly carried on here to a very large extent, and called calico, hence the origin of that word being given to cotton stuffs. The Sacrifice Rock, passed by travellers, when proceeding to Mahé (the French settlement) by sea. Here are found in abundance the *Hirunda Nidus edulibus*, the Edible Chinese Bird's nest, 3 to 4 inches in circumference, which fetch in the Chinese market 5 to 6 dollars per pound.

SEA EXCURSION TO MAHÉ.—The traveller should not fail visiting the small territory (2 square miles) of

†‡ MAHÉ (Maht, "a fish.").

Territory, The French Possessions. Civil Authority, the Governor under the Governor of Pondicherry. Military Authority, the Officer in command of the Garrison under the Officer commanding at Pondicherry. Population, 21,616. Post Office. Lat. 11° 42', long. 75° 36'. Position.—It is most beautifully and romantically situated, on elevated ground, commanding the Mahé river, which flows N. of it into the sea; the deep entrance is almost closed by rocks, but such might easily be removed; only small craft now pass the bar safely in fair weather; but the river is navigable inland, for a considerable distance, by boats.

ATTRACTIONS.—The lofty hill commands a fine view of the White Mission House of the Basle Missionaries, at Chombala, and the lovely wooded heights of Wainad.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1722. The French first founded a settlement here.
 1761. The British captured it under Major Hector Munro.
 1763. It was restored to the French by the Peace of Paris in 1763.
 1779. The British again took possession, and dismantled it.
 1793. The British removed their establishment from Tilletcheri, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant; and in
 1815, returned, as the place was finally restored to the French.

HARBOUR.—The Port of Calicut lies on the beach, so that ships are obliged to anchor in five fathoms of water, in the open roadstead, but small craft in three fathoms, within a rocky bank, close to the town. The haven was formerly extensive, but it is now filled up with drifted sand. In ancient times the city was very extensive, but it appears to have been washed away by the ocean, as the native boatmen affirm that the remains of edifices may still be seen a considerable way off at low tide.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1498. On the 11th May, Vasco de Gama, 10 months after his departure from Lisbon, landed at this place, then a large, thriving city.
 1510. The celebrated Albuquerque landed, plundered the palace, set fire to the city, but was eventually driven off with great loss, by the Tamuri Rajah (Tamorin), who then resided here, in magnificent regal splendour, having obtained this territory from Prince Cheruman Perumal.
 1513. The Rajah concluded a peace with the Portuguese, and allowed them to erect a fortified factory.
 1616. A British factory was established here.
 1766. The reigning Tamurin Rajah (then the most powerful of the Malabar chiefs), submitted to Hyder Ali (the Mysorean adventurer); but finding that that Prince intended to set aside the treaty entered into between them, shut himself and family up in his palace, set fire to it, and perished in the conflagration.
 1772. The English, French, Dutch, and Portuguese held factories here, consisting of low huts, built amidst cocoa-nut groves on the sandy shore.
 1773. This territory threw off the yoke of Hyder Ali.
 1782. The British drove the Mysoreans from it.
 1789. Tipu Sultan overrun and laid it waste—hung the female inhabitants with their infants

round their necks, trampled hundreds to death under the feet of elephants, and only spared those men who consented to be circumcised, destroyed the pepper plantations, cut down the sandal wood and cocoa-nut plantations, and almost entirely destroyed the town, and then had the materials conveyed to Nellur (6 miles, S.E.), and there commenced building with them the fort and town of Farrukhabad "the fortunate city."

A.D.

1790. The British, under Colonel Hartley, totally defeated Tippoo's force.
 1792. A treaty was concluded between the British and Tipu (Tippoo), who was stripped of half his dominions, when this place was ceded to the E.I. Co., since which it has continued to improve.

Thence proceed along a good cart-road (or the traveller can, if he prefer it, embark in a boat from the Calicut bridge, and proceed up the Bepoor (Bepur) river (which rises in the Neilgherry Hills, where its head is formed by the drainage of these mountains, which lie N.W. of the range of Neddiwuttum; thence it descends close to the Moyar, and is diverted into an opposite direction, by a sharp spur of land, which forces it across the Yellamalai range, (Carcoor) from whence it falls into the ocean at Bepoor, near Calicut), to Arriacode, 35 miles; cross an undulating country; pass *Vullyanaud, 24; Yeddacurry, $\frac{1}{2}$; Eringaloor, 1; from whence the road becomes bad; pass on to *Kylaimullum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pootoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Porowunnum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Banacudoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross the Oorcadavoo, also two nullahs, and proceed along a hilly, jungly, country, interspersed with cultivation; pass *Walacaud Angady, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Saliapooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chiccode, 1; *Nellar, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Waroor, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Coyoo-cooloo-oor, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to

§ARRIACODE.

Travellers' bungalow. Boats can be hired to and from this place, to Calicut, 35 miles, via the Bepoor river; bazaars, well supplied; Cutwal (Kotwall) stationed here to aid travellers in case of need; to the left of the road flows the Bepoor river, navigable, with great difficulty and danger, both during and after the monsoon, until the middle of February. Thence proceed across a hilly, jungly, country; pass *Pootullum, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; *Wakaloor, $\frac{1}{2}$; Yerrivetty, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a bridge to *Perravemay, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Palagutty, 1; cross a nullah to §Yeddammunna, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; bazaars and river, well supplied; cross by boat the Bepoor river; thence pass on to *Mombat Angady, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross the *Trickayoor (Coodarasoy) river, here 150 yds. wide, navigable up to this place until January, and we soon reach §Nelamboor, 2; bazaars and river, well supplied; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along a road, which is quite impassable for carts; pass *Neddammunda, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs; *Moodairy, $\frac{1}{2}$; also pass over two nullahs to *Pullicootoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass Neddumpoyi-aer, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yeddacurry, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; farm belonging to Nelamboor Teroopad; thence cross,

by boat, all the large nullahs, as also the *Carcoor nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 yds. wide; thence proceed along a road totally impracticable for wheeled vehicles; re-cross the nullah to *Carcoor, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; travellers' bungalow, and then commence the ascent of the Carcoor Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; which is in a most wretched condition, covered with thick jungle, quite impracticable for wheeled vehicles, infested with elephants, prevalent with virulent jungle fever, from whence the Neilgherries are visible; thence proceed down the descent, and at the foot we reach *Naudkany, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah to the Junction Gunapuddywuttum road, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; pass on to

§GOODALOOR, $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bazaar, market on Thursdays; nullah, well supplied; peons stationed here to protect travellers; thence proceed along a hilly, jungly country, which, however, soon becomes very flat; cross five nullahs as also the *Wurrukupoy river, $\frac{1}{2}$ 6; thence pass over two nullahs to *Karkairy, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; here travellers should not on any account halt to sleep; nullah, amply supplied; cross two nullahs, as also the *Kakunhulla nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 3; and we enter

THE MYSORE TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216); pass on to §Bundipoora, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; large bazaar; encamping ground for a regiment; tank, dry in the hot season; then proceed across a flat, undulating district, which becomes dense jungle as we approach Ungala, $\frac{1}{2}$ 6; encamping ground; pass *Busnapoora, 2; *Wonaturunoody, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; then cross three nullahs; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§GOONDELPETT (Route 39).

ROUTE 92.

The whole of this route was constructed by Tipu (Tippoo) Sultan, for transporting his artillery during the Mysorean warfare.

CALICUT TO GOONDELPETT, VIA THE TAMERCHERRY GHAT, GUNNAPUDDY-WUTTUM, AND PAIRUMBADDY.

DISTANCE, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calicut to Matapaudoo.....	11	2
Tamercherry Angady	7	6
Poodoopaudy	7	2
Luckricotah	3	6
Culpetta	11	0
Pooracaud	7	2
Gunnapuddywuttum.....	8	2
Yeddatooray	8	1
Pairumbaddy	16	4
Goondelpett.....	9	5
	90	6

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Calicut (Route 91), and proceed from the town, along a good road, across an undulating, well-cultivated country; pass *Neddaticao, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; then a dwelling, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; can be used as a bungalow; §Matapaudoo, $\frac{1}{2}$ 7; bazaars; encamping ground; Tamercherry river, amply supplied, flowing close to the road; thence proceed along a hilly district, covered with tall, dense forest and bamboo trees; pass *Cotoovully Angady, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; §Tamercherry Angady, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5; travellers' bungalow; river, amply supplied; cross three nullahs; pass *Poodoopaudy, $\frac{1}{2}$ 7; encamping ground; then proceed across the Tamercherry ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, which is only passable for cattle, to *Luckricotah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; nullah, well supplied; cross three nullahs to *Wytairy, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; pass over two nullahs to *Vainaud, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; cross three nullahs to §Culpetta, 4; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence proceed along a dense, jungly, and hilly district; cross the *Trivelly nullah, and the *Paundy nullah; then pass over another nullah to §Pooracaud, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; travellers' bungalow; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground; proceed on to

*GUNAPUDDYWUTTUM, $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Travellers' bungalow, most delightfully situated in an old redoubt, on an eminence with a fosse round it. Tippoo Sultan's battery. Encamping ground close at hand, well supplied from the Tiroonelly nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, which cross, and proceed to *Vellote, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; *Culloor; §Tiravanoor, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; cross the *Chikka Holay to Yeddatooray; bad encamping ground on the steep bank of a nullah; then pass along a dense, jungly country, to Soonga Chowry, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; cross the Dooda Holay, and we enter

THE MYSORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216); then pass along a good road, lined with hills, across a jungly, undulating district, to *Uddergaulangoody, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; cross four nullahs, also the Sooray nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4; pass the *Yeracuttay tank, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; §Siddanyken Cutlay, $\frac{1}{2}$ 3; *Veeruncullangoody, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; cross a nullah to *Pairumbaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; encamping ground in the dry bed of a tank, surrounded by water; thence pass through dense jungle, which extends to the hills on both sides; cross three nullahs; pass the *Compasagarum tank, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; also a nullah to *Cumnaigaulah, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1; cross two nullahs; cross to *Mullyanpoora, $\frac{1}{2}$ 3; and 3 miles brings us to the travellers' bungalow at

GOONDELPETT (Route 39).

ROUTE 93.

Travellers proceeding by this Route, or by any Pass into the low country, should take their departure at dawn of day, so as to avoid traversing the hilly districts by night, as there heavy mists and drizzling rain generally prevail, and the bearers or emaciated coolies (Kulis), who convey the daks, are generally but badly provided with torches, or oil to feed them, the adequate supply of both of which

absolute necessities travellers are cautioned to personally superintend; no *locum tenens* must be suffered to interfere or to be relied upon in this case, as most assuredly if such duty is delegated to an attendant, they will not only experience considerable delay *en route*, but incur the almost certain vexation, annoyance, and fatigue, of being obliged to grope along on foot, amidst darkness and rain, after his palanquin, and even incur the danger of falling over a precipice, when, by seeing that their bearers are well supplied with both oil and torches, and not starting without such is the case, the journey will be performed with ease and comfort. In short these *minutiae* must be attended to personally.

**CALICUT TO OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMUND),
VIA ARRIACODE, by water, SHOLIAKUL,
THE KOONDAH AND SISSIPARA GHAT,
AND THE AVALANCHE BUNGALOW.**

DISTANCE, 103½ MILES.

ROUTES	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calicut (Kolikod), via Boat on the Beypoor (Bepur) river to Arriacode (Ariakod).....	35	0
Yeddamanua (Yedamana)	7	5
Wundoor (Wandur)	7	3
Sissipara (Sispara) Ghat	10	4
Sissipara (Sispara)	11	4
The Avalanche bungalow	17	7
Ootacamund (Utakamund) bazaar.....	13	4
	103	3

Leave †§ Calicut (Route 91), and embark at the bridge on board a boat, which glides quietly along a branch stream for 10 miles, the banks of which are lined with pretty cottages belonging to the natives, most of the females of whom wear the Musalmani costume, and flee away into concealment at the approach of travellers; and then proceed up the Beypoor river, the banks of which are lined with long grass, absolutely swarming with alligators, which will afford the traveller an opportunity of exercising his abilities as a marksman, to

§ ARRIACODE (Ariakod), 35 miles.

Houses, 400. Bazaar. The male population are a handsome race, who appear to subsist comfortably, and their women extremely beautiful; situated on the left bank of that stream; thence proceed through a very hilly and partially cultivated country, along a good road, to the left of which flows the Beypoor river, which is navigable during and after the monsoon until the middle of February, but it is extremely difficult for boats to steam against the velocity of its current; pass *Pootullum (Putallum), 1½; *Wakaloor, 1½; *Perrivetty, 1½; cross a bridge to *Perravannay, 1; pass on to *Pallaputlay, 1; cross

a nullah, and proceed along an extremely picturesque road, to § Yeddamanua (Yedamana), 1½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; river, well supplied; thence the country becomes exceedingly hilly and jungly, pass *Tiroowaddy, 2½; cross the junction road to Munjairy, ½; pass on to *Ullapatty, ½; *Poonapalay, 1½; cross a bridged nullah to *Yariveltoo (Yirivetti), ½; *Wundoor (Wandur), 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; thence the road leads through the Barrier Forest, which is literally infested with elephants, tigers, wild animals, and impregnated with fetid and pestilential malarial; pass on to *Madapalutachairy (Madapallacheri), 1½; *Purriangaud (Pariangad), ½; cross 5 bridges to *Sholialkal; travellers' bungalow fenced round with lofty, heavy timber scaffolding, to prevent the wild elephants, who are full of tricks, from entering the bungalow, which is prettily situated at the foot of the hills, whilst a magnificent dense forest extends on all sides, and we soon commence the ascent of the Sissipara (Sispara) Ghat, situated at the base of the Neilgherry hills (Route 42), 8½; then cross a stream at two different places, ascend its course and proceed to *Wakalood, 5½; travellers' bungalow; then re-cross that stream at six different places, ascend its course to the summit of the Ghat; pass *Sissipara (Sispara), 5½; travellers' bungalow; then cross a stream at 7 different places; pass *Bangichuliram, 8½; cross a stream at 5 different spots; follow its course, and then the road becomes narrow, steep, and stony, but leads amidst some of the most superb scenery in the Indian Empire, to the Avalanche bungalow, 8½ (so named from an extensive land slip which occurred here in 1824), which is 6,720 feet above the level of the sea, and here the traveller should remain one week at least so as to enable him to visit the

ATTRACTIONS, VIZ. —

The *Gutikal*, 5,665 feet above the sea, from which when the weather is clear the ocean (50 miles W.) may be distinctly seen washing the coast.

The *Peaks of Anginda and Muka Male* to the S., which are reached by a difficult road, interspersed with *tugutiks* ('dangerous quagmires'), but for 9 months in the year these districts are enshrouded in mist and rain, but during the other three the climate and scenery is beautiful. Bears, elephants, and tigers are often encountered here.

The *Taigannam or Murkurti*, 8,500 feet high, lies to the N., and is reached by the traveller pursuing the circuitous course of the Bavhik river to its confluence with the Paikari; then pass along to the latter's source, from whence an easy ascent of 1½ mile brings us to the Summit of the Peak; the W. side of this range is a perpendicular precipice, 7,000 feet high. Thence cross 4 nullahs, and we then enter

THE COMBATORE DISTRICT (Route 21); pass on to *Poodoogannoor, 5½; *Nunjenaud, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Cowhatti (Cowhatti), 1½; pass Mr. Grove's house, ¾, where we enter Ootacamund, and 1½ mile brings us to the bazaar at

†§ OOTACAMUND (described Route 42).

ROUTE 94.

**CALICUT TO SERINGAPATAM, VIA TAMER-
CHERRY, LUCKRICOTAH, MANANTODDY,
UNTERSUNTY, AND CHUTTENHULLY.**

DISTANCE, 134½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Calicut to Culpetta, via Route 92.....	41	0
Pannamurtacotah.....	9	2
Manantoddy.....	7	7
Bawully.....	10	2
Kakuncotah.....	8	2
Untersunty.....	13	2
Kirgolah.....	13	4
Chuttenhully.....	11	2
Mysore.....	10	7
Seringapatam.....	8	7
	134	3

Leaving †§Calicut (Route 91), we proceed, via Route 92, to §Culpetta, 41; thence along a very ingly country, infested by elephants; pass *Pannamurtacotah, 9; travellers' bungalow, formerly a Military station; Peishcar's Cutcherry, direct road, via the Pagoda, to Manantoddy is practicable in November, but not passable in October, on account of the streams; thence cross the *Cubbany river, here 100 yds. wide; thence the road passes down a declivity, and for 10 miles the country is completely covered with a dense and almost impenetrable forest; pass on to *Koopatallah, 1; Coilairee Nadoo, 1; cross a river to *Yellooradood Nadoo, 2; *Vulloor Ummum Cavi, 1; cross 2 nullahs to the town of

MANANTODDY (Manuntwaddy, Manantawaddy).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division. District, Wynaad Division of Malabar. Civil Authority, the Collector at Calicut, 58½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division at Cannanore, 53 miles, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore. Encamping ground 400 yds. S.; as it is concealed from view it must be sought out by the traveller. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Tappal station. Wells contain bad, but excellent water is obtainable from the river, 1 mile distant. Climate extremely moderate, the temperature seldom exceeding 80°. Military Station. Head Quarters of the Local Force stationed in the district. Elevation, 4,000 feet above the sea.

Productions.—The finest cardamoms in the Empire, and sandal wood (*santalum album*). Bullocks can be hired to transport baggage to the hills.

Capital of the Taluk ("district") of Wajnad Ranad, Bainad, Nelakal, Wainatil, ("open country").

Thence proceed along a bad, steep, stony road, interspersed with ascents and descents, across a hilly and thick jungly country; cross a nullah, and 10½ miles brings us to that miserable pestilential spot, called *Bawully (Bawall); travellers' bungalow, but at which travellers must not on any account remain longer than is absolutely necessary, and they are most earnestly cautioned not to sleep here, as the unhealthiness of the *locale* is patent to old Indians; encamping ground, well supplied from the Bawully river, the water of which is excellent; the Raja formerly resided here, until pestilence drove him away. Cross the river, and we then enter

THE MYSORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216).—Pass on to *Nodagunnullah, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Apattallah, 1; *Nettaircloondy, 4½; pass on to §Kakuncotah, 1; bazaar and encamping ground, both in the rear and front of the travellers' bungalow; river, well supplied; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Mahasacamy Cavi, 4; *Kattapoor, 3½; cross a nullah to *Kappal-cottah (Ragulcoopath), 2½; encamping ground; §Untersunty, 4; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; encamping ground, E.; close to which there is excellent water, but that from the tank is bad and scarce; but, when such fails here, the encamping ground must be on the left bank of the Cubbany river, 1½ mile previous to entering this place; thence pass along a good road, leading across a dense jungly district; pass *Kolyagowdenully, 2½; *Boopunully, 2½; encamping ground; thence cross by bridge the *Cubbany river; pass *Madawappoor, 1½; encamping ground; *Koochapunhoody, 2½; cross a nullah to §Kurghol, 2½; bazaars; Cubbany river, well supplied, on the left bank of which there is excellent encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Humpapoor, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; then proceed across an enclosed, dry, and cultivated country; pass *Munhully, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road, to *Aroty, 3½; cross a nullah to *Chuttenhully, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S.; bowries and tank, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed across an enclosed country; pass *Saloondy, 3½; cross a nullah to *Chowdhully, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Dairigowadagoodny, 2½; and, at 1½ mile beyond we enter the town of

† §MYSORE (MISUR, Route 42).—Pass on to the travellers' bungalow, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the Pettah of Mysore (Route 42); thence proceed along an open plain, across an excellent road; pass *Siddalingapoor, 1½; *Culhuvaddy, 1½; *Sultanpet, 1½; encamping ground; pass the Junction Mercara Road, ½; *Chowrappah Chuttrum; then cross a branch of the Cauvery (Cavery) river; and we soon enter the Mysore Gate of the town of

† §SERINGAPATAM (Route 43).

ROUTE 95.

This Route should be traversed from December to the end of March, owing to the jungle passed through, *via* Trichoor, No. 96, being considered as very unhealthy during that period. All travellers about to traverse it must adopt the following precautions, viz., apply to the Fiscal at Cochin for a boat, manned with 10 rowers, embark in it at 5 p.m., and they will arrive at Chaitwa, 50 miles, at 6 the next morning; but a requisition must be previously despatched to the Collector of Malabar at Calicut for bearers, whom they will then find at this place (where there is a travellers' bungalow) ready to carry them on to Tirtally, 21½; excellent bangles; thence bearers will be laid on direct for Paulghautcherry, or to Luckricotah, and then to the former place.

COCHIN TO PAULGHAUTCHERRY (PALGHATCHERY), KACHHI (KUCHI KUCHIBANDUR), VIA KOTHAPERUMBA, UNGADY, CHAITWA, AND TIRTALLAY.

DISTANCE, 106½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cochin Flag Staff to Nauraka.....	6	5
Munnappath.....	8	1
Kothaperumba-Ungady.....	8	6
Periganum.....	6	0
Wullapaud.....	8	0
Chaitwa.....	7	7
Chowkaud.....	3	6
Kukkaud.....	7	2
Tirtally.....	10	6
Vaniencolum.....	15	0
Muncurray.....	12	3
Paulghautcherry.....	11	5
	106	7

Leave

THE COCHIN RAJ (Kachhi, Kuchi).

Which is bounded on the W., N. and N.E. by Malabar, S.W. by the Arabian sea, and S. by Travancore. It lies in lat. 9° 48' and 10° 50', long. 76° 5' and 76° 58'; has an area of 1,988 square miles, 53,720 houses; a population of 288,176, chiefly composed of

I. Numbories (Namburis) Brahmans, who are the priesthood, possess an unbounded influence over the Brahmanists, and are quite averse to their families marrying, only the eldest son being permitted so to do.

II. Nairs (of the Sudra class), who formerly followed the military profession, are extremely

powerful, and hold all the other castes in contempt, except the Namboori. Their marriage ceremony is simple and worthy of notice. The bridegroom presents to his bride a cloth, and ties a cord round her neck in the presence of her family and friends. The manner of divorce is equally as plain, for when either party become discontented with each other, they separate, which act dissolves their union, and leaves them quite free. They are now employed in the Government offices and in agricultural pursuits.

III. The outcasts from Brahmanism, viz., the Chagowias, Kanakas (fruit gatherers, and toddy, "fermented liquors from palms," tappers); Mooguas "fishermen," who are very numerous, and gain a most lucrative livelihood, as the Backwater and rivers swarm with fish, also Slaves ("pellers") attached to the land, and liable to be sold by their masters.

IV. The Christians, composed of two sects, viz.:

1. The Syrian (Jacobite), who consider the Patriarch of Antioch as their chief, and firmly believe that their church was founded by St. Thomas, the Apostle, who landed at Cranganore (Kotungur).

2. The Romanists, descendants of the Portuguese, and natives converted by the Jesuits.

V. Jews of two sects, viz.:

1. The Black Israelites, whose period of settlement in this country is unknown.

2. The White Hebrews, the descendants of Jewish colonists.

VI. The Mussulmans, who are not very numerous

VII. The Hill People, who reside entirely in the jungle, and seldom visit the towns, have an appearance scarcely human; their diet consists of fruit, roots, and all kinds of animals that they can entrap. Travellers often meet them, but they are held in great contempt and detestation by the other classes, even by the Pellers (Polers) "slaves," who consider themselves contaminated by their touch; the whole of whom are chiefly engaged in felling timber, which grows principally in Iruari in the N.E. the staple commodity of the State agriculture, at the daily wages of 1 ana (14d), also in the distillation of arrack, and manufacture of cocoa-nut coir into cables and cordage.

It contains no less than 2,734 Brahminical, 31 Mussulman, 108 Christian, and 8 Jewish places of worship; and 5 English, 4 Hebrew, 69 Malayalam, 1 Maharratta, 7 Sanscrit, and 9 Tamil places of education. A military force, of 142 men; pays an annual tribute of £24,000 to the British Government, out of a revenue of £50,000. It consists of the following 8 talooks, ("subdivisions,") viz.: Cannanore, Chittoor, Cochin, Cranganore, Moogoodaparam, Tillapilly, Trichoor, (the only military station in the district), the chief towns, of which are,

viz., Aikota, Chittoor, Cranganore, Edapoli, Tirupunattur, Trichoor, Vaipu, Verapole, and Vullarappallai.

The country in some parts consists of precipitous granite mountains, densely wooded to their summits, having an altitude of 4,000 to 5,000 feet high. It is well drained by that most singular physical feature of the country, a number of shallow lakes (backwaters), which are of an irregular form, and extend from N. to S. about 120 miles, with an average breadth of 10 miles, and communicate with the sea at the city of Cochin. Kodungaboor and Chetwaya is navigable from Cochin to Cranganore and Alleppi, and in the monsoon is navigable for flat-bottomed boats, and rises nearly 16 feet in 24 hours. Its chief productions are, teak (from which the Rajah derives an income of not less than £8,000 per annum), peon, a species of pine used as masts, black wood, angely, jack, ben teak, bastard cedar, rice, pepper, cardamoms, all of which are purchased by the Rajah at a low rate, and sold by him at the highest price obtainable, betel nut, yams, sweet potatoes, arrowroot, plantains, bread, and jack fruit, mangoes, pine apples, tamarinds, guavas, limes, coffee, cotton, and sugar cane, which is made into jaggery, "molasses." The country abounds with large tigers, elephants, buffaloes, swine, deer, apes, monkeys, parrots, snakes; alligators swarm in the rivers, cows which produce but a small quantity of milk, bullocks, sheep, which were originally imported, and have most materially degenerated; poultry, &c. The climate is moist, owing to the length of the monsoon, which commences at the end of May and terminates in Sept., during which no less than 72 inches of rain falls, and the temperature is 78°, and even in the dry season it is 85°, with a humid atmosphere.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

9th Century. This territory was governed by Cheruman Permal as viceroy, but he soon declared his independence.

1559. The Portuguese took possession of it; the Archbishop of Goa held a synod at Udiam-poor, and condemned the books of the Syrian Christians to be burned.

1662. The Dutch dispossessed the Portuguese of it.

1759. The Rajah of Cochin was attacked by the Zamorin (the Rajah of Calicut).

1776. Hyder Ali took possession of it, but in

1792. the Rajah became tributary to the E. I. Company, by virtue of a treaty made with him in 1791, and in

1809, a more stringent one was entered into with him.

1836. The transit duties were abolished.

A.D.

The Rajah so misgoverned his territory that the British Resident took upon himself its administration.

1853. The president Rajah was installed.

We next reach the town of

† § COCHIN (Kachhi, Kuchi, Kuchibandar).

Territory, Cochin. District Cochin. Civil Authority, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, at Trevan-drum, 130 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 243½ miles. Encamping ground, S.W., on the Esplanade. Bazaar, Kodungaloor and Cochin; rivers brackish, but well supplied. Tappal station. Pop. 20,000. Steam Packets every fortnight, to and from Bombay, Goa, and Calicut. Length 1 mile, breadth ½ mile; Drinking water is brought daily from a river, in which the residents of Cochin enjoy excellent bathing, near Alwai, 15 miles distant, which falls into the backwater, a few miles below this town. Cutaneous diseases are prevalent, but especially elephantiasis, also designated "Cochin Leg." Position.—It stands at the N. end of a piece of land, 12 miles long from N. to S., and 1 mile broad, but at places as narrow as ½ mile, and almost completely insulated by inlets of the sea, and estuaries of streams, flowing from the Western Ghats. Streets are but indifferently arranged, although it possesses some very good ones. The harbour is entered by crossing a bar, over which only vessels drawing 12 to 15 feet of water can pass, after entering which there is about 25 to 30 feet under the old walls of the fort, but it is so exposed to the violence of the S.W. monsoon, that during the prevalence of such vessels can neither enter or depart therefrom. The Backwater, which is of the utmost importance to this place, as it answers the purpose of a roadstead, extends S. to Kayan Kulam and N. to Chaitwa, 40 miles, as it flows along several branches, proceeds in an E. and W. direction, the latter of which falls into the sea, through 3 estuaries. It is affected by the tides, which rise 2 feet, and flow 2½ miles per hour. Its course is circuituous and slow.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Cabin boats, with 8 or 10 rowers, leave at 5 p.m., for Chaitwa (50 miles), and arrive there at 6 a.m., for passage apply to the Fiscal at Cochin.

Dock Yard.—Here is a very extensive establishment at which large vessels can be built. In 1821, no less than 3 frigates, (made of teak grown in the vicinity) were built for the Royal Navy.—Several vessels have been launched for H. M. Indian Navy, as also for the Merchant Service, from 500 to 1,000 tons burthen. Numbers of small craft, averaging from 50 to 250 tons, such as Patemas, Dows, and Botillas, have been, and are frequently constructed here.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—The Old Dutch Church, in which service is performed by the Protestant missionary, stands on the N.W. side of the town. The Roman Catholic chapel, a small, but handsome edifice, but the Cathedral, erected by the Portuguese, was converted by the Dutch in 1863 into a preserving sugar warehouse and blown up into ruins, when the British took this place in 1796. The Jewish Synagogue, frequented by the Black Jews, but the White Hebrews do not attend it, is a plain edifice with a small belfry attached, with a curious clock, 200 years old. The floor is prettily paved, tessellated with china. It has at one end a gilt recess, veiled with a superb curtain, behind which are folding doors, and the interior contains 5 copies of the Pentateuch, enclosed in silver cases, written in Hebrew on vellum, and so exquisite is the calligraphy, that it closely resembles engraving. One is ornamented with a crown of gold, the gift of Colonel Macaulay, who held the appointment of Resident. The women sit apart from the males, in a gallery concealed by network and railings.

The Arsenal and fortifications, as well as all the public buildings, were reduced by the British in 1796 to a heap of ruins. The old walls of the Fort still remain, close to which the river is 25 feet deep.

The suburbs of Kalvati and Mottancheri extend $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the backwater, to the S.E. The latter contains a large Kotaram, "palace of the Raja," Synagogue of the White Jews, who inhabit the upper part of the town, whose ancestors came from Jerusalem, at a much more recent date than the Black Israelites, who reside in the lower part, and who appear to have established themselves in the 3rd century A.D., at Kadangulur (Cranganore), as they possess a copper grant from the Brahman Prince of Malabar, conferring the *locale* upon them, dated 388 or 490 A.D.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1493. The celebrated Portuguese commander Albuquerque, erected a fortress here, which was the first that nation possessed in India.

1663. The Rajah expelled the Portuguese, and ceded the town to the Dutch, who made it the capital of their Indian possessions, and raised its commerce to a most flourishing condition; they converted the cathedral into a warehouse, and Arab, Hindu, and Mussulmen merchants then flocked to the port to trade.

1773. It was a place of considerable importance, and possessed a flourishing trade under the Dutch.

1796. The British took possession of it, and in

1806, destroyed all the fortifications and public edifices by gunpowder, when nearly all the Dutch families quitted the place.

We then pass the Flag Staff, and cross the bar in boats to § *Vypen* (Vaipen) *Chowky*, 1; but the travellers can, if they feel so disposed, proceed direct per boat from Cochin to Chaitwa, 53 miles; thence per dawk, to Tirtally, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; whence other bearers must be procured to travel by dawk to Lickicottah (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and also to Paulghat-cherry, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass along the heavy, sandy beach, closed on the right with coco-nut trees, to **Mutapattum*, 1; **Auttatut*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Umbium*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tekka Maulipooram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Maulipooram*, 1; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to § *Nawarka*; encamping ground near the Roman Catholic church; wells, amply supplied; ponds contain brackish water; **Noyar Umbalum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a * channel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is 220 yds. wide to *Kothaculey Kholagum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pullipooram*; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ ALCOTTAE

(Munnappath, Talcotay, Jacotta).

Civil Authority, Resident in Travancore and Cochin at Trevandrum. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, N. of the Munnappath. Bazaars, on a sandy plain. Bazaars, ponds, and wells, amply supplied. The Station of the old Travancore Lines. Harbour. Fortifications, rather formidable.

DAWKs to Cochin, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Bangalore, 220 S.W.

Position: It stands at the N. end of the island of Valpu (Veyplin, Vipeen) which is bounded on the S. and W. by the Arabian sea, and on all parts by the backwater.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here it is affirmed that St. Thomas landed to spread the Gospel throughout India.

A.D.

18th century: the Dutch held possession of it.

1790. The British garrisoned it during the Mysorean wars with Tippoo Sultan.

Then cross to the N. bank of the **Kodungaloor* (Cranganore or Alcottta) river, 3; pass on to **Jycode Moorey*, 1; **Vudduthode Cama Moorey*, 2; **Pudheth-tray*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and one mile beyond stand the Old Palace; pass it, and we then enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT, — (Route 21); then pass on to § *Kothaperambay-Engady*, $\frac{1}{2}$; Civil

Authority, Collector at Calicut. Bazaars; then cross a channel, and proceed along a road, through sand and topes, across an open, brushwood, country, and pass the *Streeraryana Palace*, 3; *Muthilegum*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; then cross the bar to *Peringannam*, 1½; encamping ground in the plains, between *Poothenkaw* and the *Cutcherry*. Water clear and excellent from the wells; then proceed along a well-cultivated, dry, grain country; pass *Kyppanagalam Umbalam*, 1½; *Canann-Colum*, 1½; cross the *Cumachode Bridge*, 1; *Wellaipaud*, ½; encamping ground near the Pagoda; wells, clear and amply supplied; then proceed along a sandy road, lined with cashew trees; pass *Wuddanapully*, ½; *Thirunithavay Umbalam*, 1½; cross a channel to

§ CHAITWA, 2½ Miles.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Malabar. Civil Authority, Collector at Calicut. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Tappal station. Encamping ground close at hand, on the side of the backwater. Bazaar and well, amply supplied. *Cabin Boats*, with 8 to 10 rowers, in 13 hours proceed to Cochin, leave here at 5 p.m., and arrive there at 6 a.m. (48½ miles). A palki and set of bearers for *Tirtally* (2½ miles), can be procured, upon application being made to the Collector of Malabar, at Calicut. Then cross the *Chaitwa* river, 1½, and proceed along a sandy road, closed with cocoa-nut topes (groves); pass the *Salt Godowns* (warehouses), ½; *Valancaud*, 1½; *§ Chow-kund*, 1; bazaars and deserted fort; thence proceed along a very uneven road; pass the *Junction Calicut Road*, ½; *Poothunvally*, 1½; *Choolpuram*, ½; and one mile beyond we then re-enter

THE COCHIN DISTRICT, 95.—Civil Authority, the Resident at Trevandrum; pass on to *Arthant-paurve*, ½; *Kannakulam Kurray Pettah*, ½, chiefly inhabited by Syrian Christians; *§ Kulkand*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the heights, close by; gounta and well, amply supplied; thence proceed across a well-cultivated paddy (rice) country, along a road lined with trees; pass *Kunnamund*, ½; travellers' bungalow; *§ Nundyancode*, 1½; *Kodanand*, 1½; *Malatur*, 1½; and we re-enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21).

§ TIRTALLY.

Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground low, and in March sandy and dry, but in the monsoon wet and bad. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Palki bearers to Chaitwa are obtainable upon application to the Collector at Calicut.

PORTION.—It stands on the Ponany (Pennani, Panyani, Padiani) river, which rises in Coimbatore, close to the tanks, near *Cootichipattam*, in lat. 10° 19', long. 77° 8'; flows N.W. for 55 miles; thence W. for 25 miles, where it divides the Cochin Raj and Malabar Districts; thence flows on for 48 miles, and after a course of 128 miles falls into the Arabian Sea, in lat. 10° 47', long. 75° 59', and is only navigable from the sea (for canoes and small craft, on account of a bar at its mouth; but in the monsoon large quantities of teak are floated down it) up to Palghat (63 miles), and is crossed, even with difficulty in the dry season, at five miles from its mouth, at a very *wide* channel, which flows through a sandy bed; cross that stream to *Puttambay*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; pass the *§ Junction Cherappoolchairy* road; then proceed over the *Ongaloor Pass*, 2½, and pass on to *§ Anium Yammacorany*, 1½; *Undiah*, 1½; *Coonoraty*, 2½; *Yankulam*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping

ground N.W.; tank, well supplied; thence proceed along a *bad road*, across an undulating, jungle country; *§ Ootapattam*, 3½; cross a large nullah, to *§ Palepooram*, 2½; pass the *§ Junction Angady Road*, 2; *§ Luckricotah*, ½; travellers' bungalow; *§ Muncun-ray*, 3½; well and tank, amply supplied; then cross the *Ponany* river, here 440 yds. wide, 2½; and we re-enter

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY. (Route 1).

Thence proceed along an excellent cart-road, through high jungle, completely infested with elephants; pass *§ Jumbooracolum*, 2½; *§ Eddatooray*, 2½; cross the *Poodoor* river, here 440 yds. wide, to *§ Kyppanagode*, 3½; then proceed to enter *§ The Pettah of Paulghautcherry*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the Fort Gate of the town of

§ PAULGHAUTHCHERRY (Palghat, Palghatohari, Route 21).

ROUTE 96.

This Route must not be traversed from November to March, as it is then extremely unhealthy. Travelers from June to October (the monsoon), should proceed, *via* cabin boat, from Cochin to Trichoor, 45½ miles.

COCHIN TO PAULGHAUTHCHERRY, *VIA* KOTHAPERUMBA-UNGADY, TRICHOOOR, AND ALATOOR, ALSO *VIA* THE BACKWATER TO TRICHOOOR AND ALATOOR.

DISTANCE, 87½ MILES, OR 80½.

ROUTE 3.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Cochin to Kothaperumba-Ungady, <i>via</i> Route 95.....	23	4
Mapranum.....	10	4½
Trichoor.....	11	5½
Pulticaud.....	9	1
Wurkuncherry.....	12	0
Alatoor.....	6	3
Paulghautcherry.....	14	0
	87	2

Or,

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Cochin to Trichoor, <i>via</i> The Backwater..	45	6
Wurkuncherry.....	21	0
Paulghautcherry.....	14	0
	80	6

Leave *§* Cochin, and proceed, *via* Route 95, to *§ Kothaperumba-Ungady*, 23½; thence pass the *§ Junction Calicut Road*, and proceed along a road intersected by wooden bridged nullahs; cross the W. bank of the *§ Backwater*, 1, and proceed along a well cultivated paddy country, closed with gardens and cocoa-nut trees; cross the *§ Backwater*, 1½; also a nullah to *§ Muddawumputt*, 4½; cross three bridged nullahs to *§ Jirrinjalagoody*, 1½; pass over a nullah to *§ Mapranum*, 2½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; rivulets and wells, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along an avenue road, lined with trees, across an open, cultivated, and healthy country; pass **Vetinoorkav Umbilum*, 1½; cross the **Kurvanoor* river, ½; here 90 yds. wide; pass over a bridge to **Ooragum*, 2½; thence proceed on to a large pagoda, ½; cross a bridge to **Ooloor*, 4½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TRICHOOR.

Territory, Cochin. District, Trichoor. Civil Authority, the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, at Trevandrum. Military Station, the only one in this State. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, E. of the commanding officer's quarters. Travellers' bungalow. Barracks, capable of accommodating a large body of troops, but only having a detachment of 150 Sepoys quartered therein. Hospital, a large, commodious, and well built edifice. Bazaars, wells, and river, amply supplied.

DAWKs to Cochin, 45½; Bangalore, 190 miles.

Cabin boats ply during the monsoon (from June to October), to and from Cochin; landing-place ½ mile from the town. Dawk bearers are obtainable for Paulghautcherry, via Warkuncherry, upon application being made to the Dewan of Cochin. Powder magazine, fire-proof, and bomb store warehouses. Jail. Police station and courts of justice are all well-arranged and commodious buildings. The Brahmanical Temples are much frequented by Brahmimists, as this place is celebrated for its sanctity. The capital of the district. It is most advantageously situated close to the Backwater, by which a communication is open with Changanat and Cochin. The traveller can also reach this place direct from June to October (the monsoon), via cabin boat from Cochin, 45½ miles. Thence a set of bearers (previous application having been made for them to the Dewan of Cochin), should be engaged through to Paulghautcherry; and the traveller to avoid passing along the jungle (which is infested with wild animals, who completely dodge the traveller's path), at night, to which the bearers have a great and decided repugnance, should leave this place at 4 a.m., and pass across a very unhealthy district from November to March, absolutely teeming with wild elephants; thence along a rugged, stony road, through an open country; pass **Ooloorcurray*, 2½; pass over heights, and proceed through dense jungle, to **Millakuray*, 2½; cross a bridge and nullah, ¾; then pass across an open country into fields, to **Pullicaw*, ½; bazaar, river, tank, and nullah, amply supplied; which cross to, and then pass over the *Coodatode* nullah, 2½; and proceed along a road totally impracticable for carts, and leading through a dense jungle forest, in which jungle fever prevails most virulently from April to June, and in November, and proceed to **Vulkumpaurae*, ½; thence cross the rugged **Koodran Pass*, ½; reach its Summit, ½, down the descent, which is 250 yds. long; then cross the **Shoorey* river, ½; also a bridged nullah, and we then enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21), and 7½ miles brings us to §*Warkuncherry*; bazaar, tanks,

wells, and river, amply supplied; encamping ground N. on the height; here the traveller will arrive about 12 o'clock, when he should allow the bearers to rest for a short period, after which they will convey him from thence along a good road, practicable for bandies; pass the **Unjymoorly Pagoda*, 1½; **Cantacherry*, 1½; **Chankiburray*, 1½; **Alatoor*, ½; bazaar, nullah, and wells, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground E.; thence proceed along an open, cultivated country, leading across paddy fields; cross the **Colangode* river, 1½; also **Koolmun* nullah, 2½; pass the Meenkurray Junction Road, 4½; cross the **Cunnaon* nullah, ½; also a deep nullah, 1½; then proceed across from the S. (½) to the N. (½) bank of the Ponany river; pass the **Tirtalla* Junction Road, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us by daybreak the next morning to the Fort Gate of

§ PAULGHAUTCHERRY.

(Route 21),

ROUTE 97.

COCHIN TO TURTALLY, VIA MUNNAPATH AND TRICHOOR.

DISTANCE, 71½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cochin to Trichoor, via Route 96	45	6
Kunnakolam (Kurray Pettah)	14	0
Tirtally, via Route 95	12	1
	71	7

Leave † §*Cochin*, via Route 96, per land or water to §*Trichoor*, 45½; thence pass along a broad, well-sheltered road, and cross some bridged nullahs, to §*Kunnakolam* (Kurray Pettah), 14, a large village, principally inhabited by Syrian Christians; encamping ground on an eminence, and bazaar; and thence proceed, via Route 95, to §*Tirtally*, 12½ (Route 95).

ROUTE 98.

COIMBATORE (KOIMBATUR, KOIAMATHURA) TO OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND), VIA GOODALOOR AND THE COONOR PASS.

DISTANCE, 47½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Coimbatore Jail to Goodaloor	11	6
Mectoopallium	11	0
Coonoor	14	2
Ootacamund	10	2
	47	2

Leaving *Coimbatore* (Route 21), we proceed, pass the Jail, thence along a good road in the dry season, but which becomes exceedingly bad in the monsoon, leading across an open, flat, uncultivated country;

pass the *Bowany Junction Road, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Chunganoor, $\frac{2}{3}$; pass over 3 nullahs to *Todi-loor, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Narrynkenpallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 4 nullahs to *Pairnynkenpallium; and at the end of $\frac{3}{4}$ miles we enter the town of

GOODALOOR.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army, District Coimbatore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground N. and S. of the nullah, which flows between two villages, and, together with the bazaar, and 20 bowries, amply supplied all the year round. Travellers' bungalow.

Thence proceed; pass *Curramady, 7; *Mettoopallium, 4; travellers' bungalow and tappal station; thence along a most beautifully picturesque but jungly country; pass the Junction Coimbatore Road; cross by bridge the *Bowany river to a § Bazaar, $\frac{2}{3}$; proceed to *Cimmin Cooderay, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 6 nullahs, as also the *Cullaur river, $\frac{2}{3}$; then proceed to the Foot of the Coonoor Pass (Kunur), $\frac{2}{3}$ (described Route 42); and pass along an excellent road, the maximum slope is 1 foot in 5, and the average 1 in $12\frac{1}{2}$, but as there are several level spots and counterdips, the slope is seldom so small as the average from the summit to the foot, but there is no vehicle, but an immense bullock (thousands ascend it regularly on the market day at Utakamand (Ootacamund) traffic by this Ghat. The entire road leads through dense jungle, across a most picturesque country; pass the tappal station; then cross the *Barally nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a bridge, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach the summit of the ghat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to

*COONOOR (Kunur).

A Minor Sanatorium of the Neilgherry Hills. Elevation, 6,000 feet above the sea. Travellers' bungalow; and to the right, the Hotel.—tariff. Rs. 5 (1/6s.) per diem; Rs. 100 (£10) per month, exclusive of all drinkables. Tappal station. Barracks for the European troops have been erected at Jakatalla, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Climate.—The air, during the dry season is extremely invigorating. The S.W. monsoon begins in June, is not so violent as at Ootacamund (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), owing to the mountain spurs of the Dodabetta range attracting the watery clouds. Bazaar, and stream, from the Jakatalla range, amply supplied. It stands on the crest of the Neilgherry range. Fall of rain is about 55 inches annually. The bungalows are prettily built on the rounded tops of the hills. The Native residences lie in the valley, close to the masonry bridge, which has been erected across the large stream flowing from the Jakatalla Valley.

Thence proceeding along an excellent made road, amidst a most romantic and picturesque country, covered with a succession of emerald clad hills, interspersed with easy ascents and descents—that of the Katty Pass being the steepest; pass over a nullah to *Yellatullah, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Yellatly, *Kaskutty, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Katty, $\frac{1}{2}$; and then ascend its steep pass; and 4 miles brings us to the Sanatorium of

† OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND, Route 42).

ROUTE 99.

COIMBATORE TO OOTACAMUND, VIA METTOOPALLIUM, AND KOTERGHERRY.

DISTANCE, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Coimbatore to Mettoopallium, via Route 98	22	6
Kotergherry	11	6
Ootacamund	14	6
	49	2

Leave § Coimbatore (Route 21), and thence proceed, via Route 98, to § Mettoopallium, $22\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a road which is quite impracticable for wheeled vehicles all the year round; *Sunnammulay, near the *Bowany River, 1; thence proceed to the Bottom of the Pass, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Seerul, 2; cross 6 nullahs to *Juttapullum, $\frac{2}{3}$; pass over 6 nullahs to *Jacksonary, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs to § Kotergherry, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; Dawks, see Table of Distances; thence proceed to *Nundicoondenoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Keltia, $\frac{3}{4}$; tappal station; and then pass Honnatalla, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cumbully, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mucully, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Tonmanhully, $\frac{2}{3}$; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the Sanatorium of

§ OOTACAMUND (Route 42)

ROUTE 100.

COIMBATORE TO OOTACAMUND, VIA GOODALOOR, THE SIROOMOGAY GHAT, AND KOTERGHERRY.

DISTANCE, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Coimbatore to Goodaloor, via Route 98	11	6
Uddwarum	15	3
Seerul	5	5
Ootacamund, via Route 99	22	0
	54	6

Leave § Coimbatore (Route 21) and proceed, via Route 98, to § Goodaloor, $11\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a narrow and rather stony road, across a confined, jungly district; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Villichy, 3; then cross over 3 nullahs to *Kunapollum, 3; encamping ground; then along an open road, to *Bellary, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 difficult nullahs; pass *Yellayunpollum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Uddwarum, $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along a road, leading between hills, densely covered with forest trees, and intersected by nullahs, amply supplied, and we soon commence the ascent of the Siroomogay Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Nelly-Timnum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Coonjoo Punnary, 2; *Seerul, $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence proceed, via Route 99, to

† OOTACAMUND (Route 42).

ROUTE 101.

COIMBATORE TO OOTACAMUND, VIA THE
SOONDAPUTTY PASS.

DISTANCE, 50½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Coimbatore to Tautaucum	9	2
Annakutty	8	0
Soondaputty	8	4
Soondacare	7	7
Vaulacoray	8	2
Ootacamund	8	5
	50	4½

Leave *Coimbatore* (Route 21), and proceed from the N. W. point of the town, along a road, the greater portion of which is quite impracticable for vehicles; pass on to **Poodoor*, 2½; **Yeddyenpallium*, 1½; **Cunneyepallium*, 2; cross a nullah to **Papoonkenpallium*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Tautaucum*, 2½; **Runganadapooram*, 2; cross the *Annakutty* Pass to **Chemboogoondy*, 4; cross a nullah to **Annakutty*, 2; cross 2 nullahs, and we then enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21); then pass over a nullah to **Alungundy*, 1½; pass **Gopinairy*, 1½; we then re-enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT (Route 21); cross a nullah; pass over a hill, 1 mile long, and proceed to **Soondaputty*, 3½; cross the **Bowany* river, ½, to **Soondaputty*, ½; cross the **Moolly* river, 2, to the foot of the *Soondaputty* Ghat, the ascent of which is extremely difficult, and totally impracticable for vehicles of any description, and about 5½ miles to its summit; then pass on to **Soondacare*, ½; travellers' bungalow; pass on to **Mungacumbra*, 2½; travellers' bungalow, ½; **Keyloor*, ½; cross 2 nullahs, each respectively, 2½, ½; pass **Vaulacoray*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Cullaicoray*, 2; pass over a nullah, ½, then pass the bund of a tank, 4; and 2½ miles to its summit

+ §OOTACAMUND (Route 42).

ROUTE 102.

COIMBATORE TO THE HASSANOOR GHAT,
VIA DENAY KENCOTAY.

DISTANCE, 57 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Coimbatore to Yellagunpollium, via Route 100	24	0
<i>Siroomagay</i>	0	6
<i>Dany Kencotay</i>	10	1
<i>Bennary Ummun Coil</i>	10	0
<i>Hassanoor</i>	12	1
	57	0

Leave *Coimbatore* (Route 21), and then proceed, via *Route 100*, to **Yellagunpollium*, 24; thence pass on to **Siroomagay*, ½; **Jappal* station; encamping

ground E., on the right bank of the *Bowany* river, well supplied, as also the shops; thence proceed along a good cart-road; pass **Kooyanoor*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to **Poongar*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Casipallium*, ½; pass on to **Pukairtoory*, ½; cross the **Bowany* river, to **Cotamungalum*, ½; travellers' bungalow; pass the branch road S. to *Pookampatty*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Armapallium*, 2½; cross the **Bennary* nullah to **Bennary-Ummun-Coil*, 1; cross a nullah, and thence commence the ascent of the *Hassanoor Ghat*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to *Degetim-mum*, and at the end of 6½ miles we reach the summit of the ghat; then cross a nullah; pass *Cotapallium*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to

§ HASSANOOR.

ROUTE 103.

CUDDAPAH (KADAPA) TO NELLORE (NEL-
LUR), VIA NUNDIALUMPETT, BOODA-
WAIL, DORANAUL PASS, OOPULPAUD,
AND DOVOOR.

DISTANCE, 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddapah to Cazeepett (Kazipet)	12	7
Nundialumpett (Nandialampett)	6	0
Woodtimurrago (Uttimarragu)	8	2
Boodawail (Bodswel)	9	6
Gopawerrum (Gopawaram)	4	4
Goontanelparr (Guntanelpar)	11	2
Oopulpaud (Uppalud)	11	6
Iksa Dairwupully (Iksa Dewapalli)	8	1
Puttatapandur (Pattapadu)	10	3
Kolagotiah (Kolagotia)	5	5
Dovoer (Duvur)	11	0
Nellore (Nellur) Fort Gate	12	6
	112	1

Leaving §*Cuddapah* (Kadapa, Route 6), we proceed to the end of the *Pettah*, 1½; then along a bad road, across a level district, and soon cross the **Ryahunika*, 1; pass **Natienpully*, ½; enter *Chinnoor*, 2½; encamping ground; pass through it, and cross by boat to the steep right bank of the *Pennar* river, ½, the bed of which is heavy and sandy; then cross an island to the left bank, ½, and proceed; pass **Kotapully*, 1½; cross three nullahs to **Koomarpully*, 3; cross the **Wolkela* river, 1½, to **Cazeepett*, ½; encamping ground, rather stony; river, well supplied, but liable to freshes from June to December; cross the **Wolkela* nullah, and proceed along a bad road, across an open, flat country, which becomes jungly, as the hills are approached; pass on to **Pooloor*, 1½; **Bojereddipully*, 1½; **Mootrayapully*, 1; then re-cross the above stream at two different spots to **Peddashettipully*, ½, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NUNDIALUMPETT.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of

the Madras Army at Bellary. Encamping ground. Bazaar, wells, and Walkola nullah, all amply supplied. Fort, a small but compact structure.

Thence proceed along a smooth road, passable for carts, through an open country; pass **Wurradeiapully*, 1½; **Toowapully*, 1½; thence the road becomes rough, narrow, and leads across a wild, jungly country, with hills on both sides; pass **Jainramuram*, 3½; **Bussapooram*, 4; then cross 2 nullahs to **Woolimurragoo*, 3½; encamping ground, stony; forage abundant; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed across a rough, stony ghat, to **Agraharum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Konarazooopully*, 3½; pass over a nullah to **Golapully*; pass **Nundipully*, 1½; cross a nullah, and the **Suglair river*, to **Chennumpully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BOODAWAIL.

Bazaar, and large tank, amply supplied. Cusbah of the Taluk ("division") of Booda wail in Cuddapah. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a bad, stony road, across a jungly district; pass **Murakulwarepully*, 1½; cross the unpleasant loose, stony *Parental Pass*, and proceed along a wild, rough country to **Gopawerrum*, 2½; encamping ground, and plenty of forage; pass on to **Peda Bolapully*, 2½; cross a nullah to the *Choultry*, and the tree at the commencement of the *Doranau Pass*, 1, which is 4½ miles long, has neither perceptible ascent or descent, is a circuitous, stony, narrow road, leading among hills, and through dense jungle, but has been traversed by troops and followers, and is bad for bandies; cross several small nullahs, and we enter

THE NELLORE (Nellur) DISTRICT (Route 17); proceed on to

§ GOONTANELPAUR, 2½ miles.

Territory, The Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Nellore (Nellur). Civil Authority, the Collector of Nellore at Nellore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras. Encamping ground. Bazaar, wells, and nullah, well supplied. Forage.

Thence cross a nullah to **Nayenapully*, 1½, and proceed along a bad road, across a well-cultivated country; pass **Kotapully*, 2½; **Laporapully*, 2½; **Kumapully*, 1½; **Kistamraupully*, 1½; **Pattulapully*, 2½; **Oopulpauld*, 2½; encamping ground; Pennaur river, well supplied; provisions from the neighbouring hamlets; then proceed along a good road; pass **Nuddigoorapauldoo*, 1½; **Streenevassapooram*, 2½; **Lingumcotah*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Ika-Daivurpully*, 2½; Pennaur river, well supplied; then along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; pass **Rainoo*, 3½; **Iskapully*, 1; cross a nullah to **Bundampully*, 1½; **Mansigwarepully*, 1; **Cumgoorpully*, 1½; **Pullaipauldoo*, 2½; **Apparayadoppallum*, 1; **Veerlagodepauld*, 2½; cross the **Boggairoo river* to **Mhymaloor*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Colagotlah*, ½, standing on the left bank of the Pennaur river; encamping ground; thence the road becomes sandy; pass **Nuddooleto Agraharum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Saorapallum*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs

to **Sungum*, 1½; tappal station; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Padavaitipallum*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Dovoroo* (Duvur) 3½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; then proceed along a high, sandy road, across an open, cultivated district, interspersed with numerous mango topes ("groves"), most picturesquely situated at various spots; cross a nullah to **Chellampallum*, 4½; then pass over a nullah to *Daumaramadoogoo*, 2½; **Rungapooram*, 2½; cross a nullah; also the **left* (1½) to the **right* (½) bank of the Pennaur river, and ½ mile brings us to the fort gate of

†§ NELLORE (Nellur, Route 17); or, the traveller can, if he feel disposed, and wishes to shorten his journey, by 22½ miles; proceed from Cuddapah, along a very bad road, quite impracticable for vehicles, leading between hills, and intersected by the Pennaur river in many parts, to §*Sidhout*, 10½; travellers' bungalow; **Kotapauld*, 11½; pass a tope and well; thence to **Yepperal*, 11½; **Oopulpauld*, 8½; and thence, via the above route to †§*Nellore* (Nellur), 47½, making the total distance only †9½ miles; but the Indian Government have now begun to have this road put in good order

ROUTE 104.

CUDDAPAH TO ONGOLE (ANGULA, VANGAOLU), VIA GOPAWERRUM, NAIRAWADAH, AND LINGASAMOODRUM

DISTANCE, 141½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddapah to the end of the Doranau Pass, via Route 103	49	6
Yennigapully	0	7
Timmappallum	8	0
Nairawadah	13	5
Gareemanapentah	12	1
Murrigootah	8	5
Oopalapauldoo	12	3
Oopulladinmay	12	5
Pootoor	12	3
Ongole Fort	11	2
	141	5

Leaving §*Cuddapah* (Route 6), we proceed, via Route 103, to the end of the *Doranau Pass*, 49½; pass on to **Yennigapully*, 7; then proceed along a rocky road, across a dense jungly country; pass over the **Jooiruigoonta* nullah to **Bapunpully*, 3; cross the **Bogy river* to **Surjaveerazoopully*, 3½; then pass over the **Veeraguntty river*, and proceed along a better but still rocky road, passing through a little jungle to **Timmappallum*, 1½; encamping ground E., and near a large tank, well supplied; cross the **Chairipoodoo nullah* to **Nundepauld*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Chintulgoontah*, 2½; **Doodaloor*, 3½; **Lutchimipooram*, 1½; **Nairawadah*, 2½; encamping ground, E.; tanks, amply supplied; pass **Wotapallum*; cross the Chintal and Lote nullahs to **Colapettah Agraharum*, 3½; **Cuttoopuddipallum*, 1; **Jennargooropooram*, 2½; cross the **Pulla* nullah, and proceed along a bad, stony road, across

a flat, well cultivated country, to **Chaukulgoonta*, 1½; *Sullagircullah*, 1½; cross the **Mullah* nullah to **Garemanpentah*, 2; tank, well supplied; encamping ground E.; **Yerrapullay*, 3½; **Mourripallum*, ½; cross the **Yengoonaagotta* nullah, at three different places: **Murrigoonta*, 3½; encamping ground and Mauny river, amply supplied, which cross to **Boor-ravarripallum*, 1½; then cross the **Maulagootah* nullah to **Lingassamoodrum*, 4½; encamping ground; thence proceed along a road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon, and pass on to **Timmaredipallum*, 1½; cross a dry nullah to **Muggaroo-ukkapallum*, 2½; cross the **Putty* nullah to **Oopuladinnay*, 3½; encamping ground and tanks, amply supplied; then cross the **Domul* river to **Pootaredipallum*, 1½; re-cross also the **Putty* nullah to **Ippagootah*, 3½; pass **Pootoor*, 3½; cross the **Kotichul* river to **Oopuladinnay*, 3½; encamping ground in a tope of trees, and Pullaur river, amply supplied; cross the right (½) to the left (¾) bank of that stream; pass **Kanmyapully*, ½; **Pallum*, 2½; **Illavarray*, 1½; **Kotumby*, 1½; encamping ground; **Peroonduppy*, 2½; cross the Moosy (Mooshee) river to **Mittapaudoo*, 1; **Pootoor*, 1½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; then cross the **Yemakul* river; pass **Korinjaidoo*, 2½; **Sareddipallum*, 3½; cross a dry nullah, and pass on to **Moootipallum*, 3½; **Keddalagootah*, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the fort of

§ONGOLE (Route 17).

ROUTE 105.

CUDDAPAH TO SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), VIA DOO-OOR NUNDIAUL, MOORCUNDAH, PAUNGUL, JEDDICHERLAH, AND SHUMSHABAD.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 242½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddapah to Cazeepett, via Route 103 ..	12	7
Chintagootah ..	10	3½
Doo-oor ..	5	6
Chakulmurry ..	9	1
Palusagurum ..	12	7½
Yerragootah ..	11	6½
Nundiaul ..	15	3
Gurramnullah ..	14	5
Mundalum ..	15	1
Mooreoondah ..	11	5
Toomaraagootah ..	10	6
Paungul ..	10	6
Chittiaul ..	10	7½
Manundipett ..	10	7½
Mulgirrah ..	9	1
Jeddiecherlah ..	9	2½
Balanugger (Nagumpully) ..	13	1
Furruknugger ..	8	7
Paulmakula ..	10	7
Shumshabad ..	8	4
Boorhan Sahib's Durgah ..	10	6
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) ..	8	4
	242	1½

Leave § Cuddapah (Route 6), and proceed, via Route 103, to § Cazeepett (Kazipett), 12½; thence along a good road in the dry season, across a flat, open, cultivated country; pass **Cuddah-pully*, 1½; cross the **Bomeapully Wunka*, 1½; proceed to **Maakoor*, 3½; **Mamullapully*, 1½; cross the **Godair Wunka*, ½; and the **Teeglar Wunka*, to **Bayenapully*, 1½; pass **Chintagootah*, 1½; extensive encamping ground, ¼ mile N.; also in paddy ("rice") fields; tank and river to the right, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to **Gooripaui*, 2½; cross a nullah to § Doo-oor, 2½; large encamping ground N.; thence proceed along a good, hard road, across an open, undulating, cultivated country; cross the **Ooppoo Wunka*, 2½; also 2 nullahs to **Jittala*, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Kanagoodoor*, 1½; **Bayenapully*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE KURNOOL DISTRICT (Route 1), and proceed to § Chakulmurry, 3½; tappal station; large encamping ground; tank, amply supplied. Travelers should be on the *qui vive* here, as the place is completely infested with the most expert of Indian marauders; cross **Bonasse Wunka*, 2½; pass **Mud-door*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bojanum*, 3; cross the **Wotkelair* river, ½, channel of which is stony and banks steep; pass **Chintacomadinnu*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah to **Cundegarum*, 1½; the Cusbah of the Talook; pass **Palusagurum*, 2½; encamping ground N., in a very healthy *locale*; river, amply supplied; cross the **Wotkelair* river, ½; and then proceed along an open level country; pass **Burrakindla*, 1½; **Nagoreddipully*, 1½; re-cross the above "stream," ¼; and pass on to **Koovagootah*, ½; **Nellagootah*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Pundaloor*, 2½; pass over a nullah to **Yerragootah*, 2½; encamping ground S. and N.; tank which dries up frequently, thence through a flat, jungly country; pass **Gowindapully*, 4½; thence the country becomes undulating, and the road passes through a cultivated valley, to the Gooty Junction Road; **Tripagootah*, 2½; **Sumparoo*, 1½; **Saupoloo*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Noonaipully*, 2; then pass over a nullah to § Nundiaul, 2½; tappal station; fort; large encamping ground W. and N.E.; stream, and well, amply supplied. Thence cross the Maddilair (½), and Coondoo (½), rivers; the latter of which is easily traversed, and proceed along a stony road, intersected by water-courses, to **Ramullapoor*, 2½; re-cross the stony channel and steep banks of the Coondoo river, to **Poohmudly*, ½; **Teroopaudoo*, thence along a narrow, stony road, amidst jungle, to **Dygum*, 4; **Gurrikaravalla*, 2; encamping ground; thence the country becomes open to **Chintakoor*, 1; cross the **Coondoo* river; pass **Gurramnullah*; encamping ground; branch road to Kurnool, on the left; the above stream amply supplied, which re-cross, ½; and thence along a good road to **Korapool*, 1; **Allaganoor*, 3½; **Paur Munchalla*, 4½; encamping ground; **Mundalum*, 6½; large encamping ground, S.E.; wells, amply supplied; **Nagatoor*; encamping ground; **Cunnadoyalah*, 5½; thence the road becomes very stony and bad, even for bandies; pass on to **Wurlapaudoo*, 4½; **Mooreoondah*, 1½; encamping ground, N.; fort; river Kistnah

amply supplied, which is here 600 yds. wide; cross it by boats: 10 ply here generally, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); thence proceed along an excellent road, across a cultivated country; and then pass over very deep sand, to **Munsalgutiah*, 1½; encamping ground; **Juddapoloo*, 2¼; encamping ground; then cross a nullah to **Gopaulpooram*, 2¼; **Singawurram*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Sandapully*, 2¼; cross a nullah to **Toomaraogutiah*, 1½; encamping ground N.; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; thence proceed along a bad stony road; pass **Servapully*, 1½; after which it becomes good; cross a nullah to **Wullaxapooram*, 2¾; **Cotapully*, 2¼; thence pass through dense jungle; cross a nullah to **Yengannumpully*, 2½; **Paungul*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaars, well N., and 2 small tanks, all amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road across jungle; then pass over a hilly district to **Ananapoor*, 1½; **DawuJeepully*, ¾; thence ascend to the summit of the pass, 2½, and proceed to **Wunpury*, 3½; encamping ground; from whence the country becomes flat to **Chittiaul*, 2½; encamping ground E.; tanks and wells, amply supplied; cross a broad nullah; then proceed through dense jungle, and pass along a hilly country, to **Chinnamundry*, 5½; **Solapoor*, 2½; encamping ground; **Manundipett*, 2½; encamping ground E.; well and tank, amply supplied; then pass over a good hard road, through jungle, with hills on the left, to **Gunpore Pettah*, 3½; **Mugirrh*, 5½; encamping ground N. W.; thence the road is stony, and leads across an open, well cultivated country; pass **Cotoor*, 2¼; **Anoor*, 2½; thence through dense jungle, to **Badapully*, 2½; **Jeddicherah*, 1½; encamping ground S. and N. W.; bazaar, well supplied; thence along an uneven rocky road, leading across an undulating jungly country; pass **Cavartumpully*, ¾; encamping ground close to the road; pass **Massarum*, 1½; **Moodoreddipully*, 2½; **Rajapettah*, 1½; **Peddapully*, 5½; then cross the Dye nullah, and close at hand, on the right, is a bye-road to an excellent encamping ground, near a tope ("grove") and temple; pass **Balanurgur* (Nagumpully), 1; a fort; encamping ground W. and S.; tank and nullah, amply supplied in the monsoon, but which soon dry up after the fair season approaches; cross 2 nullahs, and then proceed along a good road, across a jungly barren country, with hills in the distance; pass on to **Baekul*, 4½; **Furrukknugger*, 4½; encamping ground very large to the S. E.; tank of bad water, some distance to the left, but generally used by the cavalry; thence along a bad road; pass **Janumpettah*, ¾; **Lingareddigoodium*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Nundagam*, 3; pass on to **Kootoor*, 3; **Tannapooram*, 2; cross a nullah to **Paulmakala*, 1; encamping ground in a tope N. E.; tank, well supplied; thence pass along a jungly, barren, and rocky country, to **Shapoor*, 3½; **Doanhoopully*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Shumshabad*, 1½; encamping ground, large enough for 2 corps, N. W., also beyond the village, and right of the road, but covered with spear grass; bazaar, tank, and wells, amply supplied; houses, 1,000; then along a bad road; pass **Gugganapaudoo*, 3; cross a nullah to **Yekrajagoodah*, ¾; **Umdigul*, 2½; **Boorhan Sahib's Durgah*, 1½; extensive encamping ground S. and N. E.; wells and

tank, 1 mile distant, but amply supplied; cross the **Moosy river*, 3; and then proceed along a very good hard road; pass the † *Hyderabad Residency* (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), ¾; also the **Hoossain Saugor Tank*, which begins at 2½ miles, and ends at 1½ mile beyond; and 1½ mile brings us to the centre of

THE CANTONMENT OF SECUNDERABAD, (Sikandarabad; described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165).

ROUTE 106.

CUDDAPAH TO KURNOOL, VIA DOO-OR, NUNDIAUL, GURRAIMULLAH, AND GARDIMUDDAGOO.

DISTANCE, 123½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddapah to Gurraimullah	92	7½
Jellakanoor	6	5½
Gardimuddagoo	14	11
Kurnool Fort (the S. gate of)	9	7
	123	5½

Leave § *Cuddapah* (Route 6), and proceed, via Route 105, to § *Gurraimullah*, 96½; thence along a good road, through an open, cultivated district, with hills in the distance, four miles to the left; pass **Tulmoory*, 3½; cross the Coondoo river at two different places; pass **Jellakanoor*, 3½; encamping ground; river, amply supplied; cross two nullahs to **Cazeepett*, 2½; then re-cross the Coondoo river at two different places, and pass on to **Dawurnoor*, 2½; **Gooripaudoo*, 1½; **Burnoor*, 1; thence the road becomes steep, narrow, and stony, leads up to the Summit of the Pass, 4½, (which descend to the foot, 1½; cross a nullah to **Gardimuddagoo*, ¼, which is almost entirely surrounded by hills and jungle; very small encamping ground; thence the road leads along a Pass, between hills; cross a nullah, 2½, to **Kaderabad*, 1½; pass over the banks of a large tank, 1½; then cross a rocky nullah, 1½; also the Hindry river, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the commencement of the town, and ½ mile to the S. gate of the Fort of

KURNOOL (Route 58).

ROUTE 107.

CUDDAPAH TO GUNTOOR (GUNTUR), VIA BORMAWILLAH, CUMBUM, AND INNA-COONDAH.

DISTANCE, 205½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cuddapah to Cazeepett, via Route 103..	12	7
Wunnipentah	10	1
Mootoreddipully	5	0
Umbawumpully	9	1
Bormawillah	9	6

ROUTE 107—Continued.

	Miles.	Nur.
Ullinuggram	15	3
Nullagoontla	10	1
Mochagoontun	10	0
Cumbum Pettah	10	2
Turilapadood	10	7
Vencatapooram	7	5
Yinlacherroo	12	4
Postalpadood	8	2
Chintalcherroo	7	4
Innacondah (E. gate of)	11	1
Savillapooram	6	4
Toormillah	8	7
Nursarowpettah	10	7
Sandloor	5	0
Yabaloorpadood	12	2
Guntoor Fort (Guntur)	11	3
	205	2

Leaving §Cuddapah (Route 6), we proceed, via Route 103, to §Cacepett, 12½; then pass along a road, which becomes very bad after the monsoon, and leads across a level, cultivated district, to *Annalpoor, 3½; *Parnapad, 2½; *Wunnipettah, 3½; encamping ground; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a bad, stony road, through a jungly, hilly district; pass *Agrahayuni, 1½; cross the Kondawagoo, ½, to *Moosulnaidoopully, 1½; *Mootoreddipully, 1½; encamping ground very stony; pass *Govinda Naidoopully, 1; pass along a bad road, leading over the Yaitadogoo Ghat, 1½, about 1½ mile long, situated between very lofty hills; pass along an open and small jungly country, to *Soongermetta Chowry, ½; cross *Jumbooly Wagoo, 1½; pass *Umbawurram; *Kunchervapettah, 1½; cross *Ragerra Wunka, 1½, to *Umbawumpully, ½; large encamping ground; thence along a bad road, across an open, stony, uneven, but slightly cultivated country; cross three nullahs to *Wunkanurri, 3; then cross by ford (except from July to January) the Suggelair river, ½; also two nullahs; pass *Poolewairro, 2; thence cross a nullah to *Narasingapully, 1½; cross a nullah to *Rungasamoodrum, ½; proceed to *Bormawillah, 2½; a fort; encamping ground S.; cross three nullahs, and then proceed along a clayey road; pass *Markapooram, 2½; cross two nullahs, thence the road becomes stony, leads across a wild, stony, uneven, jungly district, with hills close at hand on the left; cross two nullahs, and pass on to *Chintalpulli, 1½; encamping ground; *Kotaputtipully, 1½; *Bytmemaripully, 2½; cross two nullahs to *Jillalah, 1½; encamping ground; *Boorgamipully; cross two nullahs; pass *Ullinuggram, 1½; fort; encamping ground S.; bowries, and nullahs, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road, which, after leaving the hills, passes through a flat, open, cultivated district, intersected by nullahs; cross four to *Komarole, 5½; pass over two nullahs to *Nullagoontla, 4½; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; pass along a bad road, with dense jungle at the bases of the hills; pass *Utyapully, 2½; *Potteepully, ½; encamping ground; *Tadicheriah, 1½; cross three nullahs; pass *Penchikulpadood, 4½; §Mochagoondum, 1½; encamping ground, left; thence proceed along a rough road,

with hills close by on each side; cross four nullahs, and pass on to *Poorsullapadood, 3½; *Cheticheriah, 2½; *Bestawaripettah, 1½; the *Cuddapah Junction Road; cross the *Peddawunka, ½; also (by bridge) the *Goondlacumma river, ½, to Cumbum Fort, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the centre of

CUMBUM PETTAH (Route 52); thence proceed along a rugged road, across a flat and well cultivated country; pass *Kundalapoon, 2½; thence the road becomes good, but in the monsoon the Route via the *Doputpully Ford* should be traversed; cross a nullah; pass *Lunjeecotah, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Bondulpadood, 2½; then cross the Goondlacumma river, and then enter

THE NELLORE (Nellur) DISTRICT (Route 17); pass on to *Turilapadood, 3½; large encamping ground; tanks and bowries, amply supplied; pass on to *Soorapully, 4; cross a nullah to *Serrapoorreddipully, ½; *Kundinavaripully, 1½; *Vencatapooram, 1½; encamping ground close to a tank, amply supplied; thence along a flat, open country, with isolated hilly ridges in view; pass on to *Polupauloo, 5½; cross a nullah to *Gudjuloondah, ½; encamping ground; cross the *Gudjulari river, ½; pass *Yinlacherro, 5½; extensive encamping ground S.W.; tanks and bowries, amply supplied; *Narasimamancampallum, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Yerrapallium, 1½; *Doancondah, 2½; encamping ground; *Postalpadood, 1½; encamping ground; 3 large tanks, amply supplied; pass on to *Coorechaidoo, 3; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Venkyapallium, 1½; cross 4 nullahs, and we then enter

THE GUNTOOR (Guntur) DISTRICT (Route 17); pass on to Chintalcherroo, 2½; encamping ground N. and E.; tanks and wells, amply supplied; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Eynawoaloo, 4½; cross from the right (1½) to the left bank (½), both of which are steep, of the Goondlacumma river, the clayey bed of which is deep; pass over the Cheekut nullah to *Cheekutikulpallum, ½; cross the Passpul nullah; and 4½ miles brings us to the E. gate of the large and populous town of

§ INNAOCOONDAH (Vinukonda, Innacondah, Innakonda.)

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Guntoor (Guntur). Civil Authority at Guntoor, 54½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras. Encamping ground, N. and E. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, 4 tanks, 2 nullahs, and wells, amply supplied. Tapal station. Cusbah of the Talook. Violent shocks of earthquake have often occurred here.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a flat cultivated country; pass *Nagariddipully, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Kishnamarajoopully, 1½; cross a nullah to *Bodasembodipallum, 1½; proceed on to *Canamurlapoodi, 1½; cross a nullah to *Savillapooram, 1; encamping ground on the banks of a nullah, bad water, and thence proceed, via Route 52, to the town of

§ GUNTOOR (Guntoor, Guntur, Route 12)

ROUTE 108.

CUMBUM (KAMBAN) TO SECUNDERABAD
(SIKANDARABAD), VIA DUPAR, YELAISH-
WERRUM FORD, DAIWURWONDAH, AND
GOORCONDAH.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 184½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cumbum to the Encamping ground	8	2
Markapoor (Markapur)	7	7½
Kacheriacotah (Kacheriakota)	8	0½
Dupar Fort	6	5½
Komarole (Komarol)	13	6
The Open Space	13	0
Cundulgoontah (Kandalgunte)	11	6
Gopanoor (Gopanoor)	8	7
Yelaishwerrum (Yelashwaram)	10	1
Sooriarowpettah (Suryaropeta)	10	1
Pairoowallah (Peruwala)	9	0
Daiwurwondah (Dewakunda)	9	5
Mullareddipully (Mullareddipalli)	8	6
Cooroompully (Kurumpalli)	9	2
Goorcondah (Gurkonda)	7	2
Yachewurum (Yachewaram)	8	2
Peddagangurum (Peddagangaram)	13	6
Nizamnager (Nizamnagar)	11	1
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad)	8	7
	184	3½

Leave § Cumbum (Kam-Bam), (Route 52), and proceed from the centre of Pettah, Cutwal's Choultry, to the end of the Pettah, ½; then pass along a good road, across an open, undulating, dry, grain cultivated district; cross 2 or 3 easy ascents and descents, to the large village of *Bopulpully (Botachirah), 7½, on the right bank of the *Goondlacumma river, which is here 100 yds. broad, with steep banks and sandy bed; cross it, and proceed on to the *Encamping ground, ½, which lies on the left bank of the above stream, and is capable of receiving 3 corps. Tank and river, well supplied; pass on to *Narpully, 1; *Seeta Naglarum, 2½, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MARKAPOOR.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, Collector at Cuddapah, 91 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground on rocky soil, S.W. Tappal station. Large tank, and river, both amply supplied. Then pass through the town, ½, and proceed along a narrow road, across an undulating, open, cultivated district; pass *Borapoor, 2½, standing on the Gudjelair nullah, ½, the banks of which are steep and difficult, and bed rocky; thence proceed to *Rajahpollum, ½; pass a large tank, 2½; *Seetapallum, ½; *Kacheriacotah, ½; fort; encamping ground; large tank; thence cross the Goondlacumma river, 1½; banks extremely difficult to cross, and bed rocky; pass *Ramapooram Cumbumpaw, ½; *Bulhalpully, 1½; cross the *Telalair river, ½, steep, rocky banks; *Dupar Fort, 2½; encamping ground, S.W.; large tank and wells,

amply supplied. Then cross a nullah to Nuddegut-tapully, 1½; cross a nullah at two different places, and pass on to *Sersapallum, 2½; *Chinna Bowin-pully, 1½; thence along a low, jungly country, quite impassable for carts; *Nursyapallum, 1½; cross a nullah to *Diggoopallum, 2; thence pass some ascents and descents; cross a nullah, and proceed along a sandy road, to *Mooraripully, 2½; *Komarole, 2½; cross a nullah; pass along a hilly, stony country, very difficult for vehicles to traverse, but travelled over by the Brinjaries; pass on to *Yendulpully, 2½; cross the Chintal nullah, also several ascents and descents to a few huts, and a Guard House, 9½; we then enter

THE GUNTOOR DISTRICT (Route 17), and proceed to the Open Space, 1½ mile, on which the Brinjaries encamp; cross 4 nullahs, and proceed across a very strong, but less hilly and jungly country, along a road quite impracticable for carts, to *Gungulgoontah, 4½; cross over 2 nullahs to *Codibolah, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Cundulgoontah, 4½; and thence along a very stony, jungly country; then cross the *Kauna nullah, and proceed to an open space, 5; cross over some very difficult Ghats to *Gopanoor, 3½; *Nagaloor, 2½; then up an ascent, and down a declivity, to *Pootugoodium, 5½; cross the right (1½) to the left (½) bank of the Kistnah river, and enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 52); pass on to *Yelaishwerrum, ½; encamping ground, bad; then proceed along a stony, jungly footpath; pass *Ryaverrum, 4½; *Neddiculloo, 3; cross the *Pedder nullah, ½; then proceed along the banks of the Dindee river, which rises in lat. 17° 2', long. 78°, flows S.E. for 110 miles, and then falls into the Kistnah in lat. 16° 22', long. 79° 16'; thence along a foot path, re-cross the Pedder nullah, 1; pass on to *Sooriarowpettah, ½; extensive encamping ground; provisions must be collected; then proceed along a very narrow footpath, only wide enough to admit a single traveller; cross nullahs to Chinna, and Pedda Moonookulloo, each respectively situated at 2½ and 2½; *Pairoowallah, 3½; encamping ground; from thence the traveller can also proceed, via another route, as far as Pettoolah, 47½ miles, but the road is narrow and jungly; then continuing our present route, along a very narrow footpath, we cross the *Oopoo nullah (Pedda Wag river), 1½; pass *Peddipaku, 2½; the deserted hamlet of *Castipooram, 2½; *Daiwurwondah, 2½; Military Station of the Nizam's Army; encamping ground; rice only, procurable in small quantities; Branch road, a very narrow and jungly route to Pettoolah, 38½ miles; cross a nullah at two different places; then proceed along a good road, pass *Moolicoondah, 5½; *Mullareddipully, 3½; encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; thence along a good carriage road, which however becomes very bad, and impracticable for carts, as we approach the bund of a tank, but such can be avoided by a detour of 2 miles; pass *Chintapully, 2½; *Injamoor, 3½; *Cooroompully, 2½; excellent encamping ground; bazaar, well supplied; then proceed along a good road; pass *Saereddigoodium, 1; cross a nullah to *Oomapully 1½; *Coroopully, 1½; *Goorcondah, 3½; thence along an open, well cultivated country; pass *Aelipunty,

1½; **Cummulooligoodium*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Chintabulla*, 1½; **Chinnamagoodium*, 1½; **Yacheerum*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaars, well supplied; **Chindoolah*, 1½; **Pettoollah*, 2½; branch roads, but narrow and jungle; lead hence to *Pai-roorallah*, 47½ miles, and *Daiweurcoondah*, 38½ miles; encamping ground; **Yeleeminaroo*, 4; cross a nullah to **Pukkerigoodium*, 1½; **Peddagungarum*, 3½, situated 1½ mile off the main road; extensive encamping ground; bazaars; then pass along an excellent road, free from jungle; pass **Arroobullah*, 2½; **Muttagegoodium*, 2½; **Narrakuloo*, ½; encamping ground; **Burungipettah*, 2½; **Nizamnugger*, near to Boorhan Sahib's Durgah, 2½; bazaars; encamping ground; thence pass on to **Sydabagoo*, 1½; **Mulkapet*, 1½; cross from the right (½) to the left (¼) bank of the Moosy river, and ¼ mile brings us to the Residency at

†§HYDERABAD, described as well as
†§SECUNDERABAD, 4½, in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 165.

ROUTE 109.

CUMBUM TO ONGOLE, VIA PODOOLAY.
DISTANCE, 70½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Cumbum to Meerjapettah	7	3½
Kuljavulpar	12	4½
Mogerchintlah	12	1
Podoolay	6	6½
Oopulpandoo	10	2
Neatlapandoo	13	3
Ongole, Fort of	7	6
	70	2½

Leaving §Cumbum (Route 52), we proceed from the Kutwal's Choultry, along a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated, undulating district, to **Lunjeecotah*, 4½; cross the Goondlacumma river, 2½, the banks of which are clayey, and the bed soft gravel; proceed to **Meerjapettah*; encamping ground, ½; **Nuggersaeepoopully*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Juggernautapooram*, 2½; encamping ground; **Waupypully*, 2½; **Kuljavulpar*, 2½; encamping ground on the bank of the Moosy river E.; thence proceed across an undulating cultivated country, along a road, parallel to which flows the above stream; pass **Sovatapully*, 4½; **Pedoorlapar*, 1½; **Konkunnittah*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Naugerchintlah*, 2½; **Mogerchintlah*, 1½; encamping ground, on the banks of a nullah, amply supplied; **Woblacapully*, 1½; **Maudecurrylooppallium*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Podoolay*, 3½; tappal station; encamping ground in every direction, well supplied from a large tank, through which the road passes in the dry season; thence proceed along a stony road, and pass on to **Agraharum*, 4½; **Tullamaulah*, 3½; **Oopulpandoo*, 2½, well supplied from the Moosy river, which cross at 1½ mile, and proceed across an open, flat, and well cultivated country, along a road which is extremely difficult in the monsoon; pass **Boodeerawadiah*, ½; cross a nullah to **Rajooppallium*; then

cross the **Yenagul* river, 2½, and proceed on to **Conaitoowarpallium*, 3½; **Conagurooppallium*, 2½; **Noattalpaudo*, 3½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Pairummittah*, 4½; then pass over a nullah, and 3½ miles brings us to the fort of §ONGOLE (Route 17).

ROUTE 110.

COLAR (KOLAR) TO TOOMCOOR, VIA NUNDIDROOG.

DISTANCE, 85½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Colar to Baimacul	8	6
Jungumcotah	13	2
Nundidroog Barracks	13	6
Pedda Balapoor	13	3
Chakuldevapooram	9	7
Shampoer	14	3
Toomcoor	12	2
	85	5

Leave Colar (Kolar, Route 2), and proceed along a good road from the Madras and Bangalore Junction Road; then cross a nullah to **Sungundapilly*, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Wokigramam*, 1½; thence proceed along a difficult cart-road, leading between hills; cross 4 nullahs to **Tullagoondum*, 2½; then proceed along a made road, passable for carts; cross 3 nullahs; pass through a cultivated country, with hills on both sides, to **Baimacul*, 3½; encamping ground; bowries, amply supplied; proceed within a mile to the left of **Coongul*, 2½; pass **Madanodum*, 1½; **Chikundapilly*, 2½; **Ardee*, 2½; **Gumberanpully*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Jungumcotah*, 2½; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; thence along a made road; pass **Ventekapooram*, 2½; **Woodigaipully*, 1½; **Chikanpully*, 1½; **Narynapooram*, 2½; **Golapully*, 1; **Peddamanay*, 1½; *The Bellary Junction Road*, ½; **Nundidroog Barracks*, 2½; encamping ground, W. of the celebrated Droog; tappal station; thence proceed along a good road, with hills close by; pass **Old Sooltanpet*; travellers' bungalow, 1; **Baigerapully*, 3; **Tupsipooram*, ½; **Sogundapilly*, 1½; **Rajetta*, 2½; **Timasundrum*, 2½; **Moochundrum*, 1½; **Pedda Balapoor*, 1½; tappal station; bazaars and large tank, amply supplied; houses, 1,044; cross 4 nullahs to **Avulpully*, 2½; **Aroolamulligye*, 1½; **Madagoondhully*, 3; **Gardanoor*, 1½; **Micoodugutta*, ½; pass near to Chakuldevapooram, 1½, standing at a short distance from the road; encamping ground, on both sides of the road; thence along a waving, well-cultivated district; pass **Woonadevapooram*, 1; **Poorasunhully*, 1½; **Kullipattium*, 1½; **Tulsigutta*, 1½; **Dodipully*, 1; we then enter

THE MYSORE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 216). Pass on to **Taimgoontium*, 2½; **Partipootam*, 2½; **Dobb's Pettah*; §*Sompoor*, 2; travellers' bungalow; shops; wells, W., and large tank, 1½ mile distant, amply supplied all the year round; thence proceed along an open, uncultivated, undulating country, with

rocky hills on the right; pass the *Midgigal Hamlet*, 8½; **Chikully*, 1½; **Mu chicalcoopa*, 2½; *Kaisandrum*, 2; **Daisarayaputnum*, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§TOOMCOOR (Tumcur).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Tumkur Division of Chittledroog. Civil Authority, Resident, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog (Chitradurg) District. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore, 34½ miles. Cusbah of the Talook. Tappal station. Fort. Bazaar, and tank, well supplied; camping ground, S.E. of the travellers' bungalow, also 1½ mile beyond the town.

Dawks to Seringapatam, 70 miles.

ROUTE 111.

CONKAIR, ON THE MAHANUDDY RIVER, TO CHUNAR, NEAR MIRZAPOOR. VIA DHUMTERRY, RYEPPOOR, RUTTENPOOR, MAHTIN, MUNSOOK, SHAWPOOR, AND OOMRYE.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 471½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Conkair to Dhakah	6	2½
Cootalah	6	7
Hursur	9	6
Dhumterry	11	1½
Porea	5	1½
Arkar	8	2
Sauturra	15	4½
Jamgong	8	2
Ryepoor	8	5½
Sacca	9	2½
Turpoony	10	4
Singah	9	6
Dulchoorah	9	3
Goossenna	8	4
Sirgong	11	3
Kurtanah	9	3½
Sindoor	13	2½
Ruttenpoor	10	4
Modum	14	5
Nowparrah	11	4
Pory	12	4
Justangah	11	2½
Mahtin	4	4
Pory	10	0
Julky	8	4
Poagar	6	7
Kargommah	11	2½
Tuzoig	5	7½
Munsook	9	1½
Lovejey	10	2½
Singomah Rapoora	9	2½
Puryhud	4	1
Chundthah	7	5½
Ku wye	12	2½
Nullah in the Jungle	9	3½
Ootna	1	6
Derry	10	7½
Daykah	8	4
Myar river	7	4
Sawpoor	11	4½
Gursarry	9	1
Ony	5	3

ROUTE 111—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Betool	6	3½
Udgesoor	5	6
Gutau	9	1
Dha r.	7	0½
Oomrye	7	2½
Coorary	5	6½
Bulwanya	7	5
Newarry Pindares	7	0½
Rajegurh	9	5½
Bramangunj	9	7½
Chunar	2	1
	471	5½

Leave

§ CONKAIR (Konkair, Konkeir).

Territory, Nagpore. District, Konkair. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 2½ miles. Residence of the Rajah. Bazaars and Dood river, amply supplied.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands between the right bank of the Mahanuddy, on a hill, surrounded by a stony fortress, with lofty rocky mountains on the N. E. and S.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Zemindar (Rajah) held it from the Maharratta government, by furnishing 500 troops when called upon.

1809. It was taken from him; he joined the rebellious mob, when Appa Sahib escaped, re-took, and has held it ever since by paying a tribute of £50 per annum.

Thence proceed across the Mahanuddy river, along a good road, over a fine, open, pastoral country, abounding with game; pass **Dhakah*, 6½; **Cootalah*, 6½; **Hurser*, 9½; **Dhumterry*, 11½; **Porea*, 5½; **Arkar*, 8½; **Sauturra*, 15½; **Jamgong*, 8½; and 8½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ RYEPPOOR (Raipur) Route 71); thence proceed across a beautiful, picturesque, open, champaign country, well watered by 5 clear rivulets that flow from the neighbouring hills, across cultivated land, free from jungle, and interspersed with luxuriant groves, and large tanks and villages; pass **Sacca*, 9½; **Turpoony*, 10½; **Singah*, 9½; **Dulchoorah*, 9½; **Goossenna*, 8½; **Sirgong*, 11½; **Kurkanah*, 9½; **Sindoor*, 13½; and 10½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ RUTTENPOOR (Rajepoor, Ruttunpoor,

"so named in honour of Ruttum Singh").

Territory, Nagpore. District, Chhattisgarh (Raipur, Choteesgarh). Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore, 20½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 25½ miles.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Ruins, which are scattered about, should be examined, as they are extremely interesting, on account of their great antiquity.

The Temple.—This beautiful edifice, which stands near the source of the Nerbudda (from whence there

is a foot path N., leading across a difficult country to that spot, at *Omercutunc*, the place of resort for pilgrims, to the N. of which lies the source of the Soane river, on a table land, 3,328 feet above the sea, is faithfully and artistically delineated in the "Asiatic Register" for 1800, page 159.

Thence proceed through a very hilly and wild country, seldom traversed, except by pilgrims en route to *Omercutunc*; pass **Modunn*, 14½; **Now-parrah*, 11½; **Pory*, 12½; **Juttaingah*, 11½; **Mah-tin*, 4½; **Pory*, 10; **Julky*, 8½; **Coargar*, 6½; **Kurgommah*, 11½; and *Tuggong*, 5½; and we then enter

THE SIRGOOJA DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 22° 34' and 23° 54'; long., 82° 40' and 84° 6'; is 90 miles long from N. to S., 85 broad; has an area of 5,441 square miles; population of 316,252; revenue of £50,000, out of which £320 per annum tribute is paid to the Indian Government. The appearance of the country is very rugged and mountainous, with an elevation of 600 feet above the neighbouring district (*Chota Nagpore*). It is well watered by the Kummer, Rherm, and Mohan rivers, which with their shallow, but rapid and deep streams flow N. The principal places are *Sergoojah* and *Sarunda*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- It originally formed a portion of the dominions of the Bhoolas Sovereigns of Berar (*Nagpore*), but in
- 1802, a British force, commanded by Major Jones, went to the residence of the Raj to assist in stopping the extensive marauding which was then carried on to a most alarming degree.
1818. The Indian Government then took upon itself the control of this territory, in accordance with the request of the Rajah of Nagpore.
1851. The Rajah died, and the successor (his eldest son), being an imbecile, the government was placed in the hands of his brother, *Bindaseree Pershaud*.
- The nearest Civil Authority is the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner, S.W. Frontier, in *Chota Nagpore*, at *Kishenpore*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Thence we proceed across a much wilder and more mountainous country; pass **Munsook*, 9½; **Lovjee*, 10½; **Sulgomah Rapoora*, 9½; **Purryud*, 4½; **Chund-hah*, 7½; **Nutuye*, 12½; cross a nullah, 9½, situated in the jungle; pass **Ootna*, 1½; and we then enter

THE REWAH TERRITORY.—Baghelcund

(Bhagel, "a Rajpoot Tribe;" the word itself signifies "Tiger whelps" and *Khand* "country"), Which is bounded on the N. by Allahabad and Mirzapore; S. by Saugor and Nerbudda; E. by Mirzapore; S.E. by Korea, and W. by Saugor and Nerbudda and Bundelcund. It lies in lat. 23° 20' and 25° 10'; long., 80° 40' and 82° 52'; is 140 miles long from E. to W., and 120 broad, has an area of 9,827 square miles; population of 1,200,000, chiefly Rajpoots, by religion Brahminists; they practise

Suttee (Satis) "cremation," and female infanticide prevails; military force of 4,000 strong; annual revenue of £200,000. The W. and N.W. of this country is thickly covered with hills of horizontal sandstone strata, which rise from the valley of the Ganges above each other, in three successive terraced plateaux. The lowest altitude is 530 feet, and the maximum 1,200 feet. In the S.E. lies the unexplored Valley of the Son, which comprises about 1-3rd of the district, the whole of which is well watered by the Son, Mahanuddee, Tons, Beher, and Bilund rivers. Its productions consist of wheat, barley, peas, cattle, sheep, timber, &c. The principal towns are, viz.—*Rewah*, the capital (here Captain Osborne, although in ill-health in 1857-58, most gallantly kept at bay, single-handed, no less than 2,000 rebels, until reinforced. The Indian Government conferred a cadetship upon his brother, Colonel Greathhead blew up the fort and captured £23 000 of treasure), *Simerca*, *Mowgany*, *Bandoo-gurh*. The chief Routes are, viz.—N.E. to S.W. *Mirzapoor*, *via* *Rewah*, to *Saugor*; N.E. to S.W. *Allahabad*, *via* *Sohagi Pass*, and *Rewah* to *Jubbelpore*; N.E. to S.E. *Allahabad*, *via* *Kutra Pass*, *Rewah* to *Jubbelpore*; N.E. to S.W. *Allahabad* to *Saugor*; N.W. to S.E. *Banda* to *Rewah*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
1094. *Sid Raee Jye Singh* (the Baghel Chief of *Rewah*), governed *Anhulwarra Puttn*.
1145. The Nubian Geographer (*Edrisi*) visited him; then the history of this Raj becomes a blank until
- 1812, when the Rajah assisted the *Pindarries* in their incursions into the British territory of *Mirzapoor*.
- A treaty was soon afterwards entered into between him and the British, but the stipulations not being carried into effect the British commenced hostilities against him, the cost of which he paid, and then submitted to more stringent terms, and in
- 1814, another treaty was entered into between that Prince and the Indian Government.
- 1857-58-59. Overrun by the rebel Sepoys, who were eventually extirpated therefrom.
1860. It is almost impossible to detail the many acts of bravery displayed by the Rajah in his defence of the Europeans during the Mutiny, and he has been rewarded by the Governor General, Lord Canning, in open Durbar, and allowed to adopt a successor to his throne, should there be a failure of direct heirs.

The nearest Civil Authority, the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory at *Jhansi*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Thence pass on to *Derry*, 10½; *Daykah*, 8½; *Myarr river*, 7½; *Shawpore*, 11½. From thence the country becomes open and cultivated, and we then enter the limits of

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES (described in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 27); and we also pass through

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N. E. by Jounpore and Benares, E. by Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow, S. by Sirgongja, W. by Rewah and Allahabad. It lies in lat. 23° 50', and 25° 30', long. 82° 11', and 83° 39'; has an area of 5,235 square miles; population 881,338, exclusively Hindus, with a few Mahomedans, half of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The general character of the country is alluvial, but between Mirzapore and Chunar there is an uneven, rocky sandstone range, 500 feet above the valley of the Ganges, the stone procured from which is used extensively for building purposes at the cities of Benares and Mirzapore; and to the S. of the range there is a table land terrace having an elevation of 900 feet. It is well watered by the Ganges, Sone, Behund, and Kunhur rivers. Its productions are sandstone, at Chunar; soda, the Tara and Kutra passes; iron ore, Laingur; fine slate and coal fields, 16 miles from Mirzapore, on the S. and N. banks of the Sone river; woollen and cotton carpets, "setringees," imitation Cashmere shawls, chintzes, silk fabrics, the palmyra tamarind, mimosa and orange trees, cotton, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, bajra, millet, maize, pulse, oil seeds, ginger, turmeric, chillies, hemp, from which that intoxicating liquor, bang, is distilled, melons, cucumbers, mangoes, jaks, mulberries, guavas, limes, pomegranates, custard apples, grapes, figs, plantains, peaches, &c. It abounds with tigers, chetas, wolves, hyenas, jackals, foxes, wild swine, deer, porcupines, monkeys, oxen, very small buffaloes, &c. The climate in the S. amidst the jungly hills and valleys is pestilential, and uninhabitable for Europeans, except at the loss of considerable lives, but frosty in February, owing to its elevated position; and in the winter fires are absolutely necessary at Mirzapore, but in the morning and evening the air is very insalubrious. Close to Chunar, in the latter part of spring, and early in the summer the heat is intense, beyond conception. The chief towns are Mirzapore, Chunar (held by the Sepoys in the mutiny in 1857-58), and Lalganj. The principal roads are, viz.: N. to S., Jounpore, *via* Mirzapore to Agori; N. E. to S. W. Benares, *via* Mirzapore to Rewah and Saugor; E. to W. Chunar, *via* Mirzapore to Allahabad, which is a most admirably constructed road, across which the valuable and numerous productions of Bundelund and the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts are conveyed to the banks of the Ganges.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It originally formed a portion of the Kasi kingdom; capital, Benares, "Varanasi," and was conquered in the 11th century by the kings of Ghor, from whom the Canouj sovereigns took and retained it, until 1193, when Muhammad of Ghor captured and held it. Then the Emperor Baber conquered it, and in 1760, when the empire of Delhi was dismembered, the Yawab Vizer of Oude, Shujah-ud-Daulah, obtained, and ceded a portion of it to the E. I. C., in 1775, and the whole of it was given up to them in 1801, since when it has been British territory.

Then we pass on to \$Gurserry, 9½; \$Oury, 5½; and then re-enter

THE REWAH DISTRICT (described in this Route); then pass on to \$Belool, 6½; \$Udagepoor, 5½; thence proceed along a very hilly, jungly, thinly populated district, infested with wild beasts, and totally destitute of provisions of any kind, so that an ample supply should be laid in by travellers and officers, when traversing this route with troops, for no less than 57 miles; pass \$Gulawn, 9½; \$Dharr, 7½; we then re-enter

THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT (described in this Route); then pass on to \$Oomye, 7½; \$Coorarry, 5½; \$Bulwanya, 7½; \$Newarry Pindarea, 7; \$Rajegurh, 7½; \$Suctasguri, 9½; \$Bramagunj, 9½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

\$CHUNAR (Chanagarh), Chanar, "foot," and "mountain."

Territory, The N. W. Provinces. District, Mirzapore. Civil Authority, Collector at Mirzapore. Military Authority, The Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Ganges, well supplied. Boats and vessels of 50 tons burthen can approach it. *Position*.—It stands on a sandstone rock, at an elevation of 280 feet, close to the right (S. Eastern) bank of the Ganges. Population, 11,058. Houses are well built, of two storeys, with verandahs, which are used as shops. The Banglas of the Europeans are situated on a slope behind, and much lower down than the residences of the natives.

DAKKS to Mirzapore, 21 miles by land, and 30 *via* the Ganges; Benares, 16 miles S. W.; Calcutta, 437 N. W. by land, and *via* the Ganges, 780.

Steam packets ply to and from Calcutta, on the Ganges, and perform the voyage in 23 days. Tariff, 1st class, 273½ Rs., table money, 69 Rs.; 2nd class, 228½ Rs.; table money, 69 Rs.; 3rd class, 182½ Rs., table money, 69 Rs.; servants, 22½ Rs., table money, 23 Rs.

Conveyances.—N. W. Dāk Co.'s Dāks, see Table of N. W. Dāk Co.

Sanatorium.—All European troops, when quartered here, appear not to suffer from the intense heat of the climate.

ATTRACTIONS:—

Places of Worship, viz.: The Roman Catholic Church, erected at the expense of the E. I. C. for the use of the military; also the English Church, the property of the Missionary Society, is an elegant edifice, ornamented with a Gothic steeple.

Tombs.—Here is a handsome mausoleum and mosque, which was erected to the memory of Kaseem Soliman and his son, by one of the Delhi monarchs; it stands on a very beautiful grove, and the carving of the stone lattice work of the principal gates is so exquisitely chiseled that it appears like the finest embroidery. Most artistical and beautiful views of it have been taken by Daniell.

The Fortifications, which admirably command the town, consist of the rocky height on which the fort stands, rising 104 feet from the edge of the stream, and even to 146 feet on the S. E. The towered rampart, which is 10 to 20 feet high, encloses a

space full 750 yds. long from N. to S., 300 yds. broad, and has a circuit of 1,150 yds. The exterior portion is not strong, as it was breached in a few hours by the British in 1764. The interior contains the Governor's residence, bungalows of the officers, hospital, state prison, in which was confined Trim-bukji Daingla, who was so actively engaged, in 1817-18, in the Mahratta confederacy against the British government. The Hindu Palace, a very antique, massy, vaulted edifice, standing on the highest pinnacle of this rocky eminence, contains a well, full all the year round with bad water, which should never be used if avoidable, 15 feet in diameter, which is sunk very deep in the rock, a subterraneous dungeon, now converted into a cellar, a small square court with a pipal tree, under which is a slab of black marble, on which the Hindus believe that "the Almighty is invisibly seated 9 hours daily, and that the Deity is similarly occupied the other 3 hours in the day at Benares;" hence the Sepoys believed that it was only from 5 to 9 a.m. that the fort was pre-gable. The citadel lying to the N. E. is mounted with several cannon, and contains a fine bomb-proof powder magazine.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1529. Baber held possession of it.

1532. The Patan pretender to the Delhi throne (Shir Khan), captured and held it until Humayun (Baber's successor) besieged and took it.

Shir Khan soon re-captured it, but at his demise it reverted to the Emperor of Delhi. Then the Nawaub of Oude took possession of it, but during his hostilities with the E. I. C. General Carnac besieged it—he was at first repulsed, but after breaching the rampart it soon surrendered, and in

1760, it was ceded to the E. I. C. and was for a considerable period the artillery and ammunition *dépôt* for the North Western provinces.

1857-58. The Sepoys held it in the rebellion, but were soon dislodged by the British.

ROUTE 112.

COOMPTAH TO DHARWAR, VIA THE DAVEEMUNNY GHAT, SIRCY, PALLAI, TUDDAS, AND HOOBLY.

DISTANCE, 111 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	ur.
Coomtah to Catagal	7	5
Daveemunny	8	2
Sumperound	10	1
Sircy	9	7½
Oralicoopah	12	5
Pallai	8	5½
Moo dagoor	12	7½
Tuddas	12	6
Hoolly (Hoolli, Hoollee)	15	0½
Dharwar (Dharwad)	13	0
	111	0

Leave

COOMPTAH (Coomta).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District Canara. Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara at Mangalore, 123½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Districts at Cannanore. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tapral station. Encamping ground in paddy fields, between the town and sea. Water, brackish. Salt is manufactured on the left bank of the Cove river from evaporated salt water. There is a headland jutting out to the N., which protects the place from the N. W. winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels in calm weather, except during the S. W. monsoon when they cannot remain here. Branch roads to Sendya, via Gokarn and Ankola, 31½ miles. It stands on a creek on the E. coast of the Indian Ocean, in the Canara District, and is situated 1 mile from the port or roadstead. Lanes are straight and numerous. Gardens of cocoa-nuts. It is well protected with stone walls. Commerce.—It has an immense export trade in raw cotton, which is brought down from Bellary and the S. Mahratta country for shipment.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th Century. Tipu Sultan's army partly destroyed it.

Thence we proceed from the creek, pass through the *town. 1½; cross by boats the *Tuddady river to *Devaga, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Bulla, 2; *Unthoolly, ¾; *Catagui, 1½; encamping ground left of the road, near the Tannah, and nullah close by, well supplied; then proceed along a good road; cross 2 bridges to *Herritah, 3; encamping ground; thence cross a bridge to the foot of the Daveemunny Ghat, 2; then commence its ascent, the maximum slope of which is 1 in 17; pass *Daveemunny, 3½; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground close to the village, and plenty of water from a nullah close at hand; then cross 3 bridges; pass *Coolygudda, 4½; pass over another ghat and bridge to *Tullagherry, 3½; encamping ground; cross 2 bridges; pass on to *Sumperound, 2½; elevated encamping ground; water from nullah close at hand; pass Ambenkully, and we enter

THE SOONDA (Soondra) DISTRICT,

Which consists of a rough, mountainous country, extends over the Ghats, and is well watered by the Baidli nullah and Cauly Nuddy. Its fertile dolls produce betel nuts and leaves, black pepper, cardamons, plantains, &c. The climate is very wet in the monsoon, especially in the W., but considerably dryer in the E. The principal towns are Sers, Banawasi, Yelapur, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

It is of great antiquity, and originally formed a portion of the dominions of the Cadumba dynasty. In the 2nd century it was conquered, after which its history is a blank.

Until it became a portion of the Vijayanagar kingdom, which was totally subjugated, in 1565, by the Mussulman confederacy

1763. Hyder Ali's Commander, Fuzzul Oolta Khan, conquered it, when the Rajah fled to Goa, and surrendered his territory below the Ghats to the Portuguese Government, who still enjoy possession of them.

1799. At the downfall of Tipu Sultan this district became annexed to the E.I.Co's territory.

We then proceed for 8½ miles to the town of

§SIRCY (Sirci, Sers),

District, Soonda (Soondra). Military Station. A detachment of native troops are quartered here. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. The Fort, which is partly constructed of mud, stands on the declivity of a rugged, ridged plateau of the Ghata. Custom House. Commerce.—An immense quantity of exports and imports are annually transported through it to and from the interior.

Thence proceed across a level country, through considerable jungle; pass *Issuloor, 5½; *Yegumbi, 2½; *Ooracoochah, 1; *Oodikairy, 1; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Mulligi, 3½; *Copah, 1½; *Pallah, 2½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S. of the Pettah; tank, well supplied; travellers' bungalow; then pass some tappal huts, 1, and proceed across a hilly country, which, however, soon becomes flat and jungly; pass on to *Bullagoo, 2½; *Chikunung, ½; *Tigatoor, ½; *Bidjerayoor, ½; *Kairully, 1½; *Caulcoochah, ½; *Oosacoochah, ½; *Kurruncocoochah, 2½; §Moondagoor, 1½; bazaar and 2 tanks, amply supplied; tappal station; §Parsinghy, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); thence proceed along a good road, across an open, flat country; pass §Puddas, 4½; bazaars, amply supplied; pass *Raman-hully, 2; *Pallicoochah, 2½; *Wangoor, 1½; cross a nullah to *Mooninagurcoochah, 1½; *Pallah, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Pullapoolshee, 4½; thence cross a river and 4 nullahs to the large town of

§HOOBLY (Hooble, Hubli).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Dharwar (Dharwad, Darwar). Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, 13 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. Bazaar. 150 shops. Tanks and wells, amply supplied. Branch roads to Dharwar, Compta, and Wuddeguttee. Schools:—Two vernacular institutions, each respectively Marhatta and Canarese, established by the Government. Population, 15,000. Houses, 5,000. *Manufactures*.—Copper articles, cotton piece goods.

Conveyances, &c.—Bullocks can be hired from this place to Compta, 110 miles, at a cost of 3 Rs. (6s.) Hackeries are also obtainable: those drawn by two bullocks will carry 1,120 lbs. weight, at a cost of 6 Rs. (12s.) per candy (560 lbs.) for 110 miles. The chief cotton mart of the S. Marhatta country.

DAWS to Bombay, 290 miles S.E.: Poona, 230 miles S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here was formerly established an English factory, which the celebrated Sivaji (Sevaje) plundered.

Aurangzib's son (Moazzim) captured it. At the dismemberment of the Delhi Empire the Mahrattas took possession of it, and in 1818, at the downfall of the Peishwa, it became annexed to the E.I. Co's territory.

Thence proceed through the town, which leave at ½; cross a nullah, and pass across a cultivated country to *Woonookul, 2½; *Puppah, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Amragola, 1½; *Raepoorah, 1½; *Nowloor, 2½; we then enter the town, 2½; and ¼ mile brings us to the Collector's bungalow at

†§ DHARWAR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 113.

CHICACOLE TO KIMEDY, VIA LUTCHMEE-NARSIPETTAH.

DISTANCE, 43 MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole to Moonoogawulah	13	3
Lutchmeenarsipettah	12	0
Mullindadapooram	6	6
Kimedy	10	7
	43	0

Leave †§ Chicacole (Route 19); pass from the Fort to the end of the *Pettah, 1½; then proceed along an excellent road, across paddy fields; cross a nullah to *Ragole, 2½; thence the road becomes bad; pass on to *Wacullawulshah, 1½; *Chintadda, 1½; *Lutchmumpettah, 2½; *Coatavulshah, 2½; *Moonoogawulshah, 2½; encamping ground W., under the bund of a tank, full of bad water; thence proceed along a very bad and difficult road for cattle; pass *Ryavulshah, 1½; *Vencatapooram, 1½; *Toorukapettah, 1½; *Poondiwulshah, 1½; *Moodalneepettah, 1½; *Dhuppadoo, 2½; *Mirrapoodully, 1½; *Lutchmeenarsipettah; encamping ground on the banks of the Vungsaydhara river, which is full in September, and three feet deep in June; cross by boat from the *right (½) to the left bank (½) and proceed along a better road, intersected by nullahs, leading across a confined district; pass *Amberully, ½; *Bhagaruteepooram; *Mahalutchmeepooram, 2½; *Coatah, 2½; encamping ground near the bund of a tank, full all the year round, of bad coloured and disagreeable tasted water; thence along a good road, across a jungly country; pass on to *Cuttar, 2½; *Corsavaddah, 3½; *Boargaum, ½; *Pautaputrum, 1½; cross the *Mahalindrattuniah river, here 1-16th of a mile broad; deep in the monsoon, no boats, but generally fordable; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KIMEDY.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Ganjam. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army, at Waltair. Barracks. Encamping ground, on the right of the barracks. Bazaar and river, amply supplied.

space full 750 yds. long from N. to S., 300 yds. broad, and has a circuit of 1,150 yds. The exterior portion is not strong, as it was breached in a few hours by the British in 1764. The interior contains the Governor's residence, bungalows of the officers, hospital, state prison, in which was confined Trim-bukji Daingia, who was so actively engaged, in 1817-18, in the Mahratta confederacy against the British government. The Hindu Palace, a very antique, massy, vaulted edifice, standing on the highest pinnacle of this rocky eminence, contains a well, full all the year round with bad water, which should never be used if avoidable, 15 feet in diameter, which is sunk very deep in the rock, a subterraneous dungeon, now converted into a cellar, a small square court with a pipal tree, under which is a slab of black marble, on which the Hindus believe that "the Almighty is invisibly seated 9 hours daily, and that the Deity is similarly occupied the other 3 hours in the day at Benares;" hence the Sepoys believed that it was only from 5 to 9 a.m. that the fort was pregnable. The citadel lying to the N. E. is mounted with several cannon, and contains a fine bomb-proof powder magazine.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1529. Baber held possession of it.

1532. The Patan pretender to the Delhi throne (Shir Khan), captured and held it until Humayon (Baber's successor) besieged and took it.

Shir Khan soon re-captured it, but at his demise it reverted to the Emperor of Delhi. Then the Nawab of Oude took possession of it, but during his hostilities with the E. I. C. General Carnac besieged it—he was at first repulsed, but after breaching the rampart it soon surrendered, and in

1760, it was ceded to the E. I. C. and was for a considerable period the artillery and ammunition depot for the North Western provinces.

1857-58. The Sepoys held it in the rebellion, but were soon dislodged by the British.

ROUTE 112.

COOMPTAH TO DHARWAR, VIA THE DAVEEMUNNY GHAT, SIRCY, PALLAH, TUDDAS, AND HOOLBY.

DISTANCE, 111 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	ur.
Coomtah to Catagal.....	7	5
Daveemunny	8	2
Sumpercund.....	10	1
Sircy	9	7½
Horacoopah	12	5
Pallah.....	8	5½
Moddagoor.....	12	7½
Tuddas	12	6
Hoolby (Hooli, Hoollee)	15	0½
Dharwar (Dharwad)	13	0
	111	0

Leave

COOMPTAH (Coomta).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District Canara. Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara at Mangalore, 123½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Districts at Cannanore. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, well supplied. Tappal station. Encamping ground in paddy fields, between the town and sea. Water, brackish. Salt is manufactured on the left bank of the Cove river from evaporated salt water. There is a headland jutting out to the N., which protects the place from the N. W. winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels in calm weather, except during the S.W. monsoon when they cannot remain here. Branch roads to Sendya, via Gokarn and Ankola, 3½ miles. It stands on a creek on the E. coast of the Indian Ocean, in the Canara District, and is situated 1 mile from the port or roadstead. Lanes are straight and numerous. Gardens of cocoa-nuts. It is well protected with stone walls. *Commerce.*—It has an immense export trade in raw cotton, which is brought down from Bellary and the S. Mahratta country for shipment.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th Century. Tipu Sultan's army partly destroyed it. Thence we proceed from the creek, pass through the *town, 1½; cross by boats the *Tuddady river to *Devaga, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Bulla, 2; *Unthrolly, ½; *Catagul, 1½; encamping ground left of the road, near the Tannah, and nullah close by, well supplied; then proceed along a good road; cross 2 bridges to *Herritah, 3; encamping ground; thence cross a bridge to the foot of the Daveemunny Ghat, 2; then commence its ascent, the maximum slope of which is 1 in 17; pass *Daveemunny, 3½; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground close to the village, and plenty of water from a nullah close at hand; then cross 3 bridges; pass *Coolyqudda, 4½; pass over another ghat and bridge to *Tullagerry, 3½; encamping ground; cross 2 bridges; pass on to *Sumpercund, 2½; elevated encamping ground; water from nullah close at hand; pass Ambenhully, and we enter

THE SOONDA (Soondra) DISTRICT,

Which consists of a rough, mountainous country, extends over the Ghats, and is well watered by the Baidli nullah and Canly Nuddy. Its fertile dells produce betel nuts and leaves, black pepper, cardamoms, plantains, &c. The climate is very wet in the monsoon, especially in the W., but considerably dryer in the E. The principal towns are Sersi, Banawasi, Yelapur, &c.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

It is of great antiquity, and originally formed a portion of the dominions of the Cadumba dynasty. In the 2nd century it was conquered, after which its history is a blank. Until it became a portion of the Vijayanagar kingdom, which was totally subjugated, in 1565, by the Mussulman confederacy

1763. Hyder Ali's Commander, Fuzzul Oolta Khan, conquered it, when the Rajah fled to Goa, and surrendered his territory below the Ghats to the Portuguese Government, who still enjoy possession of them.

1799. At the downfall of Tipu Sultan this district became annexed to the E.I.Co's territory.

We then proceed for 8½ miles to the town of

§SIRY (Sircl, Sersl).

District, Soonda (Soondra). Military Station. A detachment of native troops are quartered here. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. The Fort, which is partly constructed of mud, stands on the declivity of a rugged, ridged plateau of the Ghats. Custom House. Commerce.—An immense quantity of exports and imports are annually transported through it to and from the interior.

Thence proceed across a level country, through considerable jungle; pass *Issuloor, 5½; *Yegumbly, 2½; *Ooracoochah, 1; *Oodikairy, 1; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Mullig, 3½; *Copah, 1½; *Pallah, 2½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S. of the Pettah; tank, well supplied; travellers' bungalow; then pass some tappal huts, 1, and proceed across a hilly country, which, however, soon becomes flat and jungly; pass on to *Bullagoo, 2½; *Chikunng, ½; *Tigatoor, ½; *Bidjerryoor, ½; *Kairully, 1½; *Caulcoochah, ½; *Oosacoochah, ½; *Kurruncocoochah, 2½; *Moondagoor, 1½; bazaar and 2 tanks, amply supplied; tappal station; *Parsingly, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); thence proceed along a good road, across an open, flat country; pass *Tuidas, 4½; bazaars, amply supplied; pass *Raman-hully, 2; *Pallicoopah, 2½; *Wangoor, 1½; cross a nullah to *Mooningurcoopah, 1½; *Pallah, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Pullapoolshee, 4½; thence cross a river and 4 nullahs to the large town of

§HOOLBY (Hoolblee, Huhli).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Dharwar (Dharwad, Darwar). Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, 13 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. Bazaar. 150 shops. Tanks and wells, amply supplied. Branch roads to Dharwar, Coompta, and Waddegutte. Schools.—Two vernacular institutions, each respectively Marhatta and Canarese, established by the Government. Population, 15,000. Houses, 5,000. *Manufactures*.—Copper articles, cotton piece goods.

Conveyances, &c.—Bullocks can be hired from this place to Compta, 110 miles, at a cost of 3 Rs. (6s.) Hackeries are also obtainable: those drawn by two bullocks will carry 1,120 lbs. weight, at a cost of 6 Rs. (12s.) per candy (560 lbs.) for 110 miles. The chief cotton mart of the S. Marhatta country.

DAWES to Bombay, 290 miles S.E.: Poona, 230 miles S.E.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here was formerly established an English factory, which the celebrated Sivaji (Sevjee) plundered.

Aurangzib's son (Moazzim) captured it.

At the dismemberment of the Delhi Empire the Mahrattas took possession of it, and in 1818, at the downfall of the Peishwa, it became annexed to the E.I. Co's territory.

Thence proceed through the town, which leave at ½; cross a nullah, and pass across a cultivated country to *Woonookul, 2½; *Puppah, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Amragola, 1½; *Reepoor, 1½; *Nooloor, 2½; we then enter the town, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the Collector's bungalow at

†§ DHARWAR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 113.

CHICACOLE TO KIMEDY, VIA LUTCHMEE-NARSIPETTAH.

DISTANCE, 43 MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole to Mooncoogawulah	13	3
Lutchmeenarsipettah	12	0
Mullinadapooram	6	6
Kimedy	10	7
	43	0

Leave †§ *Chicacole* (Route 19); pass from the Fort to the end of the **Pettah*, 1½; then proceed along an excellent road, across paddy fields; cross a nullah to **Ragole*, 2½; thence the road becomes bad; pass on to **Waculawulah*, 1½; **Chintadda*, 1½; **Lutchmeenarsipettah*, 2½; **Coatavulah*, 2½; **Mooncoogawulah*, 2½; encamping ground W. under the bund of a tank, full of bad water; thence proceed along a very bad and difficult road for cattle; pass **Ryavulah*, 1½; **Vencatapooram*, 1½; **Toorukapettah*, 1½; **Poondavulah*, 1½; **Moodatneepettah*, 1½; **Dhuppadoo*, 2½; **Mirrapoodully*, 1½; **Lutchmeenarsipettah*; encamping ground on the banks of the **Vungsaydhara* river, which is full in September, and three feet deep in June; cross by boat from the **right* (½) to the left bank (½) and proceed along a better road, intersected by nullahs, leading across a confined district; pass **Ambereully*, ½; **Bhagarutteeppooram*; **Mahalutchmeenapooram*, 2½; **Coatath*, 2½; encamping ground near the bund of a tank, full all the year round, of bad coloured and disagreeable tasted water; thence along a good road, across a jungly country; pass on to **Cuttar*, 2½; **Corsawadilah*, 3½; **Boargum*, ½; **Pautaputnum*, 1½; cross the **Mahaindratunniah* river, here 1-16th of a mile broad; deep in the monsoon; no boats, but generally fordable; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KIMEDY.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Ganjam. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army, at Waltair. Barracks. Encamping ground, on the right of the barracks. Bazaar and river, amply supplied.

ROUTE 114.

CHICACOLE TO KAMPTEE, VIA PALCONDAH, PARWUTTYPOORAM, LUTCHMEEPOORAM, NOWRUNGAPOOR, BUMORAH, KONKAI, BULLOOD, CHEEZGHUR, BURRA AMBOORAH, AND KOOREE.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 500 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seereepoorampettah	12	0
Cavelay	6	0
Palcondah	11	0
Veragottum	12	4
Nagoor	8	1
Parwuttypooram	8	2
Ullamundah	10	0
Narrynpoorputnum	13	4
Lutchmeeipooram	12	4
Chekattamuttee	11	6
Mauguttamoonadah	10	2
Giragoomah	7	3
Poopoogaum	12	6
Boregaum	6	6
Nowrungaapor	10	5
Palloor	9	0
Antoopothara	10	4
Bodegaum	8	0
Singapooram	9	6
Binnorah	9	6
Ambaracotah	9	4
Mahamoodoor (Mulloodooloo)	11	4
Lanjoorah	11	2
Ulloor	11	0
Singanaipooram	12	4
Seeroodoonger	7	6
Byecongrihar (cross)	8	5
Konkair	7	2
Chinairree	12	0
Cassawye	11	5
Naurrah	10	1
Ballood	10	3
Lowhaira (Lowar)	10	1
Bunjair	6	6
Tattakasaunt	10	2
Chowky	6	2
Chillaree	8	4
Chipotah	11	5
Cheechikair (Cheezghur)	9	4
Punilundoor	10	0
Nowagaum	13	2
Sahungherry	10	3
Palundoor	9	0
Autharah	11	4
Burra Amboorah	9	3
Seoney	8	0
Kooree	9	4
Arkah	11	5½
Nagpoor Residency	9	6
Kamptee	10	5
	409	7½

Leave †§ Chicacole (Shrikakolam, Chicalole, Route 19) and proceeding from the Place of Armas, we cross the right (§) to the left bank (§) of the Nangooloo river; then pass along a good road to *Iltanugurram, †; *Ibram Begpettah, 2½; *Kindalee, †; *Pennoorwudhee, 3½; cross a nullah to *Gogunnampully, 2½;

*Seereepoorampettah, 1; good encamping ground and excellent water; pass a cross road; *Uppulagruram, 1½; *Chintalpettah, 2½; *Mundarandah, 1½; §Cavelay, †; excellent encamping ground; thence along a well cultivated country, across several plantations; pass *Kundum, 3½; *Venctapooram, 1½; cross the Nangooloo river, to *Ulleenah, †; Borely, 2; thence pass the same stream at two different places, and we then enter

THE PALLAKONDA DIVISION,

which is farmed of the Indian Government by Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., for a term of years; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PALCONDAH, (Palconda, Pallakonda).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam.) Civil Authority, Collector at Vizagapatam, 86½ miles. Military Station. A detachment of troops is quartered here. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar, well supplied.

Then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a well cultivated district; pass *Toomarawadah, 2½; *Uttully, 1; *Nowagaum, 2½; *Wotulpadoor, 2; encamping ground; *Sookumpettah, 2½; *Veragottum, 1½; cross the Nagawully river to *Kellah, 2½; *Rayawulsah, 3½; § Nagoor, 2½; cross the Nagawully river; pass *Nurrypendah, 1½; *Lullybuddrah, 2; *Uttapussylay, 2; *Cotawulsah, 1½; *Parwuttypooram (Parouttipuram), 1; tappal station; encamping ground; bazaar, amply supplied; population numerous, and principally artizans. Thence proceed along a well cultivated district; pass *Krishnapully, 1; *Seerudoorungapooram, 1½; encamping ground; *Puttawulsah, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE JYPOOR DISTRICT (Jaipur, Jyepoor, Jaepour, 235); then commence the easy ascent of the *Racotah Ghat*, 1½ (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*), after passing which we cross a nullah and pass on to *Uty Kaidah, †; cross the *Josawutynuddy* at two different places; then proceed through dense jungle; pass *Ullamundah, 2; cross a nullah to *Cutteloopendah, 3½; pass over another nullah at three different places, to *Maikawaddy, 2½; encamping ground; then commence the ascent of the *Toolookapendah Ghat*; cross 8 nullahs, and pass through dense jungle, to *Toolookapendah, 1½; cross several nullahs at six different places; pass *Cuttercandah, 3; *Narrynpoorputnum, 3½; cross a nullah; pass *Pullapooty, 1½; *Wuttapendah, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to the descent of a Ghat, †, which is rather difficult for cattle; cross a nullah at 3 different places; pass *Paulpoor, 1; cross a nullah at 10 different places; pass *Puttamoondah, 3½; descend the *Muddaboomah Ghat*, and cross a nullah at no less than 16 different places, to *Lutchmeeipooram, 5½; then pass along a good road to *Ullubadalee, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to *Sungagoodah, 1½; encamping ground; then pass over 3 nullahs to *Jambabee, 3½; cross the Runga nullah at 2 different places, to *Chekatamuttee, 3; cross 2 nullahs, and thence proceed across dense jungle, to *Cuddumsolah, 2½; cross *Rumbah nullah, at two

different places, and pass **Baureegatah*, 1½; cross three nullahs to **Cantah*, 2½; **Daisamuddapooram*, ½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Taumah*, 1½; pass over two nullahs, then ascend the *Coody-callah Ghat*, which although short, is rather difficult; pass **Mangutamoondah*, 2½; *nullah; cross a nullah to **Caidadah*, ½; pass over four nullahs, and then ascend the easy *Kittiah Ghat*, 3½; cross four nullahs; pass **Girilagoomah*, 3½; nullah, amply supplied; cross two nullahs, both impracticable for vehicles; and thence proceed along a bad road, leading across the *Girilagoomah Ghat*, 3; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Autoodadah*, 2½; **Woolcony*, 1½; cross four nullahs; pass **Poopogoomah*, 6½; branch road to *Jeypoor*; thence along a good road; pass over the left (L) to the right (R) bank of the *Indrawutty* river, both of which are extremely difficult for vehicles of all kinds; then proceed to **Coonaimoondah*, 1½; thence pass over two nullahs to **Diggee*, 3½; encamping ground; **Soalpah*, ½; **Boregaum*, ½; tanks, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a well cultivated district; pass **Koomalee*, 1½; **Donger-tajah*, 1½; **Saukermooondah*, ½; encamping ground; **Soroogoodah*, 1; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Chaimdygoodah*, 2½; **Pippulgoodah*, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NOWRUNGAPOOR.

Territory, the *Jeypoor* State. District, *Jeypoor*. Civil Authority, the Collector at *Vizagapatam*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the *Madras Army* at *Waltair*. Bazaar, amply supplied. Residence of the *Rajah*. Branch Road to *Jeypoor*, 4 marches, or about 40 miles, S.E. by E.

Thence proceed along a cultivated district, across slight jungle; pass **Doattagoodah*, 1½; **Pursagoodah*, 1½; **Bilungum*, 2½; encamping ground; cross the *Coanladoo* river, the banks of which are very easy, to **Surranapoor*, 1; encamping ground; § *Paloor*, 2; thence proceed along a good road; cross the **Dooree* river to the fort of *Muktkiah*, ½; encamping ground; thence proceed to **Kaurkee*, ½; **Chilluck-cherry*, 1½; **Basmince*, 2½; cross a nullah, the banks of which are easy, and on which there is excellent encamping ground; thence pass on to **Autopothara*, 1½; excellent water; thence cross the **Wongee* river; pass the deserted village of *Kireelah*, 3½; cross the *Paltaddy* river, 2½; cross a nullah to **Bodegaum*, 2½, where the traveller should lay in a store of provisions for the next 19½ miles; then proceed, along a narrow road, well shaded with beautiful thick-foliaged trees; cross the *Buskarree* river, also 2 nullahs; pass **Dengirah*, 2½; cross 2 streams to **Coopah*, 2; pass on to the deserted village of **Singapooram*, 4½, situated in the midst of dense jungle; thence along a good road, passable for vehicles, and proceed to **Kurrul-baidah*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Rajahpooor*, 4; cross 5 nullahs to **Binnorah*, 3½; nullah, amply supplied; branch road to *Bustar*, 45 miles N.E.; then proceed along a road, leading through dense jungle, and a partially cultivated district; cross 2 nullahs and the **Markundy* river, 1½ (which rises in the hills, near *Nahm*, where it is called *Murkuta*, in lat. 30° 35', long. 77° 27', flows S.W., and after a course, which

generally leads through a level valley, 29 miles wide, of 70 miles, joins the *Sursooty*, in lat. 29° 29', long. 76° 39', where the *Gagur* unites with the above, and the three united form a complete maze of streams), the banks of which are very steep; cross a nullah to **Choongah*, 1½; pass over a nullah to **Yerralapudoo*, 2½; thence cross a nullah, 2½, and we then enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); then pass on to **Ambaracotah*, 1; nullah, well supplied; then proceed along an indifferent road, through dense jungle; cross 2 nullahs to the deserted hamlet of **Maugaum*, 3½; then cross 4 nullahs; pass on to **Mahamooloor* (*Mulloodooloo*) 7½; tanks and wells, amply supplied, but provisions must be procured from § *Sampoor*, 3 miles distant; cross a nullah, and proceed along a bad road, across a jungle, and partially-cultivated country; pass **Pulle*, 5½; then cross a nullah to **Kairabae*, 1½; encamping ground; thence along a good, but rather jungly road; pass **Lanjoorah*, ½; cross the **Narungee* river; pass on to **Sirroopooram*, 1; cross a nullah to **Soonawanny*, 2; pass over 2 nullahs to **Bannapooram*, 3½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Poopogoom*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Uloor*, 2½; encamping ground near 3 tanks, ½ mile distant; thence proceed along a narrow, confined, jungly road; cross 2 nullahs to **Momidbethay*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Kokodah*, 3½; **Byegaum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Singapooram*, 3½; wells and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground on the banks of a nullah; cross several nullahs to **Sooroodanger*, 7½; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; pass the *Choultry*, ½; then proceed along dense jungle, over a good but steep road, leading across the **Tailee* Ghat; reach the *Summit*, ½, which is rather difficult to traverse; and 2½ miles brings us to the foot; thence cross and re-cross, each respectively 5½, and 1½, the *Byecongairah* river, whose banks are very steep; encamping ground; no hamlet near; provisions must be procured at *Konkair*, 7½ miles distant; then cross the *Puttry* nullah and *Dood* river, whose banks are easy; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KONKAIR, (*Conkair*, *Konkeir*, Route 111). Then proceed along a good road, to § *Arjunnee*, 2½; encamping ground; from hence the traveller should despatch a supply of provisions for 33½ miles; and then proceed along a good road, interspersed with several fine tanks of excellent water, and leading through dense jungle; cross a nullah, also the *Mahadee* river, ½; then 4 nullahs, and the *Sonadee* river, 5½; pass on to the deserted village of *Chinairae*, 2½; encamping ground, on the bank of a nullah, full all the year round; still pursuing our route, through dense jungle, we cross 3 nullahs; pass on to **Kurrah*, 5½; encamping ground; cross the *Charaam* river to **Maood*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Cassawye*, 2½; nullah, well supplied; then along a good, but narrow road, leading through high grass and dense jungle; cross 2 nullahs; pass over the easy *Ootloo Ghat*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Naurrah*, 6½; well, supplied from a nullah; thence proceed along a good road, leading across jungle, interspersed with cultivated land; pass **Darumpoorah*, 1½; **Jemoarwah*, 1½; **Juggatwarah*, ½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Chitti*.

mulah, 2½; *Tandoola river, which is ½ mile wide, with sandy bed, and easy banks, to *\$Ballood*, 3½; then proceed along a good but jungly road; pass **Baurasah*, 2; cross the **Soosarah* nullah, to **Doodullee*, 4½; encamping ground; pass on to **Burgaum*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Baidze*, 1½; **Lowharra*, (Lowar), 1½; then proceed along a good but jungly road; pass **Arrundy*, 1½; encamping ground; **Tungaum*, ½; cross 4 nullahs to **Sicunurrah*, 3½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Bunjaury*, 1½; large nullah, full all the year round, and provisions procurable in the vicinity; cross a nullah to **Parraiwado*, 5½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road, between hills, to **Dobunny*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Tattakasamutty*, 3½; encamping ground, ½ mile, close to a nullah, full all the year round; thence proceed through dense jungle; cross a nullah to **Masod*, ½; cross a nullah to **Coorgaum*, 1½; cross over the *Sew-nuddy* to *Porree* and *Seermundah*, 2½; **Shouky*, 1½; Bazaar and Sew river, amply supplied. Dawks to Nagpoor, 139½ miles; Kamptee, 142½ miles. Thence along a good road, through dense jungle; cross 4 nullahs, to **Buddoosainah*, 3½; cross a nullah, to **Moongarah*, ½; pass over a nullah to **Chalboondy*, ½; pass across 2 nullahs to **Chittiah*, 2; pass over another, to **Chillatee*, 1½; nullah, full all the year round; then cross 4 steep banked nullahs, to **Chippotah*, 11½; encamping ground, close to a nullah, ½ mile distant; thence along a good road, across a jungly country, interspersed with cultivated land; cross 3 steep banked nullahs; pass **Sootree*; **Dougergaum*, 8½; **Wandarah*, ½; **Cheechikair* (Cheezghar), ½; tank, well supplied; pass **Amborie*, ½; **Boalisy*, 1; thence proceed along the stony *Cheechi Ghah*, 1; which is 1½ long; cross 3 nullahs, and also the **Koambah* river, 3½; to **Punlundoor*; tank, amply supplied; **Choomrie*, 3½; cross the *Kussaree*, and 3 nullahs to **Tootee*, 8½; here a tank commences, which extends along the route for 3½ miles, during which portion of this stage we pass **Tolah*, 1½; **Coalgau*, ½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, and at 2, we pass the end of the above tank; thence proceed on to **Nozagaum*, 1½; tanks, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass **Oomaree*, 2½; **Bangtee*, 2½; **Kootaree*, 2½; **Seergaum*, ½; cross a nullah to **Sahungurru*, 2½; tank, amply supplied, but no grain obtainable; then pass along a well-cultivated country, pass within 1 mile to the right of **Sawyer*, 1; cross the *Choolun* river, here ½ mile broad, with easy banks, to **Boogaum*, 2; **Maindree*, ½; **Koladee*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, to **\$Palundoor*, 3½; bazaar and tanks, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and then proceed along a jungly country; pass **Goandee*, 1½; cross the **Nangareah* river, to **Kitady*, 2½; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to **Kaisulwad*, 3½; **Chickaree*, 1½; **Autharah* (Auteriah), 2½; bazaar, amply supplied. Dawks to Rangurh, 40 miles, Kamptee, 51 miles, Nagpoor, 48½ miles; then proceed along a partially cultivated district; cross a nullah to **Nairalah*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Goundra*, 1½; pass on to **Songaum*, 1½; encamping ground; **Oorud*, 1½; **Jainbagaum*, 1½; **Burra Amborrah*, 1½; standing on the Wyne Gunga river; **Dolah*, ½; **Addaygaum*, 1½; **Vellaloor*, 1; **Boudelly*, ½; **Jogunpoory*, ½; cross the **Amb* river (nuddy), the left bank of which is very steep, to **\$Seoney*, 1½;

bazaar and Amb river, well supplied; pass on to **Masseree*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass **Aurum*, 2½; **Lowar*, 1½; **Buttarah*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Koore*, (Koohee), bazaar and tanks, well supplied; Dawks to Nagpoor, 21½ miles, Kamptee, 24 miles; Thence proceed along a good road; cross a nullah to **Urtioe*, 1½; then pass over a nullah to **Kunode*, 1½; cross the Oontry nullah to **Bamwurrah*, 1½; encamping ground; thence pass over a nullah to **Tittoor*, 2½; cross the **Boria Nuddy* to **Arkah*, 4½; and thence proceed along an excellent road; pass **Tempousenah*, ½; **Periadharody*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Pandawaddy*, 2½; then cross the **Nangnuddy*, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

†\$ NAGPOOR (Nagpore), which, as well as that of †\$ KAMPTEE, is described in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Routes 279 and 61.

ROUTE 115.

This route, the road along which is extremely bad, is not often traversed; but travellers, or officers proceeding with detachments of troops, must lay in a good store of provisions, as such are not only very scarce, but only procurable at a considerable distance from the line of route, until we arrive at Nagpoor.

CHICACOLE TO KAMPTEE, VIA GOONIPPOORAM, BISSUMCOTTAH, DAUDPOOR, JOONAGUDDAH, SAIWA, KONKAIR, AND WYRAGHUR.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 510½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole to Lutchmeeuarpettah.....	25	3
Sunklee	7	0
Wuddrassee	11	5
Gooradeejoolah	9	6
Cuppagoodah and Goonipooram	9	1
Ramanagooda	15	0
Dooragee	11	3
Bissumcottah	14	1
Mookolee	9	5
Nangullabera	9	3
Deyppoorah	11	3
Santpoor	9	6
Daudpoor	6	7
Poojeer	12	2
Joonagudda	10	7
Kurpudda	13	0
Daivohoh	13	6
Taytulkoontee	13	6
Indagaum	7	0
Dummerapota	12	4
Gonah	9	2
Mujka	13	6
Sahwa	11	4
Deodoonga	10	6
Kurrub	8	5
Konkair	8	5
Munniipoor	10	3
Seilagaum	6	5
Bunvera	11	4
B. Isellah	9	1
Dumkussah	13	1
Kotellee	11	2
Korowah	11	2

ROUTE 115—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Lotechhurree	12	4½
Seemoundee	10	1½
Barkaroudee	8	4½
Wyraghur	12	3½
Wyne Gunga River	12	0
Chogaum	11	5
Nagbeur	9	5
Kanub	8	5
Bewapoor	9	0
Oomair	14	7
Masserkotelee	10	0
Paunchgaum	7	4
Nagpoor	12	3
Kamptee	10	5
	514	0½

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ *Chitacole (Route 19), and proceed, *via* Route 113, to *Lutchmeenarsipeta, 25½; thence pass along a good road to *Modoogooloosah, 1½; *Pauta Yerramundel, 1½; *Yerramundel, ½; *Sunkelee, 3½; encamping ground; *Uddavicotoor, 1½; *Purrapoorah, 4; *Colooroo, ½; cross 2 nullahs to Corummah, 1½; *Cosully, 2½; then cross the *Vungsaydhara river at two different places, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; pass on to *Tulladah, 1½; *Wudrassee (Varanasse) ½; houses, 700; encamping ground, and river amply supplied; *Bullairoo, 1½; *Solagherry, 1½; *Wuntagherry, 1½; *Bunmaddee, 1½; cross 4 nullahs to *Singadee, 2½; *Gooradejoolah, 2; encamping ground; *Cuddaguddah, 2½; then cross the Irriwunkah nullah, and we enter

THE JEYPOOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 235).—Thence proceed on to the large and populous village of *Ruttelly, 1½; bazaar; encamping ground; then cross a nullah and the Vungsaydhara river, 1½; pass *Gutdacolah, ½; encamping ground; *Seetadayipooram, 1½; *Thoracunnigoodah, ½; then cross a nullah, and 2½ miles bring us to the large town of

*CUFFAGOODAH (Kumbgoorah).

Territory, Jeypoor. District Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Houses, 500. Residence of the Rajah's Tahsildar.

Position.—It stands on the left bank of the *Vungsaydhara river; pass on to *Goonipooram, situated more to the right, with 200 houses; then cross the Vungsaydhara river to *Vickrampoor, ½; then cross the *Sirjolee river, which is here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad at two different places; pass on to *Goomundah, 3½; cross a nullah to *Coogindree, 1½; thence proceed along a good smooth road, across an open country; pass *Pennacappudharoo, 4; encamping ground; *Bunghie, 2; *Suktundah, 1½, and then along a stony road, for a short distance before we enter *Ramagooda, 1½; excellent encamping ground; tanks and wells, amply supplied; provisions are procurable from the Jeypoor authorities, but if a detachment of troops are traversing this district due notice must be given them, when ample supplies will be provided for them; cross a nullah to *Kondajumino, 2½; cross a nullah at three different

places, and pass on to *Tuddyconah, 2½; encamping ground; then pass along a narrow, jungly, rocky gorge, which soon becomes better as we approach *Dummaunee, 1½; cross a nullah to *Romully, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Poolassee, 1½; cross a nullah to *Dooragee, 2, to the left of which stands *Hazaradone; encamping ground S.E. of Hazaradone; thence proceed along a broad, bullock-beaten, jungly track, leading through defiles and gorges between the detached masses of an irregular mountain range; pass *Bullairoo, 1½; cross 4 nullahs to *Coomaradhumnee, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Putteragooda, 2½; cross *Bellajoree nullah to *Hazaradonga, 2½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, and re-cross the Bellajoree nullah to *Puttyboniah, 3; then re-cross the *Bellajoree nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

*BISSUMCOTTAH, (Bisseemcuttack).

Territory, Jeypoor. District, Jeypoor. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Encamping ground. Bazaars, tanks, and *Cunjooraguddah* nullah, which flows across a stony bed, amply supplied.

Position.—It stands on the N.E. frontier of the Madras Presidency; thence proceed along a good, smooth, but in some places stony road; cross the *Cunjooraguddah* nullah; cross also 2 nullahs to *Bondoogoodah, 4½; *Booroojooguddah, ½; encamping ground; cross the *Dundra nullah to *Dundree, 1½; *Tikkarapoodah, 2½; *Mookolee, ½; encamping ground; bazaars, from which a store of provisions should be laid in for 30½ miles, and *Sogata* nullah, amply supplied; cross the latter stream, and proceed along a bad stony road; pass *Chelleenah, 1½; cross a nullah to *Koradabundoo, 1; *Puttagoora, ½; pass over a nullah to *Gondagoora, ½, and proceed on to *Sodrang, 1½; *Goontoda; then *Oosoorharra, 1½; thence cross the *Vungsaydhara river, and we then enter

THE CALAHANDY TERRITORY,

Which is bounded on the N.W. by Patna, S.W. by Bengal, E. by Road, the Hill Tribes of Cuttack and Jeypoor, W. by Berar and Kerial, and S.W. by Jeypoor. It lies in lat. 19° 3' and 20° 30', long. 82° 49' and 83° 50', is 105 miles long, from N. to S., 46 broad, and belongs to a Khoond Rajah; thence proceed along a stony road, almost impracticable for carts; pass *Nangullabera, 1; encamping ground in a beautiful tope, after which the road becomes good, and leads over an undulating, jungly country, at the foot of the hills; cross a nullah, to *Torrell, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to *Topee, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Pokarabund, 3½; encamping ground at both of the latter places; then pass over 3 nullahs to *Deygoorah, 2½; encamping ground, well supplied by the Chaudoor river, which flows at a short distance W. and E. of the encamping ground; cross it, as also a nullah, and then proceed along a dense jungle forest; pass *Seecurracoopah, 1½; re-cross the Shandoor river, also 3 nullahs, and we then commence the narrow, slightly elevated *Kodullee Pass*, 2½, a rocky gorge lying between hills; cross a nullah; then quit the Pass, 1; pass over 3 nul-

lahs and proceed; pass **Darpoo*, 2½; **Sautpoor*, 1½; encamping ground, ½ mile left of the road, and well supplied from the **Rench* river, which cross, after passing **Chechingia*, and proceed along a good road, across dense jungle, with hills to the left; pass **Panegoomdah*; **Sulleekurra*, 1½; **Kurmahl*, ½; cross 4 nullahs to **Daypoor*, 1½, from whence proceed across a cultivated country for 2½ miles, to the town of

§ DAUDPOOR.

Territory, Calahandy District, Calahandy. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Calahandy, under the Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Encamping ground N. and S. Bazaar, and Anderajoor nullah, amply supplied. Provisions are obtainable on application to the Rajah. Houses, 200, chiefly inhabited by the Paiks.

DAWKS to Goomsoor, 90 miles W.; Joonnagudda, 23½ N.E.

Then cross the **Anderajoor* nullah, 1; proceed along a stony road, which soon becomes very good, and pass on to **Doomereepodah*, 2½; cross the **Goolat* nullah; pass **Borabutta*, 4; **Koosemdar-gah*, ½; cross a nullah, and proceed across an open country, to **Poojeer* nullah, well supplied, and provisions are obtainable from the Rajah of Calahandy's people; cross a nullah and the **Sogata* river, 2½, here 60 yds. wide, thence along a good road, across a jungle country; cross 6 nullahs, to the town of

§ JOONAGUDDA.

The residence of the Rajah of Calahandy; Capital of the territory. Encamping ground, E. Bazaar, tanks, and a stream, well supplied.

DAWKS to Vizianagram, 125 N. by W.; Ganjam, 144 W. by N. Nagpoor, 329½; Kamptee, 340½.

Position.—It stands on the N.W. frontier of the Bengal Presidency, and is irregularly built. Houses, 400. Thence cross the *Huttee* river, 1½; pass across an open country, along a good road, to **Beepsungoda*, 2½; **Mowar*, 2; cross a nullah to **Kurpudda*, 1½; **Dusgurrah*, 2½; **Gorboojee*, 3½, close to which stands a large tank of excellent water; **Sitpah*, 1½; cross the **Tail* (Till) river, which is here 200 yds. wide, a flowing stream in January, dry in April, but from whose bed water may even then be procured by digging. It rises in lat. 19° 54', long. 82° 41', flows N.W. 120 miles, and falls into the Mahanuddy in lat. 20° 55', long. 84° 9'. pass **Kulliaree*, ½; encamping ground in a fine open spot; **Roodogaum*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and we enter

THE NOWAGUDDA TERRITORY.

Which is bounded on the N.W. and S. by Berar, and E. by Kerial. It lies in lat. 20° 20', long. 82° 25'; has an area of 1,512 square miles; population of 68,000; an annual revenue of £500, subject to a tribute of £40 per annum.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

The Rajah not only misgoverned this district but committed murders, and offered up Brahmans as human sacrifices, until his territory was placed under the Political Agent for the S. W. frontier at Chota Nagpoor.

We then soon reach **Dawohah*, 3; if provisions are required application must be made to the Political Agent at Sumbulpoor, who will have them supplied as far as Mijka, 55½ miles; thence along a jungle road, which soon becomes clear and open as the villages are approached; pass on to **Mokagoodah*, 2; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Moondagaum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Dochera*, 2½; pass a nullah to the **halting* ground, 6½; also cross a nullah to **Taytul-koottee*, ½; excellent water, ½ mile from the road; thence cross 7 nullahs; pass along an excellent road, on which there are several Brinjaree halting spots, to **Botaierry*, 8½; proceed across a jungle country; cross 4 nullahs; also the Bynsidhara, 1½; **Boorburra*, 1½; **Sugersillee*, ½; **Dobenneejoora* rivers, and its junction with the Marmoom river, ½; cross a nullah to **Indagaum*, 1½, standing a short distance to the S. of the road; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across tree jungle; cross the **Marmoom* nullah, **Balluing* nullah; pass **Roybah* and **Consarpany*, 2½; cross a nullah to the Joora river, 1½, which is 30 yards wide; pass over the Wodunta river, ½, which rises in Orissa, flows E., and falls into the Tell river in lat. 20° 11', long. 83° 12'; and is here 50 yards wide; then cross 2 nullahs to **Dummerapota*, a dilapidated hamlet, with encamping ground and a nullah amply supplied. Then proceed along an excellent road, across a wild tree jungle country; cross the **Manduldoode* nullah, the **junction* road to Nowagudda road, 1½; after which it passes along the top of a mountain ridge, between ravines, impassable for carts, but which might easily be made passable; proceed to **Joongar*, 2; then along an undulating country; cross the **Patabahl* river, ½; also a nullah and the **Ammar* river; pass **Ammar*, 1½; cross the **Bainuncutsar* nullah, 1½; also 2 nullahs to **Gonah*, 6½; nullah, well supplied; thence along a jungle tree country, across a road intersected by broken nullahs, and which requires to be levelled ere carts traverse it; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE NAGPOOR DISTRICT, (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 61); pass on to **Sooanuddy*, 1½; **Kafeek*, ½; cross 6 nullahs to **Burrpudder*, 4½; also the **Soondoo* river, ½, which rises in lat. 20° 12', long. 82° 6', flows N. for 73 miles, and falls into the Mahanuddy river; then cross 3 nullahs; pass on to **Mijka*, 2. If provisions are required notice must be given to the Resident at Nagpoor, who will obtain such from the Chundah authorities; 2 square tanks and a spring under the rocky hill, amply supplied; good encamping ground; thence proceed along a good road, across Danuner tree jungle; cross 3 nullahs; the Lakkam river, 5½; also 2 nullahs to **Koreemoond*; thence the country becomes open and slightly cultivated; cross a nullah to **Unjunnee*, 1½; pass on to **Morare*, 1; cross the **Baika* river, 2½, which falls into the **Mahanuddy* close to *Sahwa*; cross the latter **stream*, ½; and we then enter

THE SAHWA DISTRICT.

And pass on to the large village of **Sahwa*, ½; encamping ground, E., on the bank of the river, which is here 90 yards wide, and here takes its

source; also amidst some fine mango topes; provisions are obtainable, but precaution should be taken to order them previously; then pass along a country infested with tigers and wild animals; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Seemra*, 3½; cross the **Joorwance nullah*, 1½; pass over two nullahs to **Khadaradooguree*, 4½; pass over the **Choe nullah*, ½; and we then enter

THE CHEHTESGHUR DISTRICT,

And proceed to **Kurreeerawun*, 1; the deserted village of **Deodoonga*, ½, situated in a waste plain, amidst an open, cultivated country; nullah and tank, amply supplied; then cross the Mahanuddy river, which is here 120 yards wide; the **Dhanoorah nullah*, 15 yards wide; and the **Koremoonadh river*, 50 yards wide; thence proceed along a thin jungle road, across a low, cultivated country, interspersed with long grass, and intersected by the river, which flows on to the left; pass **Saroree*, 1½; **Bertye*, ½; cross a nullah to **Mahulgaum*, 1½; pass on to **Duldlee*, 1½; cross two nullahs, and proceed to **Surronah*, 1½; **Moorpat*, 1½; **Kurruab*, 2½, a small Gond village, well supplied from the Mahanuddy river, which flows ¼ mile S.E.; then cross a nullah to **Poorecorah*, 1½; cross the **Tooree river*, 35 yards wide, ½; also a nullah; and pass on to **Duppor*, 2½; **Kodabhata*, 1½; cross the **Hutkool river*, ½, here 60 yards wide; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

**KONKAIR* (Konkair, Route 111); then cross the Dood river, ½, here 30 yards wide, with easy banks; thence along a jungle and partially cultivated country; pass **Telkabor*, 2½; cross two nullahs to **Maiwarra*, 2½; then pass over the **Makree river*, ½, here 50 yards wide; also a nullah, to **Munnispor*, 3½; thence along a road, between jungle trees, across a country interspersed with low, rocky hills; re-enter

THE SAHWA DISTRICT.—Pass **Kodagaum*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Potegaum*, 2; proceed to **Arundee*, 1½; cross three nullahs; also the **Chendaree river*, 2½, 25 yards wide, with pools of water in it in April; pass on to **Sellagaum*, 2½; encamping ground; nullah, well supplied with good and clear water, but which has a very strong, earthy taste; thence along a good, cleared road; cross two nullahs; pass **Bimpooree*, 1½; cross three nullahs to **Bhorra*, 3½; pass over three nullahs to **Bunvera*, 1½; nullah S. of the road, well supplied; branch road, *via Kurhuttee* (10 miles), to *Dumkussah* (10 miles); total distance, 20 miles; then proceed along a good cart-road, passing through tree jungle, interspersed with cultivation; cross three nullahs to **Cheechgaum*, 3½; cross the *Kunderree river*, ½, the banks of which are lined with teak trees; pass **Rauwaie*, ½; cross two nullahs to a spot called **Tolah*, 2½; **Kunnargaum*, ½; **Punderpoory*, 1½; cross a river, ½, 50 yards wide, and also a nullah, to *Bahsellah*, 2½, situated at the foot of a pile of black rocks (700 feet high); encamping ground on an uneven spot; tank to the E., well supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed along a tree jungle country, to **Toorungee*, 2½; then cross the **Kunderree river*, ½, 80 yards wide, to **Raoor-*

waie, 1½; **Pendawurree*, 2½; cross three nullahs to **Dumkussah*, 2½; encamping ground; nullah, to the N., amply supplied; then cross three nullahs, and proceed across a bamboo and tree jungle country; pass **Lohatah*, 5½; **Peerchore*, 2; cross three nullahs to **Jharkurooch*, 3; cross a nullah; also the **Kolettee river*, 1½, here 55 yards broad, to **Kotellee*, ½; encamping ground a few yards from the river, in an open glade in the jungle. Previous notice must be given to the Resident at Nagpoor when provisions are required. Thence along a good road; pass **Serolee* and **Teolegaum*, 1½; cross a nullah to the deserted hamlet of **Tungapany*, 1½; pass over three nullahs to **Maunpoor*, 1½; encamping ground; thence cross the *Koosmungarra* nullah, 2½; pass **Dubba*, ½; **Mair*, ½; cross two nullahs to **Karoach*, 1½, which stands on the E. base of a rock, amidst much cultivation; previous notice must be given to the Resident at Nagpoor when provisions are required; cross a nullah to **Tulleegaum*, ½; pass over two nullahs to **Merkah*, 3½; encamping ground; thence cross eight nullahs to **Lotejhurree*, 6½; good, cleared encamping ground; then proceed across a tree, grassy, and bamboo jungle, along a path intersected by ravines and ruts; cross three nullahs; pass **Charony*, 1½; cross four nullahs; also the **Butmail nullah*, 2½, on the bank of which there is encamping ground; cross seven nullahs to **Kurumrahaum*, 4½; then pass over a nullah to **Seersoondee*, 1½; cleared encamping ground; **Eerooktola*, 1½; **Colarbooree*, ½; **Khabur*, 1½; cross the **Beyderee river*, 35 yards wide, to **Mooshah*, 1½; **Barkaroondee*, 4, situated amidst paddy (rice) fields; tank, well supplied; cross three nullahs; pass **Kurkee*, 1½; cross the **Cobragurree river*, 150 yards wide, with sandy bed, to **Maugadah*, ½; cross two nullahs to **Koosooovee*, 1½; then pass on to *Mahnapor*, ½; encamping ground; **Dillunawaddy*, ½; cross two nullahs to **Seewee*, 2½; cross a nullah, and then pass **Mojerry*, ½; then cross the **Wyloochun river*, 3½, 220 yards wide, amply supplied with excellent water and delicious fish; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WYRAGHUR (Byragur).

Territory, Nagpoor. District, Nagpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpoor, 95½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 106 miles. Encamping ground E., on the banks of a river. Population, 2,000. Houses, 300. Bazaar, amply supplied. A considerable trade is carried on here.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Diamond Mines, the working of which has been discontinued, as the number of precious stones found, which were generally discovered in small hillocks of yellow earth, in latter years, has not been sufficient to cover the expenses.

Thence pass **Armoree*, 6½; cross the **Gurwee river*, 2½, and then proceed to the **Wynne Gunga* (Wein Gunga) river, 3 miles, which rises in lat. 2° 25', long. 79° 8'; take its source in the Mahadeo range, so named from the celebrated Hindu temple, much frequented by the Hindus, and which stands

on the N. of Nagpoor, adjoining the Saugor and Nerbudda district at the E. end of the Sautpoora range, in lat. 20° 30' and 22° 40', long. 78° and 80°, at which point they mingle with the Vindhya (the altitude of whose several peaks appear to be estimated thus, viz.:—The *Putta Sunker*, above the temple, 5,000 feet; *Ambarmaph*, 2,500; *Chindwarra*, 2,100; *Dokgur*, 4,800; and *Pachmarhi*, 5,000 feet); at an elevation of 1,850 feet, flows E. for 80 miles; thence S. for 34 miles, forms the boundary, in lat. 22° 1', long. 86° 11', between the Saugor and Nerbudda and Nagpoor territories; thence flows S. for 25 miles; then S. W. for 80; and at *Ambora*, in lat. 21° 5', long. 79° 39', receives the Kankan river, flows S. for 120 miles, and in lat. 19° 38', long. 79° 51', receives the Wurda; thence serpentines S. for 100 miles, during which part of its course it is known as the Prauheta, and after an entire course of 439 miles falls into the Godavery river in lat. 18° 52', long. 79° 55'; encamping ground on the right bank. Its bed is strewn with agates, and its water full of excellent fish; thence proceed along a dense jungle for 3 miles; pass **Chogaum*, 11½; encamping ground; wells and nullahs, amply supplied; pass along a good bye road, across a cultivated district; pass the improving villages of **Nowkurra* and **Nagbeer*, 9½; encamping ground and tank, amply supplied; then proceed along a winding road through dense jungle; pass **Kanub*, 8½; encamping ground; wells and tank, amply supplied; and proceed along an open country, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ BEWAPOOR.

Bazaar, river, and tanks, all amply supplied; thence proceed for 14½ miles to the large town of

§ OOMRAIR.

Encamping ground in several topes. Bazaar and Amba river, amply supplied. Iron ore is found in the neighbourhood. It stands on the right bank of the Amb river, a tributary of the Wein Gunga. Then along a track, leading across cotton fields; pass **Masserkotelee*, 10; water, but indifferent; thence proceed along a very bad road, across cultivated fields, to **Paunchgaum*, 7½; tanks, amply supplied; and 12½ miles brings us to the town of

† § **NAGPOOR** (Route 61 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), and then along a good road for 10½ miles to the large military station of

† § **KAMPTEE** (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 116.

Although seldom traversed by Europeans it should be adopted by travellers, as it is practicable in the dry season, healthy, and along which provisions are easily obtainable.

CHICACOLE TO KAMPTEE, VIA GOONI-
POORAM, BISSUMCOTTAH, DAUDPOOR,
JOONAGUDDAH, KAREALL, NURRAH,
ARINJ, RYEPPOOR, NUNGAON, AND BUN-
DARRA.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 510½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole Fort to Lutchmeenarsipettah, via Route 113	25	3
Joonaaguddah, via Route 115	148	2
Cheecheca	10	0½
Mahnzerry	11	6½
Kareall	15	7½
Encamping ground on the right	9	6
Angarum	10	2
Tauravely	11	4½
Kooksaadee	12	7
Encamping ground	7	0
Bhooma	11	5
Ammakonee	3	7
Boreeahjur	15	5½
Arinj	13	3½
Hassode	7	6
Ryepoor	178	6½
Kamptee, via Route 71	510	2½

Leave † § **Chicacole** (Route 19), and then proceed, via Route 113, to § **Lutchmeenarsipettah**, 25½; and thence pass on, via Route 115, to § **Joonaaguddah**, 148; then proceed along a good cart-road, cross the **Hallee* river, 1½, here 90 yds. wide, with steep banks and sandy bed, small clear stream all the year round; pass through a fine, open plain, dotted with beautiful mango topes and picturesque villages, to **Bajee puddra*; **Jomnabad*, 1½; **Moodepoor*, 1½; **Kalea*, 2; cross a nullah to **Tomachoda*, 1½; cross the *Tail (Til, Tell)* river, here 220 yds. wide, knee deep in January, but dry in April, to § **Cheecheca** river, amply supplied, and the Rajah of Calahundy will provide provisions upon previous application being made; then proceed along an excellent road, which passes through a waste, thin jungle district to **Limseer*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Kala*, 4½; pass over a nullah to **Cullycandy*, ½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs and pass *Kaleekooty* river, 1½, here 30 yds. wide; pass **Daemepudda*, 1½; cross a nullah to § **Mahnzerry**, 1½; encamping ground; Brinjarry road to Tahmood leaving Kareall to the right; thence cross the **Woodunta* river, 1½, which is here 100 yds. wide and we then enter

THE KAREALL RAJ (Keriall, Koral, or Bhokur),

Which is bounded by the Bora Samba, Paima, Phooljer, and Calahundy districts; lies in lat. 20° 30', long. 82° 40'; has an area of 1,512 square miles; population of 68,000; annual revenue of £1,000, and pays a tribute of £109 10s. per annum.

The general appearance of the country is wild, and the people exceedingly barbarous. Its chief town is Kerial.

Thence pass **Leear*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a path which leads under the left side of a very curious, stony, sharp peak in the hills, N. of Leear, and then through a stony Pass, at the N. end of which there is a steep slope, 150 yds., the rise from the S. of which is gradual; cross 3 nullahs to the Summit of the Ghat, $\frac{3}{4}$; then cross a nullah at four different places; pass a declivity, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Numeemoda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs to **Dongkore*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then pass along an open, cultivated country; cross the Woodair river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 200 yds. wide; pass **Natima*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

‡ KAREALL (Kariar).

Territory, the Kareall Raj. District, Kareall. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Kareall, under the Governor General's Agent of the South Western Frontier at Chota Nagpoor. Cusbah of the District. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Bazaar, indifferently supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road, leading through long grass, and dense, thorny jungle, infested by savage tigers and wild beasts; pass the *encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Cheemagoora*, 2; cross a nullah, to **Chalantoola*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Booragum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, to **Koolinga*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and then proceed to the *Encamping ground on the right, $\frac{1}{2}$; close to a few hamlets; The Brinjarry road from Mahnzerry to Tahmoot unites here; thence along a good broad road, across low jungle and grass; pass the bank of the Woodair river, here 20 yds. wide, and which receives the Goraghat, to the E. and W. of which there are some lofty hills at **Durgah*, 2; then cross the *Goraghat river, $\frac{1}{2}$, here 20 yds. wide; pass **Runjunnah*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Bella*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Woodair river, 1, here 100 yds. wide, and proceed to a *village, $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right; then cross 2 nullahs, and a small river, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Tauravedy*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied, but provisions must be previously applied for; thence proceed along a good broad road, cross 5 nullahs to a small river, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Boreilly*, 2; cross a nullah, and we then enter a Pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is full of loose stones, but which might be easily removed, and the road rendered good; cross 4 nullahs, and then leave the Pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$; close to which is the Junction Tahmoot road, which is often traversed in preference to this; cross a nullah, to **Kooksadee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, in a clear space, used by the Brinjaries; square tank, amply supplied, and provisions, if previously applied for; thence pass along a good road, across a tree jungle and long grassy country; pass **Nosapara*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross a small river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, to **Sida*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kuliahpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Ambusennah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Monglafully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Moogarumpully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross the *Jung river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 180 yds. wide, with sandy bed and banks, and 1 foot deep in January; and we then enter

THE ORISSA TERRITORY (Route 7); then cross a nullah, and proceed across an open, partially cultivated country, to **Nurrah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass the encamping ground, in a tope, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. between 2 tanks, amply supplied.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Ruins of a Brick and Stone Fort, N. Thence pass along a tree jungle and long grassy country; cross a nullah; pass **Keddamoda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Pyre*, 1; cross 2 nullahs and a small river, to **Kossmurrah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; nullah, amply supplied; but provisions must be previously applied for; thence along a good path, which, however, soon becomes gravelly and rocky, and rises to a considerable elevation; pass **Bhooma*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; nullah, well supplied; encamping ground in an open space, but provisions must be previously applied for; cross 6 nullahs, 2 small rivers, a nullah, and a Pass, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 3 nullahs to **Mootaree*; then pass over the **Singareejooree* river, 1, 40 yds. wide; cross 4 nullahs to **Doormarapanee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Khummeereea*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed to **Amakoonce*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, chiefly inhabited by potters; excellent water; encamping ground; provisions must be applied for; thence proceed along a good broad road, which, although rough over the cultivated land, skirting the jungle, is practicable for carts; cross a nullah to **Khootere*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Toosda*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Lubrah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed to **Khurtee*, 2; encamping ground; market on Saturdays; thence cross the **Kessoah* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here 1 foot deep in January; to **Kessoah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Boreeahjhur*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; good and clear encamping ground; tank amply supplied, and provisions from the villages in the vicinity; thence proceed along a good road, through jungle, interspersed with cultivated lands; pass **Lubhura*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Situllee* nullah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Peelajooree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mahasumode*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, thence the road leads across a cultivated district; pass **Kairah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Belsorah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Gorahdee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the right ($\frac{1}{2}$) to the left bank ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the Mahanuddy river, and we then enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); pass on to **Parah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah and the Junction *Dak Sumbulpoor Road*, 1; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

ARINJ (Route —); thence proceed along a good broad cart-road, but which when leading across paddy ("rice") fields is very rough, and pass across an undulating plain to the encamping ground, W., $\frac{1}{2}$; **Behar*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Russunnee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kolanmilla*, **Oommooreah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nowagaon*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Hussode*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground; provisions must be laid in from Arinj (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), or Ryepoor (21 $\frac{1}{2}$), according to the direction from whence the traveller proceeds; then pass along a good road, across open plains, to **Chareekaree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Jorah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Sokullah nullah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we enter the town of

‡ RYEPPOOR (Route 61), and thence proceed, via Route 70, to

† § KAMPTEE, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279.

ROUTE 117.

CHICACOLE TO SONEPOOR, VIA DAIGAUM,
MEDDUNPOOR, JORASINGHEE, UTTA-
GAUM, AND URJOONDAH.

DISTANCE, 231½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole to Lutchmeenarsipettah, via Route 113.....	25	3
Mookolee, via Route 115.....	87	5
Umbadoorlah.....	14	5
Daigum.....	8	4
Bunkall.....	8	1
Booringapuddaree.....	8	6
Rampoor.....	8	7
Muddunpoor.....	8	5
Powrkillah.....	9	4
Jorasinghee.....	8	6
Uttagaum.....	10	5
Urjoondah.....	11	7
Suttapeepah.....	11	0
Sonepoor.....	9	4
	231	6

Leave § *Chicacole* (Route 19), and proceed, *via* Route 113, to *Lutchmeenarsipettah*, 25½; thence proceed, *via* Route 115, to *Mookolee*, 87½; and then pass along a good bullock road, which could very easily be made passable for vehicles, across dense jungle; cross the **Sogata* nullah to **Chelleenah*, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Koradabundee*, 1; **Mannapoore*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to **Cootybandy*, 1½; thence pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Dorokairah*, 1½; **Koreree*, ½; encamping ground; pass 6 nullahs to **Mojarooocooah*, 1½; thence cross a Ghat to **Mujjeegoodah*, 1½; **Runneepindah*, ¾; cross the **Vungsaydhara* river to **Doburguddah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Umbadoorlah*, ¾; encamping ground, and nullah, well supplied; cross it, but the road still continues impracticable for vehicles, and proceed to **Chotan*, ¾; **Coomdabully*, 1½; **Itchapoor*, ¾; cross 3 nullahs, and then pass along a road intersected by deep ravines with abrupt banks, and pass on to **Purrahmoorah*, 2½; **Kutchamboohie*, ½; **Burroogoodah*, ½; **Daigum*, ¾; **Daigumgodo*, ¾; cross a nullah to **Daigum*, ¾; encamping ground; nullahs amply supplied, and inhabited by the Goonds; then cross 5 nullahs, and we enter

THE CALAHUNDY (CALAHANDY) DISTRICT (Route 115); pass on to **Bulloo-choutree*, 5; cross a nullah to **Pudmuddah*, 2; thence proceed to **Bunkail*; **Ullasirakah*, ½; **Buttun*, 1½; **Dogar* aul, 1½; **Duggaramootey* nullah, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Coramalloo*, 2; **Puttumpuddaroo*, ¾; thence the road becomes very jungly and bad to **Booringapuddaroo*, 1½; encamping ground; thence along a good road, across an open country; pass **Bullasingha*, 1; **Cunnukapoorra*, 1; cross the Chuddull river, ¾, here 90 yds. wide, also the Nimmoorasingah nullah, ¾, to **Gud-dulpully*, 1½; **Serapull*, ¾; encamping ground; cross the **Guvvuravurry* nullah ¾, and also the **Ootye*

river, 1, here 100 yds. wide; and thence proceed along a good but impassable road for vehicles, to **Rampoor*, 1½; encamping ground; 4 tanks, amply supplied; pass **Tcojun*, 1½; cross the **Tullajooroo* nullah, ¾, also 2 nullahs to **Dongabahal*, 3½; **Koo-toomah*, 1; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ MUDDUNPOOR.

Territory, the Calahundy Raj. District, Calahundy. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Calahundy, at Joonagudda, 51 miles N.E., under the Resident at Nagpoor, 339 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 399½ miles. Encamping ground. Bazaar, indifferently supplied, but the Ruhoolee river, full all the year round. Houses, 200. Cusbah of the Talook (Taluk, "District, or Division.")

DAWES to Joonagudda 51 miles N.E., Goomsoor, 78 N.W.

Position.—It stands on the left bank of the Baholee river, which is thickly covered with dammtree and bamboo jungle, and is surrounded by a thorn hedge, which renders it quite inaccessible to strangers. Thence along a good cart-road, across an open country; pass **Uttarah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Gudjaddahal*, 4; cross a nullah to **Ubbogooah*, 1½, and proceed to **Powrkillah*, 3; cross the r. ght (½) to the left bank (¾), and we then enter

THE PUTTANAH DISTRICT.

Thence pass on to **Cup-illah*, ¾; **Nowparah*, 1½; thence cross a very jungly district to **Sompra*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, also the **Soonagudda* river, 3½; here 90 yds. wide, and ¾ mile brings us to the town of

§ JORASINGHEE.

Territory, Puttanaah. District Puttanaah. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Puttanaah, under Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the W. frontier at Chota Nagpoor. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapoore Division of the Bengal Army at Dinapoore. Residence of the Rajah. Encamping ground. Bazaar, well supplied. Thence proceed along a good road, which leads through dense jungle; cross 2 nullahs, also the Savantajooroo nullah, 5½, here 70 yds. wide; then pass to the deserted village of **Pulle*, ¾; cross 4 nullahs to **Boarcunnee*, 4; **Uttagaum*, ¾, at which place copper coins are not current; the residence of a Zameendar, who is extremely polite and attentive to all travellers; thence pass along a bad road, which becomes very heavy in the rains; cross nullahs respectively to **Woodapully*, 1½; **Konkareah*, 1½; **Soodda*, 1; then pass on to **Cherapaulie*, 3½; after which, cross nullahs respectively to **Koorogoonully*, 1½; **Magullapully*, 1½; then pass **Thijnannully*, 1; cross a nullah to **Urjoondah*, ¾; bad encamping ground, and nullah amply supplied; cross it, and we enter

THE SONEPOOR DISTRICT (Route 71); thence proceed along a good road, parallel to which flows the Tail river; across a level open country; pass over a nullah to *Seepoolah, 2½; and proceed to *Ghutookyrah, 1½; cross the Tail river, 1, here 100 yds. wide, with very steep banks; pass *Kurree, ½; thence cross the *Kooroojoroo nullah to *Bodavale, ½; cross 4 nullahs to *Kurrajoorah, 2½; the *Burrajooro nullah to *Sullapeepah, 2½, situated on the left bank of the Tail river; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good cart-road, across a finely cultivated and level district, the inhabitants of which are attentive to travellers; pass *Byunantha, 1½; The Burpally Junction road, 1½; then cross 4 nullahs to *Junnanoora, 4½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of §Sonepoor (Route 71).

ROUTE 118.

CHICACOLE TO GOPAULPOORAM (NEAR MUNSOORCOTTAH), VIA NOWPADAH POODY, AND SOONAPOORPETTAH.

DISTANCE, 103½ MILES.

There is another route in course of construction by which the traveller will soon be able to proceed direct without passing through Gopaulpooram, and even now the upper road must be traversed, if detachments of troops have been sent on.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chicacole to Gopaulpooram, via Route 19	33	1
Nowpadah	4	7
Poody	12	0
Metoor	8	2
Barwah	10	3
Cowly	12	3
Soonapooretta	10	0
Gopaulpooram, near Munsoorcottah....	12	5
	103	6

Leave §Chicacole, (Route 19), and proceed, via Route 21, to §Gopaulpooram, 33½; as soon as the new line of route is finished, the traveller will be able to proceed direct without halting at this place. Thence proceed along a road, which being flooded in the monsoon, then becomes quite impassable, to *Petapallium, ½; *Peddathinnully, 1½; *Yeddampettah, 1; *Nowpadah, 1½; encamping ground, and six wells, amply supplied; proceed on to *Seetanugumpettah, 1; *Murrypaudoo, 1½; *Davanoo Ulthadoo, ½; *Cotudah, 2; encamping ground; *Umbulla-paudoo, 3½; *Pendulypallium, 2½; cross a salt water inlet to *Poondy, ½; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 8; and bowries, amply supplied, but better water is obtainable at some distance off; cross another salt water inlet, to *Poondypettah, ½; and then proceed to *Cowoor, 1½; *Metoor, 6½; large encamping ground; bowry near the road, amply supplied; thence proceed

along a good road, close to the sea shore; pass *Baitullapooram, 4½; *Mundeshapallium, 4½; then cross the *Mahaindrathunniahmuddy, 1½, to *Barwah, ½; encamping ground in dry paddy (rice) fields; pass on to *Golacundy, 3½; *Eechellpallium, ½; *Oondoor, 1½; *Baijapoontypallium, 4; cross a salt water inlet to *Cowly, 2½; bad encamping ground in paddy fields; thence proceed to *Nellavunkah, 3; the road now becomes rather difficult for vehicles, and leads on to *Thokoor, 2; *Paursoonaopoor, 2½; *Anundarooygapully, 1½; cross a salt water inlet, ½; to *Soonapooretta, ½; bad and confined encamping ground in paddy (rice) fields; river, amply supplied; cross it, ½, as also 2 nullahs, to *Margoondah, 5½; good encamping ground, and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§GOPAULPOORAM (Route 19).

ROUTE 119.

CHELLUMBRUM TO VELLAPOORAM, ON THE MADRAS AND TRICHINOPOLY ROAD, VIA BHONAGHERY AND PUNOORUTTY.

DISTANCE, 43½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chellumbrum to Kistnapooram	9	3
Vuddagootoo	9	6
Punoorutty	11	3
Villapooram	13	3
	43	7

Leave §Chellumbrum, (Route 9), and proceed along a heavy road, across a flat country; then pass over a stream to *Lalpooram, 1½; *Motapootaichutrum; *Ktrapallium, 1½; cross the *Vellar river, and we then enter

THE SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

(Route 9), and proceed on to §Bhonaghery, ½; bazaar; then leave it at 1½ mile, and cross a dry nullah to *Kistnapooram, 3½; *Jaincondam, 1½; cross a *nullah to *Gooroappaupittay, 1½; *Kooriniputty, ½; travellers' bungalow; then cross to *Tenkutto, 3½; and pass on to *Vuddagootoo, 1½; *Keelekolay, 3; *Konjicoopum, 2½; cross a nullah to *Karambulloor, 1½; and proceed to *Andicoopum, 3½; cross the *Guddalul river to §Punoorutty, 1; travellers' bungalow; thence pass on to *Lingaredipallium, ½; *Poodooppettay, 1½; *Pundercotah, ½; cross the Malitar river, here 110 yards wide, to *Tirtaloor, 2; cross a stream to *Kooray, 1; then pass from the *right (½) to the *left (½) bank of the Pennar river to *Tiroopasanoor, 1½; then recross the Malitar river; pass on to *Kavonipaukum, 4; *Ramanykenchoury, 1½; *Maraloor, 2½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§VILLAPOORAM (Route 10).

ROUTE 120.

CHANDAH TO DEWULWARAH, ON THE POORNA RIVER, VIA THE HINGENGHAUT AND BOREGAUM, ON THE WURDAH RIVER

DISTANCE, 163 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Chandah Fort to Bandook	16	2
Wurroorah	11	5
Chickney	10	2
Hingenghaut	10	6
Allepoor	9	0
Anjunny	12	4
Tuliny	10	7
Boregaum	10	6½
Hingenggaum	8	3½
Curra	15	2½
Branch Road to Oomrawutty & Nagpoor	11	4
Shiralla	15	5
Dewulwarrah	13	3
	163	0

Leave §Chandah (Route 66), and proceed along a good road, free from jungle; cross 2 nullahs, also the *Veroy river, 2½; to *Satooramkakosara, ½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Mooraah, 3½; good encamping ground; pass over 3 nullahs to *Coondarry, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to §Bandook, 5½; encamping ground; 2 large tanks, amply supplied; thence along an open country; pass *Caisowurly, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, also the *Coodiaky nullah, 1; pass *Coandah, ½; encamping ground; *Chalpauly, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Munindooree, 3½; pass over 4 nullahs to Wurroorah, 3½; encamping ground N.; 2 large tanks and wells, amply supplied; forage plentiful; and Branch Roads to Hyderabad and Nagpoor; thence proceed along a very good road, but a guide is indispensably necessary, as several of its branches are intricate; then across a well cultivated country; pass *Mowbarrah, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Dygaum, 3½; cross the Dywul nullah at two different places to §Chickney, 4½; 12 bazaars, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed along an excellent road; cross a nullah to *Chagaum, 2½; then cross a nullah to §Agree, 3½; excellent encamping ground close to a tope; bazaars, stream, and bowries, amply supplied; thence cross the *Potee nullah to *Larkee, 1½; *Jatrayphul; cross the Bat nullah; pass on to *Coombie, 2; then re-cross that nullah, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§HINGENGHAUT (Hingenghat).

Territory, Nagpoor. District, Nagpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpoor, 48½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 58½ miles. Encamping ground 1½ mile from the town, on the left bank of the river. Bazaar and Wona river, amply supplied.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Mint, belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, and the beautiful specimens of organized vulcanian formed substances, chiefly portions of fossilised trees, which abound here.

Position.—It stands on the Wonna (Wona) river a tributary of the Wurda river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1818. It was held by the British force, who cut off all the Peishwa's communication with the city of Nagpoor.

Cross the Wona river at the *Kovtee Ghat, 1½; pass *Fujall, 2½; *Serool, 1½; *Peepulgaum, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ALLIPOOR (Allepoor).

Bazaars, amply supplied; thence cross the Assodah river; pass on to *Jakely, 2½; *Padree, 3; *Geeroly, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Peepulgaum, 2; thence proceed along a flat country; pass *Anjunny, 2½, close to which flows the Wurda river; then cross a nullah respectively, to *Andooree, 2, and *Baboolgaum, 4; pass on to *Patee, 2½; *Tuliny, 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed across a thin jungly country; pass *Akolee, ½, *Lonee, 2½; *Katkaira, 3½; then cross the *Wurda river, here 200 yds. wide, with high, steep, clayey banks, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52), and proceed on to §Boregaum, ½; bazaar and forage; thence proceed along a confined jungly road; pass *Sonagaum, 3½; cross a nullah to *Bhalashee, 2½; cross the Chunderbagah river, at 3 different places, the banks of which are high, and bed sandy; and pass *Nimbora, 1½; re-cross the above stream, ½, and proceed on to *Hingenggaum, ½; small Gurhee, water must be dug for; thence along a low, jungly, and slightly cultivated country; pass *Damunggaum, 2½; *Deroor, 3; then pass along a stony road, and cross the *Bedephah river, ½; *Gowa, 3; cross 2 nullahs to *Ajunde, 1½; cross a nullah to *Curra, 3½; nullah, amply supplied, but having a sandy bed, and black and steep banks; then ascend some high, stony ground, for 100 yds; proceed to a tank, thence down a declivity; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Wurra, 3½; then along an easy descent of 200 yds. long; *Maldoor, 3½; to the W. of which stands the village of *Sirrusgaum; thence along a low, thick jungly country, infested with wild beasts; cross a nullah, and 5 miles brings us to the town of

§SEWUNGAON (Sewunggaum).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, nullah, and wells, but in the dry season they must be dug for a supply.

Branch roads to Oomrawutty and Nagpoor.

DAWS to Ellichpoor, 36 miles E.S.E., Oomrawuttee, 20 N.E.

Thence proceed along a very good road, cross 3 nullahs, pass *Digergaum, 2½, beyond which there is a slight ascent and descent; then pass along a hard, stony road; pass *Mawood, 3½; cross a nullah, 1½, to *Saloorah, ½; cross the *Peera river, 3; a small stream, with black earthy banks and sandy bed; thence along an open, cultivated country; pass *Deorra, ½; *Shiralla, 4½; well and nullah, supplied by digging; then pass along some low jungle to Carola, situated on the right, and Carwaddy on the

left bank, 4½; **Law Siruganm*, 3½; **Isapoor*, 2; **Cageles*, 2½; then cross the Poornah river, the bed of which is very stony, banks low, but easily crossed; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§DEWULWARRAH (Dewulwarra).

Bazaar and river, amply supplied.
DAWKS to Secunderabad, 144½ miles.

ROUTE 121.

CONDAPOOR (KONDAPUR) TO ANANTA-
POOR (ANANTAPUR), VIA WUNDSY, THE
COLLOOR GHAT AND JAULA.

DISTANCE, 64½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Condapoor to Wundsy.....	7	7
Colloor	13	0
Nagawaddy	8	6
Jaula	10	2
Mawinholay	14	3
Anantapoor	10	1
	64	3

Leave

THE COONDAPOOR (Condapur) DISTRICT OF N. CANARA,

Which extends between the sea and the Ghats, and is well watered by the numerous streams which flow down from the mountains. It has an area of 432 square miles, and population of 72,767.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It originally formed a portion of the Cadumba Territory, which was conquered in the 2nd century of the Christian era.
16th century. The Portuguese took possession of it, at which time it formed part of the Vijayanagar kingdom, and which, in

A.D.

1565, the Mussulman confederacy overthrew at the battle of Talicota, when it became incorporated in the Bednore State.

1763. Hyder Ali took possession of it, and in

1799, it became a portion of the British N. Canara, on the final overthrow of Tipu Sultan.

And pass through the town of

§COONDAPOOR (Cundapur).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Canara (Coondapoor Division). Civil Authority, the Collector at Mangalore, 60½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore, 205 miles N.W. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Gurgut river, well supplied. Tappal station. Capital of the Talook (Taluk, "Division.") Boats and canoes ply up and down the Cheekra river to Wundsy, 10 miles.

Manufactures.—Salt is manufactured in the several creeks and inlets about it, by evaporating the sea water.

Fort.—The view from this fine old edifice, which was erected a short distance inland by the Portuguese, is extensive and remarkably beautiful. The lines around it were constructed by the late Gen. Matthews, previous to the disastrous affair in which he was killed.

Position.—It stands in a beautifully picturesque locality, on the S. side of an extensive, but shallow estuary, into which five fresh water rivers flow from the Ganges, but which is almost un-navigable, as only canoes ply on it.

DAWKS.—See Table of distances.

The traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed per boat direct to **Wundsy*, 10 miles; or, should he prefer following this route, then he must proceed along a good road, about 3 yds. wide, leading across a well cultivated country; pass the *Junction Roads to Mangalore and Honore*; cross 2 *Salt Water Inlets*, each ½ mile broad; pass on to **Subalady*, ½; then cross a dense, jungly country; pass **Uttainagaly*, 1; **Sady*, 1½; **Sungae-Cudaloor*, 1½; the *Hyder Gurrh Ghat Junction Road*, ½; cross the **Cheekra* river, and pass on to *Wundsy*, 1; boats ply to and from Condapoor, 10 miles by sea; then proceed to **Aroree*, 1; **My-cumbly*, 2; **Yeddoor*, 1½; **Sennal*, 1½; cross the Sudkul river to *Sudkul*, 1½; thence the country is jungly, and interspersed with hills; pass **Halcul*, 1½; cross a nullah to *Colloor*, 3½; traveller's (private) bungalow; shops, badly supplied. We then commence the ascent of the *Colloor Ghat*, 7½, and soon enter

THE BANGALORE DISTRICT (Route 1); thence proceed along a made road, across a hilly, jungly country; pass §*Nagawaddy*, 1½; travellers' (private) bungalow, bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; thence proceeding along a new made road, cross the Koorooday nullah, and pass along a foot path, to **Almunny*, 1½; **Cutchigay*, ½; cross the Morkut nullah to **Alcodoo*, 1½; and pass on to **Moolumunay*, 1½; **Luckoomunay*, 1½; cross by rafts in the monsoon, the Cootumma nullah, 1½; pass **Jaula*, 1½; encamping ground; then continue along a foot path (the new road being constructed is not yet finished) to **Budainagary*, 1½; **Koudully*, 1½; **Assurmoky*, ½; cross the junction of 3 streams, which is here 350 yds. wide; pass **Kooricoopah*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to **Uggerwaddy*, 1½; thence proceed to **Soolda*, 1½; **Puttagoopy*, ½; then along a difficult cart-road; cross the **Cunchi Mutchy* river, to *Nilakulalay*, 2½; **Urrivinturay*, 1½; **Manvinholay*, 2½; encamping ground close to the river, and also W.; thence the road continues across dense jungle and paddy fields; pass the Nugger Junction Road to *Kokodoor*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Oonsoohally*, 3½; pass on to **Jeroovukky*, 1½, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ANANTAPOOR (Annantapoor).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras army. District Bangalore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Nugger Division at Sheemoja, under the Commissioner in Mysore, at Bangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore.

Encamping ground E. and N. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Tappal station.

Dawks to Seringapatam, 150 miles N.W.

ROUTE 122.

DINDIGUL (DINDIGAL) TO GUZZELHUTTY,
VIA YEDIACOTAY, DARAPOORAM, AVEN-
ASHY, AND POONGAR.

DISTANCE, 116½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dindigul to Shoolerumboo.....	12	5
Cootumputty	12	6
Darapooram	11	7
Covilpattim	12	4
Thirupoor	10	5
Avenashy	9	0
Poolumputty	12	7
Poonkar	10	4
Guzzelhutty	9	2
	116	4

Leave the town of

§ DINDIGUL (Dindigal).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tondikombu of Madura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura, 39½ miles. Military Station. The Cantonments, in which are quartered a regiment of Native Infantry, lie to the N.W. Military Authority, the Officer Commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 60½ miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Population, 9,000. Streets wide and clean. Climate, very salubrious, and nights cool

The fort is erected on a bare, wedge-shaped mass of gneiss, 400 feet long, 300 broad, and 280 feet high, on the summit of which grow stunted trees and shrubs. It is discernible at a considerable distance; and close to it is a well of excellent water, and of such depth that the natives consider it, however erroneously, unfathomable. Bazaars and nullahs, amply supplied; the reservoir of water, situated at the bottom of the rock, is filled in the monsoon.

Courts of justice; Collector's bungalow, ¼ mile; Officers' bungalows, ¼ mile. *Braman's Baola*, a large public well, stands to the N. Houses, about 1,833, all of which are well built. Population, 6,550. Elevation of the rock, 280 feet.

Sporting: Bisons, elephants, elks, floricans, leopards, pigeons, snipes, and wild hogs abound. Fish abound in the rivers and tanks, the finest of which are eels, prawns, and sand-fish (Manil). Cockles, about the size of an oyster, with a dark brown circled shell, and bright pearly inside, are found in the Mutu Mudia's well, in the Nellakotta district. *Position*.—It stands at the N.E. end of the Dindigul Valley, which is 700 feet above the sea.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1755. The Maisur (Mysore) Rajah captured it.
1783. The British captured it from Tipu Sultan.
1784. It was restored to him; but in
1792, it was finally ceded to the British.

Thence proceed along a good road, through a beautiful avenue of trees; pass **Ullaisingurpetty*, 2½; cross two nullahs to **Tadicombo*, 2½; encamping ground; cross the **Codava* and **Maungary* nullahs; pass **Chuttraputty*, 1½; thence across a waving jungly country; pass **Chennumpetty*, 2; **Shoolerumboo*, 3½; excellent encamping ground; tanks and wells, amply supplied in the early part of the year; cross 8 nullahs, and then proceed along a bad, rocky, sandy, and stony road, to **Poolacundenputty*, 4½; pass over 4 nullahs to **Yediacotay* (Yeddiacottan), 3½; encamping ground, N. and W. bank of the river; bazaar and Muncangy river, amply supplied; cross that stream, the banks of which are steep and stony, and proceed to the Caron Junction Road, ½; pass along a waving, jungly country, to **Paraiputty*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Cunveyputty*, 2½; then pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed along a very confined hilly district, to **Pooraloor*, 4; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Cootumputty*, 2; encamping ground N., but stony, S.W.; tank and 10 wells, full all the year round; and 1½ mile beyond we enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT (ROUTE 21); then pass along a bad road, across an open and partially cultivated district, to **Pulapattim*, 3; **Nellumpattim*, 1; then cross the **Nellatunga* river to **Oopooterrapattim*, 4½; cross the **Amrawutty* river, here 170 yards wide, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ DARAPOORAM.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District Coimbatore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore, 51½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, situated on the banks of the Amrawutty river, by which it is amply supplied. Tappal station.

Branch road to Bhowany.

Fort.—This large, ruinous, but ably-constructed mud fortress was formerly a place of very great importance.

Dawks to Madras, 250 miles S. W.; Coimbatore, 51½.

Streets wide. Houses well built. It stands about ½ mile from the left bank of the Amrawatti river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th century, the native commandant surrendered it to the British under Colonel Fullerton, during the Mysorean wars.

Pass the **Bhowany Junction Road*, ¾; and then proceed along a waving but uncultivated country; cross **China Opar* to **Wurrappallium*, ½; pass over the **Perry Opar* to **Mamangum*, ¾; wells and springs of flowing water on the right of the road, amply supplied.

Then proceed along a footpath, which is extremely bad for vehicles of any description, across a waving uncultivated district; pass the *Coimbatore Junction Road*, ¾; pass **Soorianelloor*, ¼; **Yedianoor*, 1½; **Venkippallium*, ¾; **Chettipallium*, 2½; **Codoooy*, 2½; encamping ground; **Aeenoshipollum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Covilpallium*, 1½; nullah, amply supplied until the hot season, when it becomes dry, and wells full all the year round; thence proceed along a very bad, sandy, and loose stony road, across a waving, uncultivated country; pass **Andipallium*, 2; **Coopochipallium*, 2; **Poodoopallium*, 1½; **Chettipallium*, ¾; then cross a nullah to **Tiroppoor* (Tirrupur) 2½; encamping ground on the N. bank of a river, also W; bazaar and 20 wells, amply supplied; then cross by bridge the *Noyil* (Noyel) river, here 110 yards wide, which rises in lat. 10° 59', long. 16° 44' E. of the Western Ghats; flows E. for 95 miles into the Cauvery, of which it is a tributary, on the right side near the town of *Kodumudy*, in lat. 11° 4', long. 77° 59'. Thence along a good road, across a high and well cultivated district; pass **Mooroongapallium*, 1½; **Unnoopapollum*, 2; **Ummappallium*, 1; cross a nullah to **Tiroomooragunpoodny*, 9½; pass over a nullah to the town of

§*AVENASHY* (¾ Route 21); thence along a bad road, across a dry, grain, cultivated country; pass the *Coimbatore Junction Road*; **Peria Malloppallium*, 1½; **Chainoor*, 3; tappel station and encamping ground; **Dundookarumpollum*, 3; **Perrichicoomdenpallium*, 4½; **Pooliumpetty*; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; wells and nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass on to the *Sattimungalam Junction Road*, 1; **Mooditooray*, 2½; **Magaraputnam*, ¾; cross 6 nullahs and the *Bhowany* river, which unites with the *Moyar* about 1 mile beyond; proceed on to **Poongar*, 5½; encamping ground N. bank of the river, which is full all the year round; pass on to **Karapooram*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Boodicoopay*, ¾; The **Coimbatore* and *Sattimungalam Junction Roads*, ¾; cross 8 nullahs, after which proceed along jungle, and at the end of 4½ miles we reach the small village at the foot of the Ghat, called

§ GUZZELHUTTY.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. *Meyar* river, full all the year round, flowing to the left, and the surrounding country is a dense jungle, interspersed with dry grain cultivation.

ROUTE 123.

DINDIGUL TO PAULGHAUTCHERRY, VIA
PYNEE, OODOOMULLACOTAY AND
VUDDOOWINCULUM.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 103½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dindigul to Nurraimmacownden Chutrum	8	7
Toomachumpetty	9	2
Chuttrapetty	6	6
Pyn-ee (Pulney)	10	4
Muddutooculum	13	4
Oodoomullacotay	8	7
Comungalum	7	1
Wootsooe	12	4
Vuddoowinculum	13	6
Paulghautcherry	12	6
	103	7

Leave §*Dindigul* (Route 122), and proceed along a good made road, across a jungly country; pass the *Salem Junction Road*; **Meenachykenputty*, 1; cross by bridge the **Kodavenaur* river; pass on to **Annappetty*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Poodoooor*, 1½; then pass over the **Maungary* river to **Kurroonootunputty*, 1½; **Potampetty*, 1½; **Nurraimmacownden Chutrum*, ¾; thence along a difficult road, across a very jungly country, between hills to **Kurraloopetty*, 1½; **Shembalumpetty*, 2½; **Pullagooloor*, 1; **Pulkaanoor*, ¾; travellers' bungalow; **Uttecoombay*, 2; thence pass a **tank*, ¾, on the right of the road, and proceed to **Toomachumpetty*, 1½; shops, but badly supplied; cross a **nullah* to **Arsunputty*, 1½; **Viroopatchy*, 1½; cross by bridge the **Nungunji* river, ¾; then proceed across a hill, ½ mile long, to **Unnoopapetty*, 2½, to the left of which lies dense jungle; pass on to §*Chuttrapetty*, ¾; travellers' bungalow; 14 shops, well supplied, but water only procurable from a tank N.W., and at a distance; thence proceed along a flat, open, cultivated district; pass **Munjanykipetty*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Kunnankunputty*, 1½; **Batchuluykenputty*, ½; **Pullay Ayacody*, 2½; **Ayahcoody*, ¾, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ PYNEE (Pulney, Palna).

Territory, The Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, *Iyampalli* Division of Madura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, and 2 tanks, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a made road, passable for vehicles to the **Darapooram Junction Road*; then cross the **Sheenmoga* river, here 100 yds. wide; pass **Agraram*, 2; **Cullaincolor*, 1½; **Chittanoor*, ¼; **Chittalaveram*, ¾; **Kalatoor*, 1½; **Coopatoor*, 2½; **Vyloor*, 1½; then cross the **Amrawatty* river, 1½, here 150 yds. wide, and we then enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT (Route 21). Pass on to **Muddutooculum*, ¾; **Kullocurray*, ¾; **Kistnapooram*, 1½; **Nurasingaveram*, ¾; **Palapumpetty*,

2½; **Chennimullappallium*, 2; **Oodoomullacotay*; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; **Darapooram Junction Road*, 1½; **Gunnappuddypallium*, 2½; **Poolamkenoor*, ½; cross a nullah to **Andioor*, 2; pass on to **Vairuppen-nyken Chattrum*; §*Comungatun*, 1½; shops and wells, amply supplied; pass **Colarputty*, 2½; then pass over a nullah at two different places to **Tippunputty*; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Oonjulpallium*, 1½; **Caroor Junction Road*, ½; **Maktianputty*, 1; **Poolachy*, ½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; pass the *Coimbatore Junction Road*, 1½; cross a nullah at three different places to §*Wootacoe*, 2½; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; then cross an open country, and proceed along a made road; pass **Jyempallium*, 2; **Poonce*, 1½; **Ramnapooram*, 1; thence proceed across a thick, teak jungle district, to **Munoor*; **Ramyaputnum*, 1, situated one mile to the right; and we then enter the

TRANVCORE (Tiruvankodu) TERRITORY,

Which is bounded on the N. by Cochin and Coimbatore; E. by Madura and Tinnevely; and S. and W. by the Indian Ocean. It lies in lat. 8° 4' and 10° 21', long. 76° 14' and 77°; has an area of 4,722 square miles; population 1,011,824, chiefly composed of Brahmanists, who, being exceedingly numerous, are thought by some writers to be the aboriginal Brahmans "Namburis;" are considered far superior to any of the Brahman settlers from other countries, and are held in great esteem by the whole Brahmanist community, but who live in sensual intercourse with the betrothed Nair girls. The Nairs of the Sudra caste, by far the most important and numerous, are principally engaged in various occupations, remarkably good writers and accountants, but most barefaced liars, practise the most debasing licentiousness, and are generally martyrs to the venereal disease in its most virulent form, and form the *élite* of the Rajah's army. They never marry, but, nevertheless, perform a kind of conubial ceremony when selecting a young girl, by tying a band round her neck, bestowing upon her a small present, after which she returns to her brother's or father's house, where she indulges in a life of licentious intercourse, either with the Brahminists or Nairs, the latter of whom always consider their sister's children as heirs to their possessions.

The Mussulmans, who are divided into two sects, viz.—

1. The *Moplahs*, the descendants of Arabs.

2. The *Lubbis*, who are descended from the Arabs, Hindus, and Pathans.

The *Christians*, who are here more numerous than in any other part of India, the Portuguese territories excepted, consist of three sects, viz. :—

1. The *Christians of St. Thomas* (Syrian and Jacobite), whose spiritual chief is the Patriarch of Antioch, number 70,000, and are always at variance with the other sects.

2. The *Romanists* (the descendants of the Syrian Christians, who were compelled to acknowledge the Pope's supremacy, and to obey his vicar apostolic at Veripoli) number 70,000.

3. The *Portuguese Romanists* (the descendants of the converted heathen natives) number about 8,000.

4. The *Protestants* (the descendants or natives converted by the Dutch), who are under the pastoral charge of the British missionaries, number about 2,000. And

The *wild rude, savage, barbaric race*, who, living in the secluded mountain districts, and although not very ferocious or untractable, still subsist on game and the produce of the forest.

It is subdivided into the following 32 talooks (taluks, districts), viz.:—Agasteshwar, Amballapalli, Allangad, Chenganur (Chenganoor), Changanacheri, Kakkolam, Kolum (Quilon), Karnagapalli, Kotarakaré, Kunatur, Kottiam, Kunatnad, Mavalikare, Minachel, Muattupallu, Malliamkolam, Neyatenkaré, Nedduvencad, Pathanapuram, Piravam, Perambalur, Parrarur, Sherankil, Shertalle, Shenkotta, Tovania, Trivandram, Tiruvalla, Toduwala, Vellavencod, Vyeekam, Yeranil, and Yaitthamur. The principal towns are Trivandrum (the capital), Quilon, Aibika, Aulopalay (Aleppce), and Anjengo.

Its mountain ranges are the Western Ghats (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 162), and here called the Sukielim, the greatest elevation of which is 7,000 feet, and its formation hypogene schistus, but its termination, at the Amboli Pass, is granite. Its sea coast lies to the S., and is detached from that of Cochin for about 4 miles, in lat. 10° 10'; and also again at Undaraly, and stretches S.E. for 155 miles, to Cape Comorin; then N.E. for 6 miles, and terminates at Cannan-poor. Its shore is low, sandy, and covered with trees, without possessing any safe harbour for ships of even moderate burthen, but having several safe roadsteads, which are available in fine weather. Its seaports are Anlopalay (Aleppi, Aleppce), where ships must anchor, 4 miles out from the shore, in the open sea. Porca (Poracaud), at which vessels anchor in 6 fathoms, at 2 miles off the land. Iviker (Arbika) river, by which the Backwater unites with the sea, on the bar of which there is only 6 feet of water, so that boats can only pass over it, and ships are obliged to anchor 3 miles off the shore. Quilon, which is open to the S. and S.W. winds, but well sheltered by the land and a projecting rocky reef from the other quarters. Anjengo is only an open roadstead, but at which such a violent surf prevails, that only Mussalla boats or Catamaras, as at Madras, can hold communication with the shore, and ships anchor 2 miles off. Pondera, close to which large vessels can anchor, owing to the boldness of the coast at that part. Taingaputnum is only approachable by small boats, owing to its bar, which can only be crossed in the monsoon. Cudenduptum, possessing an anchorage between the shore and two rocky islets, is a dangerous place. Its productions consist of teak, cocoa-nuts, coir (coco-fibre), betel-nut, pepper, rice, sago, palms, silk, mulberry trees, European, esculent vegetables, and iron. It abounds with elephants, large tigers, bats (as large as fowls), wild buffaloes, swine, elks, leopards, ants (black and common), bears, monkeys, antelopes, civet cats, jackals, hares, ichneumons (mongoose), otters, small seals, hawks, ravens,

vultures, pea and jungle fowl, red birds of paradise, parrots, parakeets, aquatic birds, snakes, scorpions, centipedes, alligators (extremely voracious), and plenty of delicious fish. The temperature of the climate is moist, enervating to Europeans, moderate, and not unhealthy. The thermometer at Trivandrum, averages 90° in the dry season, and 75° in the monsoon; and at Quilon, 88° during April and May, and 69° before daybreak in December and January. The S.W. monsoon begins at the latter end of May and continues until September; in June and July the rain is very heavy, and the wind boisterous, and in September much falls, and the weather cloudy. The dry season begins about the middle of September and lasts until November, when the weather is close; but the hottest and most unhealthy months are March, April, and May. The N.E. monsoon commences in November, when much rain falls, and the air becomes cool, and so remains until February, when heavy dews fall at night, to which all Europeans should be careful not to expose themselves, if avoidable. The most prevalent diseases are, viz.:—rheumatism and pulmonary complaints. It is well watered by the Peryar (Alwy), Cranganore, and Ayacotta rivers. It has good inland navigation in the lower parts, by means of the Backwater, and at a trivial cost a channel might easily be opened from the capital (Trivandrum) to Trichoor, 200 miles. The chief Passes through the hills are, viz.:—1. The Arungol, which lies in lat. 8° 55', and cannot be crossed without exposure to deadly fevers during the monsoon, i.e. from June to December. 2. The Aramboli Pass, which lies 70 miles more to the S., can be traversed at all seasons of the year.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

352. Originally subject to the Chera Kings, and considered as forming part of the ancient *Kerala*.

1673. The Viceroy of the Chera King (then called the Rajah, as perhaps he had declared himself an independent ruler) allowed the E.I.C. to form a factory at Anjengo.

1788. Tippoo Sultan invaded it, and made the Rajah his vassal, but Lord Cornwallis soon released him from that thralldom, in

1789, and drove Tippoo from this territory, which he had invaded by forcing the line of fortification on the N.W. frontier.

1797. The E.I.C. concluded a treaty with the Rajah, who then agreed to pay an annual subsidy for the maintenance of a contingent force of three battalions of Native Infantry, with artillery.

A.D.

1799. Rama Warma Perumal, a weak prince, became Rajah, and the country soon presented a scene of anarchy and confusion.

1803. The people rose up against him, during which an abortive attempt was made to assassinate the British Resident, but Colonel St. Leger at the head of a powerful British force soon restored order, the cost of which was borne by this State, and a subsidiary force was stationed at Quilon, the expenses of which in

1805, the Rajah also stipulated to defray.

1809. The Rajah began to act treacherously, and made open preparations to commence hostilities against the British, several of whose troops were murdered at Alleppi. The British Resident took shelter on board a British ship; the subsidiary force at Quilon was attacked; the Dewan fled and committed suicide, his brother was taken and executed, on account of his having sanctioned the massacre of the British troops at Alleppi, after which the British declared war against the Rajah.

1811. The Rajah died, and was succeeded by the Princess Lakshmi Rani, upon whose accession the Resident (Colonel Munro), administered the Government.

1814. The Rani died, and her sister took upon herself the office of Regent, until

1829, when Colonel Munro, still acting as Resident, placed the eldest son of the Princess Lakshmi on the throne, who in

1832, was entrusted with the entire administration of the government, but the affairs of the country were soon totally neglected, and all the public bridges, roads, and works, allowed to go to decay. In

1846, the Rajah died, and was succeeded by the present sovereign, Martanda Varma, whose able Diwan soon improved the lamentable condition of the kingdom, but which propriety has been considerably impaired by the thoughtless expenditure of his revenues in matters of an alleged religious character.

1859. In the South part the Sudras (Soodras, "Nairs") committed outrages on the Native Christians, and attempted to force the females to adopt the custom "of going naked from the waist upwards," and some of the women were actually stripped in public, and the Mission chapels burnt to the ground.

A.D.

1862. The only petty chiefs exercising any independent authority in the state are, viz.:—the Yeddapalli Raja (the family priest of the Travancore family, and a Namburi Brahman), who possesses the most extensive territory, resides at Yeddapalli, his capital, standing a short distance N.E. of Cochin. The Rani of Autingal, who is the eldest female of the reigning Travancore family. The Rajah of Killimaar (Koil Pandala). The Rajah of Pandalam, whose territory has remained since 1812 sequestered to the Rajah of Travancore, for the liabilities of its Prince due to that Sovereign. The Panyatu Perunal, who governs a territory peopled by migratory tribes.

Thence pass on to some shops, and along an easy unmade road, across a flat country, interspersed with a thick large teak jungle; the old Poolachy Junction Road, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Vuddoowuncolum, $\frac{1}{2}$, nullah, amply supplied; *Bungarpallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Shungaritchanpallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yerradaicolum, and at the end of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21); then proceed to *Nembicodoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Parrye, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yellapully, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Canjaconum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Poyapooly, $\frac{1}{2}$; Coimbatore and Calicut Junction roads, each respectively $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and after proceeding amidst palmyra trees for 1 mile, we enter the town of § Paughautcherry (Route 21).

ROUTE 124.

DINDIGUL TO COIMBATORE, VIA DARAPOORAM AND PULLADUM.

DISTANCE, 97 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dindigul to Darapooram via Route 122	45	3
Coondalum	10	0
Cullypolliam	10	0
Pulladam	8	0
Sooloor	11	7
Coimbatore	11	6
	97	0

Leave § Dindigul (Route 122), and proceed, via Route 122, to § Darapooram, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$; thence proceed to § Coondalum, 10; § Cullypolliam, 10; § Palladam, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, well supplied; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; Civil Authority, Collector at Coimbatore; thence proceed along a good road, through a beautiful avenue of trees, ending across a flat, open, and partially cultivated district; leave the Trichinopoly road, $\frac{1}{2}$; and pass

on to *Yenoovoy, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Mooeyandunpallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kahyapacotenden Chuttrum, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Kanghumpallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Sooloor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, in nearly every direction, and tanks amply supplied; pass on to *Chendupallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs and the bridge, Noyil river, and pass on to *Poodoooor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Shinganelloor, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ramanadapooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 miles further brings us to the Jail at

§ COIMBATORE (Route 21).

ROUTE 125.

DINDIGUL TO SATTIMUNGALUM (SATYAMANGALAM), VIA DARAPOORAM AND AVENASHY.

DISTANCE, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Dindigul to Avenashy, via Route 122	43	7
Chaiwoor	4	7
Poongumpully	13	2
Sattimungalum (Satyamangalam) ...	8	1
	110	1

Leave § Dindigul (Route 122), and proceed, via that route, to § Avenashy, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence across a low, jungly, open, flat country, along an avenue road; pass *Mooloochettypallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Murratloopalium, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chinna Cooroombapallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pundumpallium, *Coimbatore Junction road, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chaiwoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along a rough, stony road, and pass on to *Ramayenpallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dadakarapallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mullayempallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nelhulypallium, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Nochigooty, 1; *Poolumpully, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence the road becomes good, and proceed to *Nulloor, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Poongumpully, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; small, dry encamping ground; stone tank, amply supplied; then proceed along a fine avenue road, to *Winnapully, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kurramulinoor, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross by boats, when full, the Bhowany river, on the banks of which there is excellent encamping ground; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SATTIMUNGALUM (Sattiyamangalam, Satyamangalam).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, the Sattimungalum of Coimbatore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore, 40 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and Bhowany river, amply supplied. Boats ply across the river for the accommodation of travellers.

ROUTE 126.

DHARWAR TO KURNOOL, VIA NOWLGOOND, JULLIHALL, LINGASOOGOR, SEEREWARAH, AND RACHOOR.

DISTANCE, 238½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances	
	Miles.	Stages.
Heblee	8	2
Tripaloor	8	6
Nowlgoond	7	6
Nalknoor	8	3½
Beloonkee	8	4½
Somunkuttee	7	7
Jullihall	9	6½
Goodoor	13	3½
Yerkul	14	4½
Kundakul	10	6½
Moodgul Fort	12	3
Lingasogoor	10	2
Bahmunkelloor	11	0
Kovtallah	8	1
Moortah	10	0
Seereewarrah	6	6
Kulloor	14	0
Rachoor	11	0
Banpooram	8	2
Gaitoo	8	1
Eyze	10	0
Koogullah	10	2
Gosaiwipandoo	9	1
Kurnool	11	2
	238	6

Leave †Dharwar (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80), pass along through the Fort gate, then over a road leading between two high embankments, but which soon becomes bad in the monsoon; pass *Havarypett, †; *Goongree Copā, 4½;

§ HEBLEE, 3½.

Travellers' bungalow. Houses, 4,000. Population, 14,000. Encamping ground, S. and E. Bazaar, 3 large tanks, and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road in dry weather; pass *Tripaloor, 4½; bazaar and 2 tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, N. E.; *Purasoor, 5½; cross the *Bundeechulla nullah, †, unfordable in the monsoon; § Nowlgoond, 2½; bazaar and large tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, N. and S.E.; cross the *Bundeechulla nullah, 1½; pass over a nullah, 2½; cross *Koondigahulla, †, to *Baganoor (Bagoor), 3½; then cross a *nullah, †, to *Nalknoor; encamping ground, N.E., also S.W. on the banks of the *Undesgan nullah, the water in which is brackish, but that in the tank excellent; thence proceed along a good road, passable for vehicles, across a flat, open, but well-cultivated district, to *Beloonkee, †; encamping ground, W.; tank, amply supplied, but bad; excellent procurable by digging in the Erbee Tank, † mile distant; then pass on to *Pulhar Swamee Mutt, 4½; and we enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); then pass a newly erected *well, †; *Somunkuttee, 2½; tanks, amply supplied in the monsoon, but fail in the dry season; thence the country ground becomes hilly;

pass *Benhol, 3½; cross a nullah to *Hoongoondee, †; pass over 3 nullahs to *Nynapoor, 2½; cross the *Tasoo nullah, 2½; pass *Jullihall, †; encamping ground N.W.; wells and nullah, 1 mile distant, amply supplied; then proceed through a hilly, wooded, but badly cultivated country, along a narrow, badly tracked, heavy, sandy road to a nullah, which cross at the foot of the ghat, †, which is † mile to the summit, and extends for † beyond; then cross a nullah, 1½, to *Hoosoor, †; encamping ground; *Nagnul, 1½; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); pass on to *Neeloogut, 2½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs, and re-enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); proceed to *Goodoor, 4½; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; market on Friday; encamping ground W.; cross a *nullah, 1½; pass *Oodayeri, †; encamping ground; pass over 3 nullahs, and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); pass *Keetapoor, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Hookairi, 5 and we then re-enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass on to *Yerkul; encamping ground N.W.; large bazaar and nullah, ½ mile distant, amply supplied; thence along a good road to *Anutpoorpett, 4½; cross the *Konnulla nullah, 2½, to *Wudjul; then pass over a nullah 2½, to *Heera Wodakera, †; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Chikka Wodakera, †; then pass over a *nullah, 3½, to *Kundahut; bazaar, tanks and well, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence proceed over a bad road, which is not only stony, but so narrow that only one pedestrian can pass along it at a time, and totally impracticable for vehicles of any description; cross a dry nullah to *Coamallapoorah, 3½; then pass over a nullah, and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); pass *Ardapoorah, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Chikkayairdal, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

§ MOODGUL.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 194½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, stony, N. of the fort, which is a well constructed building. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied.

Thence along a bad road, extremely difficult for carts; pass *Nuddimepettah; *Baigumpettah, †; then pass over a black plain to *Boodinnry, 3½, cross 3 nullahs, and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ LINGASOOGOR.

Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 189½ miles. Cantonment, 3 miles N. Encamping ground N.W. Bazaar (rice, extremely dear), nullahs, and wells, amply supplied. Cutwal's Choultry. Tappal station.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed along a stony road for 1 mile; cross 3 nullahs to **Sirjahpoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass over 4 nullahs to **Chikka Yesroor*, $\frac{3}{8}$; cross a slight ghat to **Bahmunkelloor*, 3; encamping ground N.E. and W.; provisions extremely dear; nullah and bowrie, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road, passable for vehicles; cross 2 nullahs to **Ahmenkairah*; proceed on to **Kurrigoolah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; thence pass over 2 nullahs to **Ootakul*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Koutallah*, 3; encamping ground $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. and S.E., and 2 wells, amply supplied; proceed along a broad, level, but in many places, stony road; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Heereechunikee*, 4; **Polapoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Moortah*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground N.E.; provisions scarce, and water both in wells and nullah brackish; cross 3 nullahs to **Novlakul*, 3; pass over 3 nullahs to **Seereewatrah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; bazaar and 3 wells, amply supplied; thence the road becomes narrow, and leads between hedges for the 1st mile, after which we pass along a broad carriage road, across a cultivated country; cross 2 deep nullahs to **Kulloor*, 14; encamping ground S.; provisions rather scarce at times, and nullahs amply supplied; pass on to **Rachoor*, 11; forts, encamping ground, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. of it; bazaar, amply supplied; thence pass through the Fort Gate, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Wootowally* $\frac{3}{8}$; **Baedody*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Baupooram*, 2; encamping ground N.W., and wells, amply supplied; then proceed along a very good, but narrow road, leading through beautiful date trees ("groves"); cross a nullah to **Yerrasundody*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Dalapooram*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Gaitoo*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground W., near a large tank of excellent water; 5 bazaars, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good, hard, but narrow road; pass **Corulgaundody*, $\frac{2}{8}$; cross 2 nullahs, the passage of both being extremely difficult for carts; and proceed to **Eyzeel*, $\frac{2}{8}$; encamping ground N.W., also $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, and at which there is the best water; thence along a bad road for 2 miles, after which it becomes good, and is interspersed with date trees; cross 3 nullahs to **Furreedpooram*, $\frac{3}{8}$; cross a nullah to **Tunnacullah*, $\frac{2}{8}$; then pass over 3 nullahs to **Kongullah*, $\frac{3}{8}$; encamping ground N.W., in an open plain between tamarind tops and large tank, the water in which is only fit for the use of cattle; provisions can be collected in the vicinity, and the well amply supplied with drinking water; thence proceed along a bad road, intersected with ravines, and interspersed with date trees; cross 2 nullahs to **Wuddapully*, 3; pass over 2 nullahs to **Muddoor*, $\frac{3}{8}$; thence proceed to **Goorawipaudoo*, $\frac{2}{8}$; encamping ground 1 mile W. and Toongaboodra river, amply supplied, and which flows close by; cross a nullah to **Mainipaudoo*, 2; **Kulloocootla*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Pooloor*, $\frac{2}{8}$; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; then cross a nullah $\frac{1}{4}$; and we then enter

THE KURNOOL DISTRICT (Route I); thence pass on to **Punchalingatah*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Tandrapaudoo*; pass the *Hyderabad Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the left ($\frac{1}{4}$) to the right ($\frac{1}{4}$) bank of the Toongaboodra river; pass on to **Colapettah*, $\frac{1}{4}$; thence the road becomes very sandy and heavy; we soon reach the town of †§ KURNOOL (Route 58).

ROUTE 127.

DHARWAR TO GOA AND CABO, VIA HULLIAUL, JUGGULPETTAH, THE DEENTY GHAT AND PONDA.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 116½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles.	Kur.
Dharwar to Kullikairy	9	7
Hulliaul Pettah	11	5
Tundayhully	13	3
Juggulpettah	12	4
Chundowadda	9	4
Chundelly River	12	2
Molay	9	0
Oodray	8	6
Ponda	8	0
St. Jago Church	8	5½
Cabo	13	1½
	116	6½

Leave †§ *Dharwar* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); then pass along a good road, across an open country, pass through the Cantonment to **Kaileekairy*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Keelricoopah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Kullikairy*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground confined, close to a tank, amply supplied; then proceed along an open country, cross 4 passes to **Nagalee*, $\frac{3}{8}$; and we then enter

THE NORTH CANARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217); pass on to **Mangwaddah*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Kairwaddah*, $\frac{2}{4}$; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ HULLIAUL PETTAH (Hullial).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Canara. Civil Authority, the Collector at Mangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Districts, at Cannanore. Encamping ground, 1 mile W. Bazaar, well supplied.

Thence proceed along a very bad road, across a flat and dense jungly country, pass over 3 nullahs to **Kawully*, $\frac{3}{8}$; **Chundoomunny*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Tundayhully*, $\frac{8}{8}$; Kullihulla river, amply supplied; then proceed along a thick bamboo jungle; cross 4 nullahs to **Oniuray*, $\frac{6}{8}$; pass over 2 nullahs to **Doodabounnavutti*; **Chikabounnavutti*, $\frac{4}{8}$; **Juggulpettah*, 1; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tanks and wells, amply supplied; thence proceed along a road which although narrow at first soon becomes good, and passes through a jungle; cross a nullah to **Waidooaum*, $\frac{3}{8}$; pass across a nullah to **Boraitkulloo*, $\frac{2}{8}$; then cross 2 nullahs and the Kullihulla river to **Chundowadda*, $\frac{3}{8}$; Kullihulla river, amply supplied; thence proceed across a waving, thin jungly district; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Sowarcoopah*, $\frac{5}{8}$; pass over 3 nullahs to **Waddy*, $\frac{2}{8}$; cross a nullah to **Mettaray*, $\frac{4}{8}$; then cross the Punjoroohulla river, $\frac{3}{8}$; pass over a small Ghat to the **Chundelly* river, $\frac{3}{8}$; encamping ground large; thence proceed along a very rugged road, impracticable for carts, across thick jungle, and we soon commence the descent of the Deenty Ghat, which is composed of two uneven lofty ridges,

the E. being the highest; cross a small *nullah, 3; pass *Roomdachim Mail, 2; we then enter

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF GOA (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8); pass on to *Moloz, and we soon reach the Fort of the Denny Ghat, 2; cross 2 nullahs to § *Molay*, 3½; encamping ground; thence proceed along a good but rocky road, across a jungly country, interspersed with small hills; pass the Condeaparr Junction road, 2½; cross the Condeaparr river, ½, here 80 ft. broad, with steep, lofty banks, and stony bottom; pass the Coessay Ghat Junction road, ½; also a branch of the above stream, 1½; thence over a nullah, also 2 steep rugged ascents and descents, to *Coodley, 1½; pass on to *Oodray 1½; encamping ground; river amply supplied; then cross 3 nullahs, and 2 ascents and descents, to *Cossombsheh, 4½; cross a nullah to *Betlodain, ½; encamping ground; cross a nullah; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PONDA.

Territory, the Portuguese Dominions. District. Goa. Civil Authority, the Governor-General of Portuguese India. Military Authority, the General commanding the Portuguese Forces in India. Encamping ground, very extensive. Bazaar.

Dawas to Dharwar, 94½, W.; Goa, 8½ miles S.E. by E.

Thence along a level, paved road, except where several ascents and descents are passed through, leading across a hilly but well cultivated country in the valleys; pass the Ponda Fort, ½ mile; then cross 3 nullahs and a paved descent to *Mardol, 3½; encamping ground; pass on to *Mongess, ½; *Combargoollee, 1½; *Bomb; then cross the Jago river, to the Churches of St. Jago, 2½, and St. Thome, 2½; pass on to the *Arsenal at Goa, 1½ (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 82); cross a bridge to St. Pedro, ½; pass § *Pangin*, 5½, also therein described, and 3½ miles brings us to

§ CABO.

Encamping ground. Boats can be hired. Bazaar, amply supplied. Situated on the sea coast.

ROUTE 128.

ELLORE TO POLOONSHA.

DISTANCE, 80½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellore to Ramasingarum.....	13	1
Gokaurum.....	8	0
Chintalpoody.....	9	1
Dummapettah.....	14	7
Juggaverum.....	8	4
Chintumpettah.....	7	5
Madaveram.....	8	6
Paloonsa.....	10	2
	80	2

Leave

ELLORE.

(N.B.—This is not the place with the Cave Temple.) Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Masulipatam. Civil Authority, the

Collector of Masulipatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the North Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Military Station. Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow.

Fort, Barracks, Parade ground, and Encamping ground at the end. Bazaar. Bund and Tank, W. of the place, amply supplied; we proceed along a flat of the place, through a hilly country; cross 3 nullahs; plain, through a hilly country; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Soamatarpaudoo*, 3½; thence up a gradual, low, jungly, sandy ascent; pass **Yaygavurum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Peddawany*, 5½; encamping ground; pass on to **Nayenpully*, 2½; pass on to **Ramasingarum*, 2½; wells and tanks, badly supplied; then proceed along a thick jungly road to **Veerabuddharum*, 1½; **Partaralla*, 1; thence the road leads across sandy descents and ascents to **Yaymulpully*, 2½; pass on to **Gokaurum*, 2½; encamping ground in a cholam field; also ½ mile S., bad water, and that scarce; thence proceed along a good road; pass **Panchanugum*, 4½; encamping ground; **Timmaredilpully*, 2; **Baygadaram*, 1½; thence along a bad, sandy, sharp-curved road, to **Cunnypauda*, 2½; pass on to **Chintalpoody*, 2 miles; encamping ground; tappa station; water scarce from wells; branch road to Ragapoor (5 miles), a military station; thence along a good road, slightly interspersed with jungle; pass **Settyvaurygooten*, 2½; the Raga-jungle; pass **Wootasamoodrum*, 2½; poor Junction Road, 1½; and after crossing a nullah we enter **Utlipully*, 2; and after crossing a nullah we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); pass along a hilly road, through dense jungle to **Montadapully*, 3½; encamping ground; **Dummapettah*, 2½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; provisions must be procured from *Gungarum* (15½ miles distant); thence cross a nullah; pass the *Bhudrachellum Junction Road*, 5½; cross a nullah to **Potawargoodium*, 1½; pass over 2 small nullahs to **Juggaverum*, 1½; then commence the steep descent of the *Mootty Ghat*, 2½, which is ½ mile long, and impracticable for vehicles of any description; cross a small stream, and then commence the ascent of a Ghat, ½, which is ½ mile long, the passage of which at the commencement is 10 feet, but soon widens to 20, lies between hilly ranges, and having a perpendicular rock on each side, and which is exceedingly difficult to pass; after which we soon reach **Chintumpettah*, 4; bowry and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a flat and very jungly country; cross 2 nullahs to *Moooloogalpully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Madaveram*, 1½; bowry and 7½; cross a nullah, amply supplied; thence along a very small nullah, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to hilly, jungly district; cross a nullah to **Kistnacaram*, **Soopunpully*, 4½; cross a nullah to **Bestergoodium*, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Ramachendrapettah*, 1½; cross the Moharour, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ PALOONSHA.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Paloonsa, under Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, Moharour river, and 3 tanks, amply supplied.

Fort.—This well-built fortress is 300 yds. square, with a large round tower at each angle, and surrounded by a deep, dry ditch, well protected by a glacis; residence of the Rajah.

Position.—It is completely embedded on all sides by deep mountain ranges, the passage across which is extremely difficult at any time. Circumference, 2 miles.

ROUTE 129.

ELLORE TO RAGAPOOR, VIA VIJEAROY.

DISTANCE, 35½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellore Fort to Vijearoy	9	4
Yeddavully	13	6
Ragapoor	12	2
	35	4

Leave *Ellore Fort* (Route 128), and proceed along a flat plain, across a sandy country; cross a nullah to **Puttaipaud*, 1½; pass across the **Sowmitta* river to **Sodimulla*, 1½; proceed to **Wongorkokinpully*, 1½; **Janoompettah*, 2½; re-cross the above stream to **Vijearoy*, 2½; bazaars, amply supplied; **Nurroopully*, 2½; **Bapoorajogoodium*, 2½; **Durmajeegoodium*, 2½; **Tonachellagay*, 3½; then cross a nullah to **Yeddavully*, 3; **Yelumpully*, 1½; re-cross the Sowmitta river; pass on to **Murrypenthum*, 3½; **Cotapaudoo*, 2½; re-cross that stream to **Potoonoor*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAGAPOOR (Ragavopooram).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Masulipatam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Masulipatam, 8 miles N. by W. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Military station; a detachment of troops is generally quartered here. Bazaar, amply supplied.

ROUTE 130.

ELICHAPPOOR (ELACHPUR) TO KAMPTEE, VIA DEWULWARAH, HEWERKAIR, AMNAIR, KATOOLPETTAH, AND CHARGAUM.

DISTANCE, 129½ MILES.

ROUTE 3.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellichapoor to Dewulwarrah	14	5
Ambarra	14	2½
Hewerkair	14	1½
Rajoora	14	1
Amnair	9	5½
Roana	6	1½
Katoolpettah	10	0
Chargaum	11	0
Kullumbisur	11	4
Nagpore Residency	13	0
Kamptee, The Main Guard at	10	5
	129	2

Leave *Ellichapoor* (Route 69).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

1857-58-59. Here Capt. Hare's murderer was brought from Ashta, where he was captured, and blown from the muzzle of a gun.

We proceed through the Herapoor gate; thence along a good but narrow road to the **Beechum*, 1½, and **Peelee* rivers, 2½; which cross to **Konta*, 1½; then pass over a nullah to **Koorra*, 4½; proceed to **Sirrugaum*, 2½; encamping ground; thence the country becomes open and cultivated; cross the **Meeka* and **Packree* rivers, 1½; to **Devulwarrah*, ½; encamping ground, E. of the Poorna river, ½ mile distant; bazaar, river, and wells, amply supplied; thence the road becomes wide, and the country interspersed with jungle; cross the Poorna river, which rises in lat. 20° 22', long. 76° 16'; flows S.E. for 190 miles, and falls into the Godavary river, in lat. 19° 6', long. 77° 5'; and pass **Madar*; **Banurra*, 1½; **Soorie*, 2½; **Daroda*, 5½; encamping ground, **Kier*; thence cross the **Sarkar* river, ½; a nullah and the **Deo* river, 1½; pass **Ambarra*, 1½; encamping ground, E. in a tope ("grove"), and ½ mile beyond; wells, amply supplied; **Kanaipoor*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Zerlah*, 3½; then cross a nullah at 3 different places to **Moorchee*, 1½; encamping ground; pass over the **Nadan* river, ½; and proceed to **Bura*; **Meikavaree*, 2; cross the **Maroo*, ½; Kodkra, 1½; and Pak rivers, to the town of

§ HEWERKAIR.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, S.E. Bazaar. Pak river and bowries, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road, but rather sandy, across an open cultivated district; cross several nullahs, as also the **Dooda* river (Dooda), which rises in lat. 20° 2', long. 77° 7'; flows E., and after a course of 120 miles, falls into the Poorna river, in lat. 19° 16', long. 76° 58'; pass on to **Lone*, 7½; encamping ground; **Mungoorlie Pettah*, ½; cross the Soan river to **Mungoorlie*, ½; cross the **Shoodamane* river to **Rajoora*, 3½; encamping ground in a mango tope, ½ mile S.; bazaar, wells, and river, amply supplied, but in the dry season the latter must be dug. The traveller can, if he feel disposed, divide his route thus far into the following stages, viz.: Leave *Ellichapoor*, proceed to *Sirrugaum*, 12½; *Daroda*, 12; *Moorchee*, 12½; *Looney*, 13½; and thence to *Rajoora*, 6½; **Chickurgovan*, 1½; cross the Karut river, also 2 nullahs to **Oodapoor*, 2½; then cross the **Shenna* river to *Gaarar*, 2½; cross several nullahs, and ½ miles brings us to the town of

§ AMNAIR (Amneir).

Encamping ground, bazaar, wells, and Wardah river, amply supplied.

DAWS to Nagpoor, 47 miles N.W.

Here the traveller must lay in a store of provisions for 6 or 7 miles. Then cross the **Wardah* river, and we enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61). Thence proceed

along an excellent road, across a flat, cultivated country; pass **Jullakaira*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Narsinghee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross by daylight, (and on no account should it be attempted at dusk or night,) the steep and difficult bank of the Jamb river, to **Parsinghee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Heerat*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; excellent halting ground; re-cross the Jamb river, to *Bana* $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. on the Nagpore road; provisions must be previously laid in at Annair; branch road to Nagpore. Thence proceed along a good but rather sandy road, leading across a jungly, hilly district, interspersed with cultivated spots; **Naeegaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Parsinga*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Digras*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Arjan nullah to **Katoolpettah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S., and close to the Jamb river; bazaar, nullah, and well, amply supplied; thence the road becomes stony, across a high, hilly, and partially cultivated district; cross the Jamb river, 1; pass over several nullahs, to **Dowlapoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Maitpanja*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed to **Chargaum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 1 mile S.E.; nullah with stony bed, amply supplied; thence proceed along a hilly, jungly country; cross a bad stony road; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Koalee Moalee*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Koalee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; also a nullah to **Kullumbaisur*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. on the Nagpore road; Date Tree nullah, and 2 large wells, private property, close to the ground, all amply supplied; fort, small, but compact; thence proceed across a nullah to **Nandgaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Chicholee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Trimulkhairree*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ NAGPOOR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); pass on to the **Old Baracks*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to a *chowky and bazaar, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Kyree*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a *nullah, and proceed for 2 miles to the town of

§ KAMPTEE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Main Guard of this Military Station.

ROUTE 131.

This Route cannot be traversed by vehicles of any description.

ELLICHAPPOOR TO HOSHUNGABAD, VIA KARINJAH, SAUTNAIR, BAITOOL, SHAHPOOR AND KAISLA.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellichapoor to Kurrusgaum	8	4
Dawa	9	3
Sawulmainda	8	3
Sautnair	10	2
Hutna Jeeree	7	5
Baitool	8	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neempanee	13	4
Shahpoor	9	1
Dhar	12	0
Kaisla	9	1
Farsee	10	6
Hoshungabad	11	5
	118	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave §*Ellichapoor* (Route 33), and proceed along a good road, passable for carts, across an open and well cultivated district; cross the **Beehun* river; pass **Narrainpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Chickly* nullah, 1; pass on to **Nungurwarry*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Bohala* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$; to **Sindee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed on to **Somptana*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kurrusgaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; small stone fort, situated on the left bank of the Bohala river, amply supplied; thence along a jungly country; pass **Gowindpoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Bodera*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Karinjah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Pala*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Maiga* river, the right bank of which is very steep; and proceed along an excellent road to **Komai*, 1; after which the road becomes stony; cross the Deo river to **Dawa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right bank; deserted fort; provisions must be collected; thence along a confined country, covered with trees, and the road interspersed with ascents and descents; re-cross that stream, 1, to **Paudree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross over the *Seree* nullah, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed to the summit of the *Nugger Ghat*, $\frac{1}{2}$, quite impracticable for vehicles; cross the Poorna river, $\frac{1}{2}$, the passage of which is rugged and difficult; pass on to **Sawulmainda*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, amply supplied from the above stream, which flows to the left; thence along a very jungly country; pass **Pandree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; proceed up a rugged ascent of 30 yds. to the summit of the *Bottee Ghat*, 2; pass *Bottee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Ambara*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Sapun* nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Pandree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then down a short descent to **Chickapatee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Charakuttee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ SAUTNAIR.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda (Baitool Division). Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Baitool, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Bazaar and Balundy nullah, amply supplied.

Thence pass along a good but stony road, across an open, uncultivated country, to **Omree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Kopra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then along a small stony ascent, and pass on to **Dehapoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Rajoola*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Bairea*, $\frac{1}{2}$; well, amply supplied; thence proceed along a very rugged, narrow road, 150 yds. long, leading across the *Bairea Ghat*, which is smooth; cross the Taptee river, here the bed is stony, 100 yds. wide, and the bank steep; thence along a close jungly country; pass the bottom of the *Bairea Ghat*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Taptee river, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 3 rather steep acclivities to the *Serra Ghat*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, reach the summit, and proceed on to **Hutna Jeeree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, standing on a nullah, amply supplied; thence down a descent of 150 yards; cross the **Jurna* nullah, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and then proceed along an excellent road to **Sera*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Khula*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, from whence the country is open, hilly, and cultivated; pass **oor-gaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Phurgawaree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ BAITOOL, (described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66), Dawks, see Table of Distances. Thence proceed along a made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, leading across cotton land for six miles, after which, through low jungle to **Meempanee*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, on high land, covered with dense jungle;

nullah, 100 yds. N., amply supplied; then ascend the steep Shahpoor-Punta Ghat, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, the road up which is excellent; proceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, we arrive at its foot, where there is a well of excellent water; pass on to *Shahpoor, $\frac{5}{8}$; encamping ground small, S.; Machnah river and wells, amply supplied; then along a good road, across dense jungle, to *Dhar, 12; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground W.; well amply supplied; then cross the *Dhar and Sooktown rivers, and proceed along an excellent road, intersected by nullahs, across thick jungle, to *Kaista, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground bad; nullah, amply supplied; well, dry in the hot season; Branch Road to Babye (24 miles), via Seindkhara (14 miles); Babye (10 miles); total, 24 miles, without passing through Hoshungabad; thence along a stony, undulating, hilly district, across dense jungle for 7 miles, and we then enter

THE HOSHUNGABAD DISTRICT (described, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 68); proceed along an open road to *Etaree, 4; encamping ground N., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but water distant; then across a level, cultivated country, along a good road, intersected by 5 nullahs, fordable in the dry season, but which, as well as the road, are difficult to traverse over in the monsoon; and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

§HOSHUNGABAD (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 68).

ROUTE 132.

Vehicles can traverse this Route.

ELLICHAPOOR TO HOSHUNGABAD, VIA DARODA, SUNDOORJUNNAH, THE SAUTNOOR GHAT, DHOLAN, BAITOOL, AND DHAR.

DISTANCE, 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellichapoor to Looney, via Route 130..	50	3
Sundoorjunnah	13	4
Puttun	9	1
Dholun	13	1
Budnoor	5	3
Hoshungabad, via Route 131	66	1
	157	5

Leave §Ellichapoor (Route 33), and proceed, via Route 130, to §Looney, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$; then pass along a good road, across cultivated fields and narrow lanes, to *Nambore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Guggunah, 1; *Mungrool, $\frac{3}{4}$; *Dahwergaum, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ratsore; *Serror, 1; *Bunnoodoo, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Shudarmun river, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§SUNDOORJUNNAH.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, N.E. (stony). Bazaar, well, and nullah, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass *Pooslee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sautnoor, $\frac{3}{4}$; then proceed along a steep, stony, (practicable for vehicles) ascent for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, during

which we cross the *Oomree nullah, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, the banks of which are rugged and steep, and we then enter

THE BAITOOL DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 68); then proceed across a jungly country, over the Sautnoor Ghat, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, from whence it becomes hilly; pass on to *Vra, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Puttun, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, an old ruinous fort; small tank N., well supplied; then the road becomes good, passes by *Mungora, 2, and leads across the *Ambora river, $\frac{3}{4}$, after which the country is open and cultivated, to *Deogaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Wagora (Wugora), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Amraoli, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; *Astee, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pursore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road is stony to *Tabla, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Taptee river to *Dhotun, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, situated on the right bank of the Taptee river, amply supplied; encamping ground on the left bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E.; then proceed along a good road, but which becomes stony as we approach *Kaيرة, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 400 yds. S.W.; wells and stream, amply supplied, after which we pass along a hard, stony road, intersected by several difficult nullahs; cross a stony Ghat, which being quite impassable for bandies, they are obliged to make a detour of 2 miles; then pass across a stony, barren, low jungly country, to *Bayuarrar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on an open plain, distinctly marked out by pillars; tank, 300 yds. distant; then cross the *Sapna river, here 500 yds. wide, to the *Baitool Pettah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Wuddoor, 3; cross by bridge the *Manchna river, here 40 yds. wide, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§BAITOOL (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 66); thence proceed to *Budnoor, $\frac{5}{8}$; post office; and pass on, via Route 131, for 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the large town of

§HOSHUNGABAD (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 68).

ROUTE 133.

ELLICHAPOOR TO ASSEERGURH, VIA ARGAM, THE DHOOL GHAT, AND NAWRAH.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ellichapoor to Argam, via Route 33....	45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Karallah	8	0
Boree	8	2
Encamping Ground	8	0
Keikree	13	4
Nawrah	16	4
Seewul	8	3
Assseergurh	7	0
	113	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave §Ellichapoor, (Route 33), and proceed, via Route 33 to §Argam, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Nand river, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a good road, across an open, cultivated district; pass *Kundallah, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross the *Karr river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§HEWERKAIR (Route 130), proceed on to *Soanwary, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Karallah, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Jerry, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass up a steep ascent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, about 80 yards long; down an easy descent, $\frac{3}{4}$; across a hilly, jungly district; proceed up another ascent, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the

*Wahan, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and *Arr, $\frac{1}{2}$, rivers, the water in the latter is excellent; pass *Boree, $\frac{1}{2}$, a deserted village, most picturesquely situated on a hill, between which and the river (amply supplied) there is excellent encamping ground; then re-cross the *Arr river at two different places to *Tulasee; pass over a *nullah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed across an open plain, half a mile long; after which we traverse no less than 12 descents, three of which are rather steep; then cross the *Dhool Ghat river, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a hilly, jungly district; pass *Tannah, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the *Dhool Ghat river, and proceed along an excellent road, across a fine country; pass over the Dhool Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the river to the encamping ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and we then enter

THE NERBUDDA AND SAUGOR

TERRITORY.

(described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66.)

Pass on to the encamping ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is situated on the banks of the river, amply supplied; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly; cross the *Aggus river, 2, badly supplied, at three different places, and proceed along a good road, through a level, jungly, and long grassy country; pass a stone tank, $6\frac{1}{2}$; then down a long, steep descent, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; pass *Maunzrood, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, as also the *Manjeree river, $\frac{3}{4}$ (Manjera), which rises in lat. $18^{\circ} 44'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$, flows S.E. for 170 miles, and falls into the Godavary river, near the town of Sungum, in lat. $18^{\circ} 48'$, long. $77^{\circ} 55'$; pass on to the deserted hamlet of *Kokree, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground N.W., between the river and village; then proceed along an excellent road; cross two *nullahs and the *Dowal river, $4\frac{1}{2}$, the banks of which are very steep and high; thence the road passes through a jungly, hilly district; cross a nullah as also the *Dias ghat, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *Taptee river, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Doodah nullah, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and *Poke river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, the banks of which are easy; pass on to *Navrah, $\frac{1}{2}$; wells and river, amply supplied; *Hewrah; cross the *Jamna, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and *Ootautty rivers, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a stony road, through jungle, to *Seewul, $\frac{1}{2}$; wells and river, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE CANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

(described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 6), and at the close of 7 miles, we enter the town of †*ASSEERGURH* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 13)

ROUTE 134.

FRAZERPETT TO MUNZERABAD, VIA RAMASAWNY GHAT, SUNNIWARSUNTA, AND KENCHAMA OOSCOTAH.

DISTANCE, $44\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Frazerpett to Gunnoogoor	13	5
Sunniwarsunta	9	6
Bisley Ghat Junction Road	8	4
Munzerabad Fort	12	3
	44	2

Leave §*Frazerpett* (Route 46). Pass by the small Church, and proceed along a road, parallel to which, for some distance, flows the Cauvery river, across a jungly country; pass **Mooloosogay*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Goomany Coadly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mungaloor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Soornawutty* river, here 20 yds. wide to *Coodigny*, 1; then cross the stony Ramasawmy Ghat; travellers' bungalow; **Soamwarpett* Junction road, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass the foot of the ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed on to **Rampoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us into

The *Coorg District* (Route 46); then proceed on to **Mauwinhullah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a *nullah to **Soojaibagary*, 2; pass **Gontimurroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Gunnoogoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bowry, amply supplied; thence along an unmade road; cross a nullah to **Kunnagaloo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kuntaihusunully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kunnoocabusunully*, 2; **Kargode*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Nirootoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Hundly*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass §*Sunniwarsunta*, 1; cross a nullah and pass on to **Harcully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Bemgooloor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and 1 mile brings us into

The *Astagram District* (Route 47); thence pass along an undulating, jungly district to **Coatlipettah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Sautapoor*, 2; cross the **Haimawutty* river, $\frac{1}{2}$; here 220 yds. wide; pass **Kenchama Ooscotah*; **Bisley Ghat Junction Road*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, also the **Haimawutty* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 350 yds. wide, and proceed on to **Neddogairy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Yachulpoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Yedderully*, 1; **Arrikairy*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Green's Bungalow*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Hoolhully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Mangalore Junction Road*; **Doandoogaul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the §*Fort of Munzerabad*; travellers' bungalow; bazaar.

ROUTE 135.

FRAZERPETT TO BELLARY, VIA RAMASAWNY GHAT, SUNNIWARSUNTA, KENCHAMA OOSCOTAH, HASSAN, HOOLLIAR, HERRIOOR, TULLUCK, AND RAIDROOG.

DISTANCE, $231\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Frazerpett (Fraserpett) to Ooscotah, via Route 134	31	7
Pallium	12	5
Hassan, via Route 46	11	2
Heery Cudloor	9	1
Chikka Gundesly	10	6
Honhully	13	4
Muttigutta	13	4
Hooliar	9	3
Arsenagoondy	10	1
Maudainully nullah	10	3
Herioor	7	1
Hartee	9	5
Sanikaira	8	2
Chellakaira	9	3
Tulluck	9	7
Gowrisamoodrum	9	0
Raidroog Pettah	12	2
Pennumpully	12	4
Hirriall	10	2
Bellary	11	0
	231	6

Leave

§ *Frazierpetta* (Route 46). and proceed, *via* Route 134, to § *Kenchama Ooscolah*, 1½; thence along a good road to § *Eranully*, 5½; then cross a small river; pass on to § *Nidnoorcoopul*, 1½; § *Wunawully*, 2½; § *Pallium*, 2½; (Route 46); and thence proceed, *via* that Route, to § *Bassan*, 1½; then along an unmade road, across an open, undulating, cultivated country; pass the § *Chinroypulnum Junction Road*, 1½; § *Kartully*, ½; § *Nidoody*, 2½; cross a nullah to § *Heernully*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to § *Cudloor*, 3½; § *Heery Cudloor*, 1½; large tank, amply supplied; then pass along a footpath, leading across a jungly country, to § *Bomunhully*, 2½; cross a nullah to § *Uttavarra*; § *Arsekaira Junction Road*, 2; § *Mahadaiwully*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to § *Dumully*, 1½; § *Seringapatam Junction Road*, ½; § *Chikka Gundeshy*, ½; tank, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; we then enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG DIVISION (Route 1); then pass through small jungle, and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§ HONHULLY (Honwalli, Honhalli).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Chittledroog Division of Mysore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division at Toomcoor. Bazaar and Toongabudra river, amply supplied

DAWKES to Seringapatam, 144 miles, N.W. by N.

Thence pass on to § *Mutigitutta*, 13½; 2 small tanks, amply supplied; then proceed along a foot path, across a jungly district; cross 2 nullahs; pass § *Hurrainully*, 3½; § *Ardarakulloo*, 1½; § *Sigai-buggay*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Oodun Timalapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah to § *Hootkar*, 2½; the Cusbah of the Talook; encamping ground, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; thence along a well cultivated country, interspersed with extensive cocoa-nut plantations in the valleys; proceed along a good road to § *Kinkairay*, 1½; § *Golarutty*, 1; encamping ground; then commence the easy ascent of the *Goorapoo Ghaut*, 2½; pass § *Bialikerray*, 1½; § *Arsenagoondy*, 2½; encamping ground; large bridged nullah, amply supplied; thence the road continues excellent, and leads across an undulating, uncultivated district; pass § *Mandainully*, 2½; § *Yeladookairy*, 3; cross 2 nullahs, to § *Siddapoor*, 2; excellent encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to § *Inghitchuttay*, 1½; then over the bridge § *Maudainully* nullah, 1; encamping ground; water, excellent; thence proceed across a district, the hollows in which are covered with small shrubs and date jungle; pass on to § *Woodoovathully*, 1½; cross 2 bridged nullahs, to § *Oolooosonta*, 2; cross 2 nullahs to the § *Seerah Junction Road*, and at the end of 3½ miles, we enter the town of

§ HERIOOR (Hirar, Heerloor, Hiriyrur, Heriurur).

(Route 40.)

Encamping ground on open land on both sides of the Vaidawutty (Vedavati) river, in which there is excellent bathing and fishing. Traveller's bungalow. Bazaar and river amply supplied. Tappal station. Cutcherry, in the Fort, a very large, handsome building.

Fort.—Here are inner and outer fortresses, both in a most dilapidated condition. Temples are numerous, but none demand any particular inspection. **Position.**—It stands on the right bank of the Vedavati river (a branch of the Hugry). Houses, 1,200. Population, 20,000.

DAWKES to Seringapatam, 126½ miles, N.; Bangalore, 99½, N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Mah rattas, during the Mah ratta wars, completely devastated and depopulated it. 1859. It is now rapidly recovering from the effects of their pillage, and has attained considerable prosperity.

Then cross the § *Vedavati* river, here 110 yds. wide, and pass across an undulating, cultivated country, to the § *Chittledroog Junction Road*, ½; cross 3 nullahs to § *Baulainally*, 5½; then pass over 2 nullahs to § *Hartee*, 3½; fort, large, but dilapidated; extensive encamping ground, ¼ mile from the fort on both sides; large tank, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed across an undulating, open district, 4 miles of which is extremely difficult in the monsoon; pass § *Heerabully*, 2; travellers' bungalow; then cross 2 nullahs, to § *Gollully*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to § *Sanikaira*, 4½; fort, in a ruinous condition; encamping ground on a high, stony ridge, right of the road. Large tank and bowrie, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs, the first of which is very difficult in the monsoon, owing to its bad banks and approaches, although the bottom is good; thence pass along an undulating country, to § *Murroomuntay*, 3½; cross a nullah to § *Wuttaipunhully*, 1½; *Lutchmitipoor*, 1½; § *Nagarungirry*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and thence proceed across a very deep bog, extremely difficult in the monsoon; cross another nullah to § *Chellakaira*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; fort; extensive, and open encamping ground on the right of the bank; large tank, amply supplied; then pass along a good road, which becomes very bad in the low parts during the rainy season; cross 8 nullahs; then proceed across a well cultivated district, to § *Boodumody*, 3½; § *Chikkumnully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to § *Girainully*, 2; cross a nullah, then enter

THE TULLUCK DIVISION,

And at the end of 2 miles we reach the town of

§ TULLUCK.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, the Tulluck Division of Mysore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division at Toomcoor. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore. Encamping ground extensive on both sides of the road, and also right of the town. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied, Cusbah of the Talook (division). Tappal station.

DAWKES to Chittledroog, 25 miles, N.E.

Position.—It stands near the N. frontier of Bellary.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1790. The Mah rattas stormed and plundered it.

Thence proceed along a footpath, leading across a small, jungly, stony, and barren country; cross 3

nullahs; pass **Munnacota*, 1½; **Baidarully*, 2½; pass over 4 nullahs to **Bookabodee*, 2½; then cross a nullah to **Gourisammoodrum*, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile S; bazaar, large tank, and wells, amply supplied; thence along some muddy ground; pass **Tinalapooram*, 1½; and proceed across an excellent road; pass 3 nullahs; and 2½ miles brings us into

THE BELLARY COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216); thence cross 3 nullahs to **Gulligulloo*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Andoogopa*, 1½; pass over 4 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAIDROOG (Raidrug, Ryadroog).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District Bellary. Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary, 33½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Encamping ground ½ mile S, close to the fort. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Fort. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass the **Seerah Junction Road*, ½; cross 3 nullahs to **Mullapooram*, 3½; pass a nullah to **Pullaipully*, 1½; cross a nullah, and we soon re-enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG DISTRICT (Route 1); pass **Color*, 2½; **Malhapully*, ½; encamping ground; cross the Chinnu Huggry river, here 300 yds. wide, with difficult banks, and deep sandy bed, to **Vencatapuram*, 2; cross a nullah to **Pennumpully*, 1½; nullah and 2 bowries, amply supplied; thence proceed along an indifferent road; cross a nullah to **Sirraicolum*, 3½; thence the road becomes very good; then cross 3 nullahs to *Chittany Doopully*, 3½; pass over 3 nullahs, and we soon re-enter

THE BELLARY DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216); and at the end of 3½ miles we enter the town of

§ HIRBIALL.

Encamping ground on the bank of the river; also S. of the fort, an old dilapidated building. Bazaar and river, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a road which becomes very bad in the monsoon, leading across an undulating, cultivated country, interspersed with hills; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Wobalapooram*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Uloocondy*, 4½; then along a metalled road; pass over 5 nullahs to **Goverigoodium*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

† § BELLARY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216).

ROUTE 136.

HERODE (FRENCH ROCKS, ERODE), TO CHENROYPUTNUM, VIA ALOOCOOPAY.
DISTANCE, 35 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Herode (French Rocks) to Mullanhully	3	6
Atocoopay	12	3
Kickairy	8	1
Chenroyputnum	10	6
	35	0

Leave § *Herode* (Ylrod, Erode French Rocks, Route 50), so called because a French regiment occupied it in the time of Tippoo Sultan's power, and proceed; pass the barracks; then cross a nullah to **Harivully*, 1; and hasten on to the **Seringapatam Junction Road*, 1½; **Mullanhully* 1½; good encamping ground; nullah and wells, amply supplied; proceed along a good road, across an open, waving district; pass **Chirricoorly*, ½; **Cunagully*, 1½; **Dossimallumma Chultrum*, 3; encamping ground; **Andenoor*, 1½; **Agosoorully*, 1½; **Moorkanully*, 1½; **Honiainully*, 1½; **Stococopay*, 1½; good encamping ground N; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; tappal station; large tank, amply supplied in the monsoon, but which becomes dry in the hot season; thence proceed to **Pooru*, 2; **Lingapooru*, 2½; **Coodimarnhully*, 2½; **Kickairy*, 1½; tappal station, Amildar's Cutcherry; encamping ground S; large tank, amply supplied; then pass on to **Bussanhully*, 1½; **Mundigully*, 2½; **Beeranully*, 1½; **Coolainully*, 1½; **Mullainully*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHENROYPUTNUM (Chenroyapatam, Chenraipatnam).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Astagram Division of Mysore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Astagram Division at Mysore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground. S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied. Cusbah of the talook. Amildar's Cutcherry.

DAWES to Seringapatam, 43½ miles.

ROUTE 137.

GHOOTY (GUTTI) TO ADONY (ADHWANI, ADONI), VIA PUTTICONDAH.

DISTANCE, 47½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ghoty to Jonagherry	10	0
Putticondah	12	6
Asperie	10	6
Adony	13	5
	47	1

Leave § *Ghooty* (Route 6), we pass through the fort gate; proceed to the Pettah; cross 2 nullahs, and pass along a flat, low, hilly country, which is difficult to traverse in the monsoon; pass **Busnapully*, 3½; encamping ground; thence along a good, hard road, across a high, waving, stony, jungly country; cross a nullah; pass **Yerragoody*, 3½; cross the bund of a large tank; and 2½ miles brings us to **Jonagherry*; encamping ground W.; wells and large tank, amply supplied; thence across an undulating, open country, along a good road; pass over 2 nullahs to **Girrigutta*, 4½; encamping ground; **Dookelly*, 1½; **Rautannah*, 3½; encamping ground; cross a small nullah to **Putticondah*, 3; encamping ground S.W.; tappal station; forage; tank, amply supplied until May, when it dries up; thence

across a hilly country; pass 2 small nullahs; cross the *Hindry river (Hindri), $3\frac{1}{2}$, here 60 yds. broad with sandy bed, and steep high banks; pass across an open, undulating country, to **Chinna Woolly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Daiuunibunda*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Asserie*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground W.; wells, amply supplied; thence the road is good, and leads across an open, waving, low, rocky district; pass **Chigilly*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Nagooroor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; pass over a nullah to **Gonabave*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Mundigherry*, 3; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Kur-nool (E) Gate of the large town of

§ ADONY (Adhwani, Adoni), Route 52.

ROUTE 138.

GANJAM TO CUTTACK, VIA MAULODE, MANICKAPUTNUM, AND JUGGERNAUT.

DISTANCE, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ganjam to Preeaghee	11	7
Maulode	9	2
Meetakooah	10	2
Manickaputnum	12	1
Narasingaputnum	12	3
Juggernaut (Pooree)	7	6
Umrutapoor	12	0
Peepulgaum (Peepullee)	12	0
Bullibunda (Bulwunta)	14	1
Cuttack	11	5
	113	3

Leaving † *Ganjam* (Route 19), we proceed along a road which leads across a flat country; pass **Wuddapootoo*, 1; **Oamma*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed across a low hill to the right, with low, thick jungle; pass **Peddasumma*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kaulapoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Preeaghee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; situated 2 miles from the sea; tappal station; encamping ground, bazaar, well, and tanks, amply supplied; forage abundant; thence along a bad, deep, sandy road, across a slightly cultivated country, and we soon enter

THE CUTTACK DISTRICT (Route 71); pass on to **Baukapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Baukerapoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a salt water inlet to **Paullibookerie*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Baumund*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a salt water inlet; pass **Puttercotah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; proceed across a salt water inlet to **Maulode*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground, on sandy soil; tank, wells, and Chilka Lake, 3 miles to the W., amply supplied; provisions obtainable from the vicinity, but forage scarce; thence proceed along a bad, deep, sandy road, passing between the Chilka Lake and the sea; pass **Sandee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 salt water inlets; pass **Kunjeetamp*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Meetakooah*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; good, but sandy, encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; forage and provisions procurable from the neighbouring villages; thence proceed along a road, which passes between the sea and lake $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from each other; pass *Kocuttytuppaul*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; **Taupasuturam*, situated on the left bank of the Chilka Lake; encamping ground on the S. E. bank; which cross by boats occupying 20 minutes at high water, but one hour

at low, owing to the numerous shoals; thence cross a salt water inlet, 1 mile broad; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ MANICKAPUTNUM.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. District, Cuttack. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Cuttack, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground, N., near the tanks. Bazaar, and tanks, amply supplied. Forage scarce.

Thence proceed along a very heavy road, cross by ford, even at high water, the Cut formed by the river and lake; pass on to **Chinna Manickaputnum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Saudunpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Perroomyel*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Bhargooie* river to **Narasingaputnum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; extensive encamping ground; forage scarce; then proceed along a sandy desert across an uncultivated district; pass a **Well*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Kaikeroe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Parbuttypoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ JUGGERNAUT (Pooree, Jagan, "Universe," and Nath "Lord").

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuttack. Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Cuttack. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army, at Waltair. Encamping ground in hard sand, at Loaknat; Ghat, 1 mile W. of the Pagoda, also at Jenekapoor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of the Pagoda. Bazaars, and tanks, amply supplied.

Religious Establishments. — The Maths, masonry edifices, constructed of low pillared verandahs, are beautifully situated amidst luxuriant groves.

The British Cantonment is situated on the beach.

ATTRIBUTIONS. — The Temple, one of the most celebrated edifices in Central India, which is situated at the S. extremity of the town, rises most picturesquely above the luxuriant groves by which it is surrounded. It has an area (square), enclosed by a stone wall, 650 feet on all sides, the entrance of which is by a broad flight of steps, leading to a terrace, 20 feet high, also enclosed by another stone wall, 445 feet square, on which stands the *Great Pagoda*, placed upon a base, 30 feet square, at an elevation of 180 feet, gradually tapering towards the summit, but rounded off in the upper part. Within the enclosure are several other temples, the *coup d'œil* of the *tout ensemble* of which, when viewed from the Ocean, make it appear like three large circular edifices. It is surrounded by several smaller, conical, white, domed structures, which decrease in diameter from their bases to their summits, on which are placed an elaborately-decorated globe and weather vane. The largest is that to the W., and the smallest towards the E. The gate of the E. entrance, is ornamented with sculptured griffins, and Indian mythological figures; and, in front, stands the light, elegant, dark-coloured basaltic column, on the apex of which is placed the beautifully executed statue of Hamunao, the Monkey Deity. The Temple is dedicated to Krishna (an incarnation of Vishnu, and held jointly by Bolarama, Siva (Mahadeo) and Subhadra, his consort or sister), who is represented by a dark-blue block of wood, having thereon a grim, hideous, human figure, 6 feet high; Siva, is personified by a white, and Subhadra by a yellow block of the same dimensions,

to each of which is attached a rude chariot "rath," or elevated platform, on wheels.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1198. This temple was finished at a cost of nearly £500,000 sterling.
1803. The British Government, when they took possession of this place, granted an annual donation for the support and repair of the edifice and the maintenance of its establishment.
1806. The Indian Government undertook the entire management of it, and collected the Pilgrim Tax.
1829. The Pilgrim Tax was abolished; the expense of keeping up the Temple fixed at a stipulated sum, and £3,000 per annum granted for that purpose, subsequently reduced to £2,500, and shortly afterwards the Government withdrew its support, and refrained from any interference in the keeping up of this Temple.
1859. It is annually visited by no less than 200,000 Pilgrims, 3,000 of whom generally perish en route, from whom the Native Authorities collect a large tax, out of which no less than from £3,000 to £3,500 per annum is expended in its repair and the keeping up of the establishment attached to this edifice.

The Festival, which annually takes place in March, derives its origin from the following tradition, viz.—Juggernath, the name given to it, signifies in the Hindu Mythology, "the re-animated form of Krishna," who was shot by a hunter, and left to perish on the spot where she fell. The bones of Gopias, her frantic lover, were collected and placed in a box, where they remained until Vishnu at the supplication of Indra Dhooma, a devout monarch, ordered him to construct an image of Juggernath, and place the bones therein, the Sovereign not possessing sufficient mechanical skill to form the same demanded of the Deity, by whom that figure was to be constructed. He was told to communicate with Viswakarma, "the Divine architect," who immediately applied himself to the labour, on condition that he should be left undisturbed in his work, as he declared that if any mortal interference took place he would leave it unfinished. The anxious and pious monarch totally disregarding this injunction, molested the architect in his studio at the expiration of a fortnight, and thus the exasperated artist left the Deity minus arms and legs, but even in this unfinished state thousands of Pilgrims flock hither from all parts of this mighty and vast empire, to offer adoration at his unhallowed shrine, and we cannot help being most forcibly struck with the fact that the external worship of India and Egypt bear a very close affinity to each other, since in both countries, in ancient times, bloody and unbloody sacrifices, pilgrimages, festivals, penances, ablutions in holy water, the transit of Deities from temple to temple on large platforms, constructed upon enormous cars equally existed, and were carried into execution. Three large cars are built annually for the Rath

Jatra, when the three enormous, huge, and frightfully, grim, idol images are placed upon them, and transported to their country seat at *Gonicha Hour* (1½ mile distant), to which they are dragged by Katta behias, or Kulis (Coolies), and thousands of women and children, whose peculiar privilege and study it is to perform this coveted task, by means of stout coir cables fastened to the raths. The Dyttas "charioteers of Juggernath," place the images on the cars; that appropriated to Juggernath is the largest, has 16 wheels, each 7 feet in diameter, and a platform of 35 feet square; Bulbhudra's is 44 feet high, has 14 wheels of 6½ feet in diameter, and a platform of 34 feet square; Subhadra's is 42 feet high, has 12 wheels of 6 feet in diameter, and a platform of 33 feet square, each is surrounded by a small rail, 8 inches high, except in front of the idol, where there is an opening of a few feet, at which spot stands the Brahman priest singing the most indecent stories, accompanied by equally as obscene gestures, whilst the excited multitudes hail their recitation with the most enraptured sounds and expressions of delight and joy. In former times human victims cast themselves down before the moving wheels, and were crushed to death, but the British Government, to its honour be it recorded, has long since suppressed those dreadful immolations. The *tout ensemble* of this fanatic festival savours to an incredible degree of the awful, barbarous, ludicrous, and profane, especially at the close when the images are placed in an erect posture, and exposed to the frantic gaze of the enraptured populace, many of whom retire to their homes to die the miserable victims of superstition, ignorance, and poverty. Should the traveller wish to amuse or instruct himself by a more minute detail, he is referred to Lieut. Laurie's well written *Account of Orissa and the Temple of Juggernath*.

The Black Pagoda, which was erected by the Rajah of Orissa, in 1241, now a deserted edifice, is situated 18 miles N. of Juggernaut, on the sea shore. It is a mass of ruins, and appears to have been destroyed either by an earthquake or lightning. It was originally most undoubtedly a very singularly constructed edifice, and the portion of the tower now remaining intact is 120 feet high, with an antichamber "Jungmohun," 100 feet high.

Bridges.—There is an antique stone structure across the Mahanuddy, with 18 waterways and horizontal tiers of stone on the piers, each projecting beyond the other, like inverted stairs, but at the summit they approach so near as to be capable of sustaining a cross beam thereon.

The tanks are numerous and very antique, several of which are constructed between the sea and the S.W. portion of the town, in which stand several edifices, extremely ancient and curious, but almost entirely buried in the sand. Houses, 5,741. Population, 29,705, the greater portion being Hindus. *Position*.—It lies on the Orissa Coast, on the N.W. part of the Bay of Bengal, on a low, sand hilly ridge, and is considered as Holy ground. The land is held rent free on condition that certain services are rendered in and about the temples, of which there are 5. The principal street, as well as

the temple, is enclosed on the land side, with verdant groves and luxuriant gardens, which renders the *coup d'œil* at a distance extremely picturesque, but which illusive cosmorama is soon dispelled by the filth, stenches, nauseous objects, and religious mendicants, which assail the traveller at every step he takes after entering the town. Musula boats and canoes are used here on account of the violence of the surf, which equals, if not exceeds, that of Madras. *Climate*.—The refreshing sea breeze which constantly blows over the land in the S.W. monsoon renders this place in the hot season one of the most healthy and agreeable in India.

DAWKES to Madras, 595 miles, N.E.; Cuttack, 47 S.; Nagpore, 450 E.; Calcutta, 250 S.W.

Thence leave the town, at 1½, and proceed along a raised road, across a cultivated district; cross a nullah; pass **Ranee Tallao*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Juggadeepoor*, 3; cross the **Bhargovie* river to **Brahmunshausan*, 2½; **Settiwaddy*, 1½; encamping ground; **Unratapoor*, ½; encamping ground; topes of dates, palmyra, and cocoa-nut trees; thence along a narrow road, leading through beautiful, luxuriant mango groves, across a flat cultivated country; pass **Sausanraddy*, 3½; **Saumnattee*, 1½; **Thunthum*, 2; **Balamoocundapoor*, 2½; **Peepulgarum* (Peepullee), 2½; large encamping ground, S.; tanks and bazaars, amply supplied; forage; thence proceed along a good road, through thick jungle, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Kumsapooree*, 3½; **Surda-poor*, 2½; cross the **Kowkai* (Bhargovie) river, 2½; pass on to **Booanishverrun*; **Peepingooah*, 2½; cross a stream to **Bulibunda* (Bulwunta), 2½; high, open encamping ground on the N. and banks of the stream; thence along a good road, passing through a beautiful avenue of trees; cross the **Byragee Tallao*, 2; **Tairingheepettah*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Gopaulpoor*, 3½; cross the Kujoree river, fordable for several months in the year; extensive encamping ground on the right bank, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

†§CUTTACK (Route 71).

ROUTE 139.

GANJAM FORT TO ASKA, VIA POOROSHOT-
TAPOORAM.

DISTANCE, 3½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ganjam Fort to Pooroshottapooram....	16	2
Bramunassae	11	0
Aska	7	1
	34	3

Leaving †§Ganjam (Route 19), we proceed along from the fort to the left bank of the Ganjam river (*Rosicola*, 1½, which falls into the Bay of Bengal; then cross to the right bank. ¾; pass along a good road to **Humsapoor*, 2½; **Gungapoor*, 1½; **Cu-rapaudoo*, 1½; **Koopah*, 2½; cross the *left (1½) to the *right bank (¼) of the Rooshecoolia river, and proceed to **Dalusurcondy*, ½; **Hundercoor*, 1½; **Combaree*, 1½; **Pooroshottapooram*, 1½; tappal

station; thence pass on to **Bramunassae*, 11 **Pugree*, 1½; **Gunatibuddra*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Jailpoor*, 1½; then cross the Mahanuddy river, here 220 yds. wide, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ASKA.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam, 3½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Tappal station. Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied.

ATTRACTIONS.—The sugar plantations and factory of Messrs. Baring's should be most carefully inspected, as it is conducted upon the most scientific plan, and in which the most expensive and newest machinery is used, and which causes no less a sum than £50,000 per annum to be circulated in the vicinity.

ROUTE 140.

GOOMSUR TO SOORADAH.

DISTANCE, 15½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Goomsur to Sooradah	15	3

Leave

GOOMSUR (Goomsoor).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Ganjam. Civil Authority, Collector at Ganjam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar, amply supplied.

DAWKES to Ganjam, 43 miles N.W.; Sooradah, 15½.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Formerly the capital of a small territory, tributary to the British Government, but owing to the non-fulfilment of a treaty it was in

1835, taken from the chief, and the horrible practice of offering up human sacrifices abolished.

1845. The Meriah sacrifices were totally suppressed.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass **Sre-hendrapoor*, 1; **Marapul*, 1½; cross a *nullah, 1½; pass **Bodabursing*, ½; **Cauaregodo*, 1½; **Koleny*, 1½; **Luntapadah*, 2; **Coparavundah*, 3; cross the Rooshecoolia river, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§SOORADAH.

DAWKES to Ganjam, 48 miles N.W. Goomsur, 15½. Bazaar and Rooshecoolia river, amply supplied. Cusbah of the Zemindary.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1836. Here a most violent scene of anarchy and disorder was enacted, in consequence of which it was placed under the administration of an agent of the Governor of Fort St. George (Madras).

HURRYHUR (HARIUR) TO HONORE (HONAWER, HONAWAR), VIA CODE SORUBA, BAIRDKENNY, BILGHY, THE HOOSOLU-MUKKI GHAUT, AND GAIRSOPPAH.
DISTANCE, 114 MILES.

DISTANCE, 114 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hurryhur Pettah to Allekalry (Allekairi)	14	2
Code (Kod)	12	1
Holawikonda	9	2
Siralcoopa (Siralcupa)	9	6
Soruba	11	2
Bellon-ooly (Belu-nili)	13	5
Bairdikunny (Bairdikanni)	5	5
Allawully Allawali)	9	1
Honore, via Route 41	29	0
	114	•0

Leave \$Hurryhur (Harihar, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220), and proceed along a good road, across an open country; pass the Shemo:a Junction Road; then pass over the right ($\frac{1}{2}$) to the left ($\frac{1}{4}$) bank of the Toongaboodra river; we then enter

(Described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass **Woosahutty*, 5½; cross three nullahs, to **Yiddikee*, 4½; cross four nullahs, to § *Allekairy*, 4½; encamping ground (½ mile), near a nullah, which, with the bazaars, is amply supplied; thence proceed along a flat country, with low hills, ½ mile distant; cross a nullah to **Wosakoor*, 3½; **Yeddai-al*, 2; **Lingadericopah*, 2½; **Wodai-arully* (*Wodakairy*), 1½; § *Code*, 2½; encamping ground; tank and wells, amply supplied; thence the country becomes cultivated; pass **Kullakonda*, 2½; **Bussahilly*, 1½; **Yerrakeroor*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Holavikonda*, 2½; encamping ground, tanks, and wells; thence we proceed along a good road, and 1½ mile brings us into

Thence proceed on to **Taddasutanamully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hooti-enacoopa*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Chunchacoopa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Wodakairy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Siralcoopa*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on both sides: wells and tank, amply supplied; then pass through a flat, jungly district to **Billiwany*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Undigy*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Goodkunny*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Nuggur Division of Mysore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Nuggur District at Sheemogah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore. Encamping ground on both sides of the town. Bazaar and stream, amply supplied. Tappal station. Cusbah of the Talook. Tahsildar's Cutcherry.

DAWKES to Honore, 57½ miles, E. by N.

Thence through a waving and slight jungle country, along a good cart-road, cross a stream to *Yelsy, 3½; cross a nullah to *Connamunnay, 2½; pass *Cadagsoor, 1½; cross the Wurdah river, here 70 yards wide; pass on to *Baurudabyloo, 2½; and ¼ mile brings us to ————— (described Bradshaw's

THE CANARA DISTRICT (described *Bradsnaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217); pass * *Wootikairy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Sirrullaky*, $\frac{3}{4}$; § *Belloo-oily*, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground on both sides of the road; bazaar, wells, and goonda, amply supplied; thence proceed along a hilly, jungly country, and pass on for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the town of

§ SIDDAPURAM (Siddapuram).
Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, N. Canara. Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara at Mangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara District at Cannanore. Traveller's bungalow. Tappal station.
H. 100. 42 miles E.

DAWKS to Honore, 42 miles E.

DAWKs to Hoonore, 4 miles E.
Thence pass **Oonsoor*, 4; cross a nullah; pass on
to **Tursa*, 2; **Baird kunny*, 1½; encamping ground,
and bazars, amply supplied; thence along a road
practicable for carts, leading across a hilly, jungly
country; pass **Dasericuddy*, 2; **Bilygh*, 2½; thence
vehicles cannot proceed: cross the **Soamawaty*
river, here 60 yds. wide; also a nullah; pass
**Mithy*, 3½; **Allawady*, 2½; travellers' bungalow
and wells, amply supplied; and thence proceed for
29 miles, *via* Route 41, to ——— the traveller can

29 miles, via Route 41, to
\$HONORE (Honawar), from which the traveller can
visit the Falls of Gerseppa (described *Bradshaw's*
Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 1), by proceeding
per boat to Gerseppa, 21 miles; from whence the
traveller can proceed, per dawk, to Bombay, 340
miles.

HURRYHUR (HARIHAR) TO BELLARY,
VIA HARPONULLY (HARPANHALLI),
AND OOSPETTAH.

DISTANCE, 111 $\frac{1}{8}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur
Hurryhur to Tailghee.....	12	1
Harponully fort	12	7
Nu dibai:neer	9	4
Hooloolwutty	6	4
Baelaloo	10	4
Narryn Daiwurrakurray	10	5
Oospettah	7	3
Pahanaikenully	11	2
Cooral oopah	8	4
Coortuuny	11	2
Bellary fort	111	3

Leaving \$ Harryhur (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220), we proceed along a good road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon, and especially near the nullahs; then cross an open, dry grass, and cultivated country; pass

*Kootoor, 2; cross a nullah to *Tittoor, 2½; pass *Curuly, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and we enter

THE BELLARY COLLECTORATE.

(Described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80). Thence pass on to *Doogawutty, 2½; *Ingulgoondy, 1½; cross a nullah to *Tailghee, 1½; fort; encamping ground; forage; thence proceed along a good road; pass *Timmalapoore, ½; cross a nullah to *Seerustahully, 2½; thence the road lies between two hills, with an easy, gradual ascent for 2 miles, across a jungle country; pass over 2 nullahs to *Tulladully, 3½; thence along an excellent road; pass *Annundully, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

\$HARPONULLY (Harpunhalli).

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Bellary. Civil Authority, the Collector at Bellary, 18½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a good but stony road, across a hilly district; pass *Singaratotum, 3½; after which the road becomes open to *Kunnumihully, 3½; § Nundibaigood, 3½; encamping ground, on the banks of the nullah; bazaar, amply supplied; forage; thence proceed across an open, well cultivated country; cross a nullah respectively to *Mayjundully, 1½; *Ittagy Fort, 3½; *Unjunaloo, 2½; *Hoolowatty, 2½; *Uggary Bomannully, 4½; then cross the steep banks of the *Uggary (Hugry, Hugri) river, to *Bailaalo, 1½; extensive encamping ground, near a large tank, supplied with bad water; then proceed over a good, dry road, across an open country, interspersed with numerous tanks; pass *Ketchinbunday, 1; cross a nullah to *Yeggarigaloo, 2½; encamping ground; *Oopanaikenully, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Marlaibaulloo, 1; § Narryn Dairrakurray, 3½; fort; dry and elevated encamping ground, close to a large tank, 1 mile N.; bazaar, amply supplied; thence proceed along a hilly country; pass *Mootalapoore, 1½; cross a nullah to *Umbincutty, 2½; *Govipoora, 1; *Buswapoora, 1½; *Benacungoody, 1; cross a nullah to *Umravutty, 1; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

\$OOSPETTAH (Hospett).

Fort. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied, except in the dry season, when it becomes dry. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass *Sungalpoooram, 1½; cross a nullah respectively, to *Wodarully, 3½; § Pakanaikenully, 1½; dry, but stony encamping ground, 2 miles distant; and nullah, amply supplied; pass on to *Woodikerry, 2½; then cross nullah respectively to *Durmasagarum, 2½; and *Gadiganoor, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Bomunully, 1½; proceed on to *Cooricoopah, 2½; encamping ground close at hand, and S.; nullah, well supplied, cross it to *Takulkulloo, 2½; cross 3 nullahs and a pass to *Coortunny; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, E.; bowries and nullah, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs re-

spectively to *Irrapooram, 3, and *Aveepooram, 4½; then cross a nullah, 2; and 2 miles brings us to the †PORT OF BELLARY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216).

ROUTE 143.

HURRYHUR TO COOMPTA, VIA ANNAWUTTY, SIRCY, AND THE NEELCOND GHAT.

DISTANCE, 117 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hurryhur to Code (Kod), via Route 141	26	6
Chikairy	10	7
Annavutty	11	7
Bunnawassy	11	6
Sircy	14	3
Ravencuttah	11	0
Neelcomb Ghat	7	4
Sautgul	12	4
Coompta	10	3
	117	0

Leaving § Hurryhur (described Bradshaw's *Hand-book to Bombay*, Route 220), we proceed from the centre of the Pettah, along a good road, via Route 141, to § Code (Kod), 26½; then pass on to *Abaloore, 3½; *Yaidunully, 1½; *Arakutty, 2½; *Seeteeconda, 1½; § Chikairy, 2½; bazaars and tank, well supplied; encamping ground; we then enter

THE NUGGER DIVISION.

And proceed along a bad road, across an open, flat country; pass *Goomunully, 1½; *Parungee, 3; *Kummunully, 3; *Tullagoore, 2½; § Annawutty, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; thence along a bad ploughed road, across an open, flat, and cultivated country; pass *Goomadoore, 1½; cross a nullah to *Woodaicoopah, 2½; pass on to *Koly, 2½; cross a nullah and the Wurdah river, and we then enter

THE CANARA DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217), and soon after which enter the town of

\$BUNNAWASSY, 4½ Miles.

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, Canara. Civil Authority, the Collector of Canara, at Mangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar, river, tanks, and wells, amply supplied. Tappal station.

Thence proceed along a bad road, across which bandies travel with difficulty, leading through a jungle district; cross a nullah, and proceed, for upwards of 14½ miles, without passing any village, to the town of

§ SIRCY (Sircé, Sirsa, Route 112). Thence proceed along an excellent road, across an open, low, hilly, jungle district; cross 10 nullahs, 4 of which are bridged, and proceed for 11 miles without passing any village, and we arrive at *Ravencuttah; encamping ground in dry paddy fields, amidst high jungle; flowing stream, well supplied; cross 15

nullahs, 8 of which are bridged, and pass on to *Hulla Neelcond*, 6; then cross a bridged nullah to *Neelcond*; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; tank and wells, amply supplied; thence descend along a very bad, loose, stony road, to the Ghat, 1½, which has an altitude of 1,615 feet above the sea, a maximum slope of 1 in 7, and is 5½ miles long; then cross several nullahs, also a bridged river to *Bunganah*, ½; then pass over several nullahs, two of which are bridged, to *Banshutti*, 1½; then pass over several nullahs, four of which are bridged, to *Sautgul*, ¾; travellers' bungalow, surrounded by jungle; clear encamping ground; water bad; thence proceed along a good road, across a hilly, jungly district, interspersed with isolated masses of rock, cross 9 nullahs, four of which are bridged, to *Chendaver*, 5; cross a small nullah to *Cooghully*, 1½; then pass over some small nullahs to *Vallagully*, and 2½ miles brings us to the large commercial town of

§ COOMPTA (Route 112).

ROUTE 144.

HURRYTHUR TO DHARWAR, VIA RANEE BENNOOR (RANI, BENNUR), SAVANNOOR (SAVANUR), AND HOOBLY (HOOBLEE, HUBLI).

DISTANCE, 93½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hurrythur to Rane Bennoor	14	3
Motay Bennoor	12	7
Daivigherry	12	5
Savanoor	9	2
Shesunah	9	4
Koondagul	12	7
Hoobly N. Gate	9	6
Dharwar fort	12	5
	93	7

Leave § *Hurrythur* (described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 220), and cross by basket boat the right bank of the Toomboodra river, to the left bank, both of which are easy and not steep; then proceed along a rocky, rutty track road, across a slightly cultivated country; pass **Koorial*, ½; **Oodairully*, 2½; **Kerrol*, 1½; encamping ground; **Chelkerray*, 1½; then cross a nullah to **Ooshaikuttly*, 3¾; encamping ground; pass over a nullah, and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ RANEE BENNOOR (Rane, Rani Bennur Bednore).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army District, Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum, 155½ miles, the Southern limit of the Bombay Presidency. Encamping ground, S. and E. Bazaar, tanks, and bowries, amply supplied. Houses, 2,000. Population, 30,000.

Thence proceed along a very heavy, uneven, beaten track, across a cultivated district; cross a nullah respectively to **Koonbainoo*, 3¾; and **Cud-jelli*, 2; then pass over 2 nullahs to **Kagole*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Chukkra*, 1½; pass on across a barren waste to **Lutchimipoorah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Motay Bennoor*, 2½; encamping ground S.E.; travellers' bungalow; wells, tank, and nullah amply supplied, but provisions must be collected in the vicinity; then cross a nullah respectively to **Hoomullah*, 2; **Nellova Kul*, 1½; encamping ground; **Yellapooram*, 2½; and also to **Auweree*, 1½; encamping ground; pass on to **Luckmapoorah*, 1½; **Daivigherry*, 3½; extensive encamping ground S.; bazaar, tank, and the Wurdah river, all amply supplied; cross the latter stream by boats in the monsoon; then proceed along an irregular, uneven, abrupt, circuitous road, across a stony, cultivated country, to **Mailkuttly*, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Wooricoopah*, 2½; encamping ground, close to which the country is stony and barren; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SAVANNOOR (Savanur).

Travellers' bungalow. Fort, all in ruins, except the gateway, which remains entire. Encamping ground E., near a large tank, which, with bazaars and shops, is amply supplied. Temples, 6. Houses, 1,000. Population, 15,000.

EXCURSIONS TO

Siganu, so celebrated for its Betel Gardens, where the leaves are sold at 500 per ana (1½d.), and which fetch at Bombay 6½ anas (10½d.). Here is a pretty travellers' bungalow attached to an extensive betel-nut garden.

Bankapur, once a very important place under the Muhammadan sovereigns of the Dakhan, and now possessing some extremely beautiful mosques and temples.

Hangal (the ancient *Viratnagara*), a large town, one of the most ancient in the Collectorate of Dharwar, surrounded by sugar cane plantations, betel gardens and cocoa-nut trees. It contains the large and antique temple of *Turkeshwara*, in which there is some exquisite carving, and opposite to the idol is *Ramal* (Lotus of Hangal) an octagonal building, the ceiling of which is formed by one immense stone, 20 feet in diameter, chiselled in the shape of a lotus, hence its name, and resting on 8 pillars; on the same number of stones adjoining them are also cut the *Ashadikpalukas* ("Guardians of the Eight Cardinal Points"), and the entire Temple is studded with thousands of other figures.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Here Raksha's "Lemon" Kechaka was killed.

Thence proceed along an irregular, stony road, across a cultivated country; pass **Seeloor*, 8½; cross a nullah to **Budnee*, ¾; thence pass over 2 nullahs respectively to **Chondaloo*, 2½, and **Konully*, 2½; then cross a nullah to **Shesunah*, 2½; encamping ground S. and W.; tank supplied with bad water; thence along a good road to **Heera Urrgooni*, 6½; **Chikka-Urrgooni*, 1½; **Cummoodyully*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Biabell*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

SKOONDAGUL (Koordgul).

District, the S. Mahratta Jaghires of Jamkunder. Fort is constructed of mud, and rather formidable in appearance. Encamping ground N. Bazaar, tank, and bowry, within the fort, amply supplied. Branch roads to Hoobly, viz., (1), that herewith described, 9½ miles; and (2), another 11 miles long, but devoid of water.

DAWKS to Bellary, 112 miles W.; Belgaum 63 miles S.E.

Thence proceed along a direct, easy, cart track road, crossing a few nullahs, and at the close of 9½ miles we arrive at the town of

§ HOOBLY (Hooble, Hubli).

Extensive encamping ground, N.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, shops, tanks, and wells, amply supplied. *Manufactures*. — Cotton and copper articles. The chief cotton mart of the S. Maratta country. Population, 20,000, Houses, 4,500.

ATTRACTIONS: The Old Fort in which is a curious well, 80 feet deep, the water in which has a strong mineral flavour. The old and new towns.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Erected many years ago.

Here the British established one of their first factories in India.

1763. Sivaji plundered it of merchandise valued at £2,763.

1800. Chintaman Rao, Patwardan of Sangli, built the new town.

Thence proceed along a good made road, across a well cultivated district, interspersed with numerous tanks and bridged nullahs, one of which cross to *Woonookul, 2½; pass *Byree Dewurcoopah, 1; cross a nullah to *Amaragola, 1½; and proceed on to *Souticutlay, 1½; *Nooloor, 2½; *Dharwar Pettah, 3; and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

†§ DHARWAR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 145.

HURRYHUR TO RACHORE, VIA HARPON-
ELLY, BAILALOW, OOSPETTAH, HUL-
HULLY, CHINNOOR, AND BHUNNOOR.

DISTANCE, 173½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hurryhur to Oospettah, via Route 142...	73	0
Cumlapooram	7	0
Daivasamoodrum	14	7
Yerradoni	9	3
Goraibaloo	9	6
Chinnor	6	1
Yapulpurwy	13	3
Nundial	9	0
Guttoo	10	1
Dhany	11	0
Cotwal's Chowry	9	7
	173	4

Leave § Hurryhur (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220), and proceed, via Route 142, to Oospettah, 73; and thence proceed along a

good road, across an open, cultivated country, between hills; pass *Annudashainum, 1½; cross a nullah to *Kunnaaykenhully, ½; pass on to *Mulla-punnagoody, ½; then cross a Pass, to avoid which, vehicles must make a short detour, and cross a nullah to Cumlapooram, 3½; thence proceed along a sandy country; cross several small nullahs, across a hilly district, to *Sullapooram, 6½; cross a nullah to *Cooperapully, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Chinnapooram, 1½; pass on to *Mittay, ½; *Daivasamoodrum, 3½; cross 5 nullahs, and proceed along a road which becomes bad in the monsoon, and leads across an open country, to *Hulhully; encamping ground S., rather confined, but extensive on the left bank of the Toongaboodra river, cross the right (6½) to the left bank, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); then pass on to *Moostoor, ½; cross a nullah respectively to Burgoor, 4, and Cotanacul, ½; then pass over 4 nullahs to *Yerradoni, 4½; cross a nullah to *Chunnahully, 4½; cross 6 nullahs to *Goraibaloo, 5; and proceed along a good road, across a flat, junpy country; pass over several nullahs to *Wosahully, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ CHINNOOR (Chinnu).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Palensha Raj. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad, 155½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 151½ miles. Bazaar and Chungary river, amply supplied.

DAWKS to Hyderabad, 155½ miles N.E.; Madras, 410 N.; Secunderabad, 151½.

It belongs to the Rajah of Palensha, the chief portion of whose feudal territory lies on the banks of the Godavery river.

Then cross the *Chungary river, also 8 nullahs to *Joulagiri, 7½; cross 11 nullahs to *Yapulpurwy, 6; also pass over the *Puttana river to *Potonooloo, ½; then cross 3 nullahs to *Kotavakullo, 5½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Nundial, 3½; nullah, amply supplied, cross it as well as others to *Manwee (Bhannoor), 3½; encamping ground, bazaar, and nullah, amply supplied. Fort, a most formidable and strong structure, stands on a lofty hill; thence cross 4 nullahs, two of which are very difficult, to *Bapoor, 3½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Guttoo, 3½; and thence proceed along a good road, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country; cross a nullah to *Boyella Murchaidoo, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Goraikullo, 1½; then proceed to *Koodly, 2½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Dinny, 5½; then pass over a nullah, which is dried up in the hot season, to *Nellapaudoo, 3½; cross over a nullah, at no less than 6 different places, to *Mahomedapooram, 1½; then cross a nullah to *Hoosoor, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the

FORT OF RACHORE.—Route 52.

Then pass through the Pettah, and ½ mile brings us to the Cotwal's Chowry in the town, which stands about 10 miles from the left bank of the Godavery river.

ROUTE 146.

HINGOLEE TO JAULNAH (JALNAH), VIA
NURSEE, LOONAR, AND SAWERGAUM.

DISTANCE, 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hingolee to Nursee	9	2
Kolsah	11	4
Burr	13	3
Loonar	13	7
Juttoo Kingaum	11	4
Rajah Kingaum	10	0
Sawergaum	12	3
Jaulnah (Jalnah)	12	7
	94	6

Leave

§ HINGOLEE.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 185 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 204½ miles. Encamping ground, 1 mile E., very open; also N. Bazaar, wells and Kialla river, amply supplied. Post Office. Market, weekly.

DAWK.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed from the barracks, cross the *Kialla river, and then along a good road, which, however, becomes very bad in the monsoon, across a hilly country, interspersed with cultivation, to *Baisaddy, 2; pass on to *Dainulgaum, 2; *Siwoongaum, 1½; *Kosapoor, 1½; § Nursee, 2; encamping ground E. and W.; shops, amply supplied; cross a nullah to *Sirkaale, 1½; *Borgaum, 1½; *Jamrool, ½; *Baidoor, ½; *Tulney, 1½; thence cross the *Kialla river to *Sindkara, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Kolsah, 3½; encamping ground N.W., close to the river, amply supplied; re-cross that stream to *Cowlah, 1½; pass on to *Sindikambah, 2½; cross a nullah to *Jaipoor, 3½; re-cross the *Kialla river, on the banks of which there is extensive encamping ground; pass *Bailoorah, 1½; *Kuraddy, 1½; § Burr, 3½; encamping ground E. and W.; shops, amply supplied; thence proceed along a small jungly and stony road, very difficult for vehicles to traverse; pass *Margaum, 1½; *Mope, 2½; encamping ground; *Wodaco, 2½; *Palaskaira, 4½; then cross a nullah, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ LOONAR ("Brackish Town").

Cusbah of the Talook. Lat. 19° 59', long. 76° 37' E. Encamping ground W. Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied. Manufactures.—Soap, glass, banglas,

dyeing of chintzes and cloth. Salt, vast quantities of which are exported to all the neighbouring districts.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Salt Lake, a remarkable circular chasm, 5 miles in circumference, the upper margin of which appears to have been formed by the subsidence of the centre area to the depth of 500 feet above the surrounding district. Its exterior margin, except a deep broad ravine, through which flows a small stream into the lake from the N., is regular, distinctly marked, and bears traces of having been raised up by volcanic eruption. It is not surrounded by any volcanic products, but merely enclosed by the same kind of basaltic rock which is scattered over the Deccan. The precipitous, low brushwood sides are bordered by thick, dense, low grassy jungle, most completely infested with tigers, and numerous other ferocious wild animals. Its muddy bed contains a strong admixture of muriate, carbonate, and sulphate of soda, and is fringed with a dense grove of tamarind and palmyra trees. Its waters, which are intensely bitter and salt, spread over a circular area of 3 miles in circumference in the monsoon, and about 1½ mile in the dry season. The layers of salt which lie in the muddy bank, and on the margin, are collected together by means of very rude dredging machines, at the close of the hot season, at which period the lake is not more than 3 feet deep. The water of the stream, which flows into it from the N. is sweet and excellent, as also is that which is procured from the wells and springs around its margin, and below the level of the waters of the lake.

This place was originally a large and prosperous commercial town, but is at present only celebrated for its Lake.

Thence proceed along a flat, barren, small jungly country, the road across which becomes very difficult in the monsoon; cross 2 nullahs to *Tumbota, 5½; encamping ground, cross a nullah to *Juttoo Kingaum, 6½; encamping ground W.; nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a jungly road; pass the *Nagpoor Junction Road, 3½; *Doosulbeer, ½; cross the *Poorna river, 1½, here 350 yards wide, to *Burra Rahgree, ½; thence the road proceeds across a very hilly district, along the course of the *Patunga river, which cross to *Rajah Kingaum, 3½; encamping ground S., and river, well supplied; thence along a good road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon; pass through small jungle, between hills; cross a nullah to *Pulas Kairah, 3½; *Ullapore, 2½; *Sind Kaira, 2½; encamping ground; *Toohajoor, 3½; *Sawergaum, 1; encamping ground W.; thence along a barren, hilly country; descend a ghat, 600 yards long; cross a nullah to *Nahava, 2½; encamping ground; pass over 4 nullahs to *Borkairah, 3½; *Bokree, 1½; then descend a small ghat, 100 yards long, to *Daiwoomoortee, 3½; cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the Post Office of

§ JAULNAH (JALNAH, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57).

ROUTE 147.

HINGOLEE TO JAULNAH, VIA OWNDAH
(AHOONDAH), WALLOOR, AND PURTOOR.

DISTANCE, 105½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hingolee to Owndah (Ahoondah)	14	4
Oondaigaum	11	5
Bhoree	11	0
Walloor	12	2
Sailoo	8	4
Burra Satonah	7	2
Purtoor	12	0
Karlah	13	6
Jaulnah	13	2
The Fort	1	3
	105	4

Leaving §Hingolee (Route 146), we proceed along a road, leading between hills and jungle; pass the Mominabad Junction Road; cross the Kialla river to *Bailuadly, ¼; pass on to *Nimbatah, 2½; *Pipree, 1½; *Hewrah, 2½; cross 2 dry nullahs to *Yellaigaum, 2; thence proceed to *Soorugaum, 1½; *Walghie, 1½; §Owndah (Ahoondah), 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; shops, small tanks, and goonta, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a hilly country for 2 miles, which afterwards becomes open, flat, and well cultivated; cross a nullah to *Konsy, 4½; pass on to *Chotah Potah, 2½; thence along an easy ascent; cross the left (½) to the right (¾) bank of the Poorna river; then up an ascent, which is rather difficult for carts; pass on to *Burra Pota, ½; *Oondaigaum, 4; wells and nullah, amply supplied; *Wussah, 3½; *Booldee, 2½; then cross the *Kurpurah river to *Dewrah, ¼; pass *Bhoree, 3½; encamping ground on all sides; thence proceed along a jungly but cultivated country; cross a small nullah; pass *Kowseree, 3½; *Kuld, 2½; *Uttagaum, 2½; *Walloor, 4½; thence the road becomes very indifferent to *Domungau, 3½; cross the *Doodna river, 250 yds. wide, to *Kajoorah, 1; pass over 2 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SAILOO (Sailu).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 219 miles. Extensive encamping ground, ½ mile S.E. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Population, 10,000.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a level, open country; cross 2 nullahs to *Rawulgaum, 3½; *Utt-gaum, 1½; cross a nullah, the banks of which are high and steep, to *Burra Satonah, 2½; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Chota Satonah, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Rohna, 2½; encamping ground; then cross the *Woarpair river to *Woarpul, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PURTOOR.

Extensive encamping ground, 400 yds. N.E. Bazaar and the Durgah river, amply supplied, but the nullah soon dries up. Population, 10,000.

Thence cross a nullah, close to which there is a tank of excellent water; pass on to *Musah, 2; cross 2 nullahs to *Jowah, 2; pass over a nullah to *Ranjiny, 3½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Chittergaum; and proceed to the right bank of the *Doodna river, 2½; then cross (the bed of which is difficult for vehicles to traverse) to the left bank, ½; encamping ground, near the hamlet of Soonassa; pass on to *Peepulgaum, 1½; then pass the *Goondulca river to *Karlah, 2½; encamping ground near a tope ("grove"); nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good road, which becomes bad and difficult in the monsoon; pass on, across a level, open, low, conical hilly district, to *Waddy, 2½; *Wurgau, 5; cross a nullah to *Sarrroadly, 1½; encamping ground; then cross 2 nullahs, and the Goondulca river, the right bank of which is difficult for vehicles, and 3½ miles brings us to the cantonment of

§ JAULNAH.—(described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 57), then pass on to *Kadirabad, ½; then cross the Goondulca river, and ½ mile brings us to the Fort Gate.

ROUTE 148.

HINGOLEE TO CHANDAH, VIA KULLUM-
NOORY, MOORUTT, DHANOORA, MUDNA-
POOR, BOREE, AND KHAIR.

DISTANCE, 161½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hingolee to Kullumnoory	12	0
Bapully	9	7
Wauky	5	7
Moorutt	8	2
Dhanoora	13	6
Pursah	8	3
Mudna-poor	5	5
Kirkah	9	1
Wugaira	10	1
Parpul	11	2
Boree	11	2
Pauton	10	2
Lingtee	4	0
Kyrah (Khair)	12	7
Poonawut	11	4
Pandracora	7	6
Chandah	8	4½
	161	4½

Leave §Hingolee (Route 146), and proceed from the Market Cross; then cross 3 nullahs, and pass along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country to *Boree, 4½; cross a nullah to *Saisoor, 2½; after which the country becomes jungly; then pass over 3 nullahs, and we enter

THE KULLUMNOORY PERGUNNAH.

And 5 miles brings us to the town of

§ KULLUMNOORY.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Kullumnoory Pergunnah. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground high, and open. Bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied. Cusbah of the Talook.

Thence proceed along a good road, which becomes bad in the monsoon, and leads across an open, cultivated country; pass on to **Heedy*, 2; **Mallaigaum* (hamlet), $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Jerrah*, 2; then proceed to the Foot of a Descent, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Bapully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; thence the road becomes bad in the monsoon; pass on to **Hunjomau*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Woomaigaum*, 2; then pass over 2 nullahs to **Wauky*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bazaar, and Paen Gunga river, amply supplied; cross that river to **Jurrauma*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and pass on to **Twarung*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Moollawar*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Tudorah*, 2; also 2 nullahs, and then commence the ascent of the very rocky and steep Nagaiwarree Ghat, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and practicable for vehicles; thence along a bad, stony road, across a flat jungly district; cross 2 nullahs to **Nagaiwarree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bazaar, and nullah, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs to **Sillonah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Boatupauloo*, 4; thence proceed up an ascent, and down a descent, to **Moorutt*, 3; encamping ground; flour obtainable, and nullah, amply supplied, but no rice; cross the **Poos* river to **Watoree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass across a nullah respectively to **Sovenah*, 2; **Aumbedah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed to **Kudgapauloo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Seel river to **Leurah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Sungum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Lhamoora*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; Seel river, amply supplied; then cross a nullah to **Dysah*, and proceed along a good but difficult road for carts; cross the left (1 $\frac{1}{2}$) to the right bank (4) of the Paen Gunga river; pass on to **Nair*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Nimbyt*, $\frac{3}{4}$; thence along a partially cultivated, open, flat country; cross 2 nullahs to **Tartee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Pursah*, 2; encamping ground; river, amply supplied; thence along a good road; cross a nullah respectively to **Wursah*, 1; and **Mudnapoor*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bad and confined; thence proceed amidst jungle, and cross the **Paen* Gunga, and Arran rivers to **Kirkah*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, amidst jungle; river, amply supplied; pass on to **Tarsawullee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Coorully*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs to **Wagaira*, 2; encamping ground and river, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to **Martunmy*, 4; pass on to **Baumoomerie*, 3; then cross a nullah to **Parpul*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; provisions, extremely dear; wells, amply supplied; thence along a very bad road, intersected by several nullahs, across an open, level country; cross the **Coonee* river to **Dabha*, 3; pass on to **Arre*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sulpully*, $\frac{3}{4}$; then cross a nullah to **Socradapoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Parum*, 2; encamping ground; nullah and well, amply supplied; thence along a jungly country; pass the deserted village of **Ryepoor*, 2; proceed to **Lingtee*, 2; encamping ground; nullah and well, amply supplied; thence along a bad stony road, across a jungly district; cross 2 nullahs to **Urjoonah*,

$3\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Dongergaum*, 4; then cross 2 nullahs to the Nagpore Junction Road, $5\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Kyrh* (Khair), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, low, and bad; bazaars and river, well supplied; thence proceed across dense jungle, along a good road; pass **Murraiolee*, 4; cross 2 nullahs to **Seepoor*, 4; thence the country becomes cultivated; cross the **Nurgoonah* river to **Poonavut*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, good, but confined; bazaars and river, amply supplied; cross a nullah to **Saregaum*, 2; thence cross from the right (3) to the left (4) bank of the Wurdah river, and we then enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279); pass on to **Goguis*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Pandracora*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Mahacool*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Secdoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Tedully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed to **Daiwarum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Verace river, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the Beembah gate of the town of § CHANDAH (Route 66).

ROUTE 149.

HOSHUNGBAD TO SAUGOR, VIA JANGURH AND SEERMOW.

DISTANCE, 120 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Cheechully	9	6
Dhobce	7	7
Maljer	9	3
Pardatalla	8	1
Jangurh	11	5
Pertabgurh	10	7
Sillaiwanee	12	3
Seermow	10	4
Nvgurhee	9	5
Billaira	13	3
Saugor (The Infantry Lines)	16	4
	120	0

Leave §Hoshungabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68), from the Bazaar (although there are the Raj, Sirhee, and Koree ghats, leading from the city, the former chiefly used by carts, when proceeding towards Bhilsa); thence along a good road to the Gondaree Ghat of the Nerbudda river, the left bank (2 $\frac{1}{2}$) of which cross, by boat, to the right, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and we then enter

THE BHOPAL TERRITORY.

Which is situated in Malwa, in lat. 22° 32' and 1 23° 46', and long. 76° 25' and 78° 50'; is bounded on the N. by Gwalior and Bairsaah, N.E. and S.E. by the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, S.W. by Holkar's and Scindia's Dominions, and N.W. by Scindia's Territory and Omurwarra. It is 157 miles long from E. to W., and 76 broad from N. to S.; has an area of 6,764 square miles; population of 662,872, the greater portion of whom, as well as the Nawab himself, are descendants of the Patans, who colonised a portion of this district during the reign of Aurungzebe, and intermixed with some of that caste, who migrated from Rohilcund. There are also a number

of the Bordaahs (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), from Guzerat; but the bulk are Hindus, Brahmans, Rajpoots, and Soodras, as well as a few Goonds, whose ancestors are considered to have been located here prior to any of the other colonists. Military force of 4,268 men. Revenue of £220,000. It is well watered by the Nerbudda, Dhasan, Betwa, Parbutti, and Newuj rivers. The general appearance of the country is a tableland, situated on the side of Vindhya range, which extends N.E. to S.W., the greatest altitude being that of the Peak near Raysen, which is 2,500 feet high. Its geological formation chiefly consists of trap, overlying sandstone, and wells sunk in it become amply supplied with water; hence large quantities of vegetables. Its productions are, as well as coal in the S., inferior red earth, iron ore, rock salt, &c. The chief towns are, Bhopal (the capital), Jilamnagar, Ashta, Sihor, and Raisen. The principal routes are, from N.E. to S.W., Saugor, via Bhopal to Mhow; N. to S. Bhillai, via Hoshungabad to Nagpore; S.E. to N.W. Hoshungabad to Neemuch; E. to W., Jubbulpore, via Hoshungabad to Mhow.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1723. It was founded by the Affghan adventurer, Dost Mahomed Khan, when he drove away the Hindus, and obtained the government of a Malwan district from Aurungzebe. He then fortified it, erected the fort at Futtighur, and took the title of Nawaub of Bhopal.

1778. The reigning Nawaub acted in a friendly spirit towards General Goddard's army when passing through it.

1800. General Close advanced towards it, and the reigning Nawaub offered to place himself and people under the protection of the Indian Government, which was then declined.

1813. Scindia and a Nagpore army, in all 60,000 men strong, besieged the capital (which was held by 10,000 Bhopalese troops) for nine months, at the expiration of which the siege was raised. The Nawaub's conduct on this occasion has always commanded the admiration of the entire body of Mahometans in India.

General Baptiste directed his well-trained Mahratta troops against it, but through British intervention he withdrew.

1818. A treaty was entered into with the British, when the District of Ashta and four others were bestowed upon the Nawaub for his fidelity, shortly after which he was accidentally killed by a pistol shot off by a child.

His nephew, who was betrothed to the daughter of the late prince, succeeded him; his succession was disputed, but the British interfered, and the administration during his minority was conducted by the widow of the late Nawaub, assisted by a council composed of a Mahomedan, Hindu, and Christian, the latter of whom, Shehzad Musseah (Belthuzzar Bourbona) an able, brave, and clever statesman, was the descendant of M. Bourbon, who resided in India during the reign of Acbar (Akbar).

A.D.

1827. A dispute took place between the Nawaub and Begum (the widow of his uncle), owing to the former desiring to take upon himself the reins of government, and to marry the Begum's daughter; but the Dowager princess declined to deliver up to him the government, or to allow the marriage to take place. She continued to hold him in pupillage until the period when the Nawaub, by an open collision, wrested the reins of government from her.

After a few years' reign he died, and was succeeded by his daughter (6 years old) with the understanding that her husband should rule over the state.

A regency was appointed, amongst whom was the Begum, who soon afterwards carried out several salutary reforms.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys overran this territory, but the populace of Bhopal (the capital) defeated, and drove them out of it. The Begum has since received the Order of the Star of India.

Thence continuing our route we pass along a jungly district, close to the foot of some nullahs, to *Chowky, 2½; and proceed to *Jauipoor, ½; then cross 2 nullahs to *Heeranee, 1½; cross 4 nullahs to *Cheechully, 1½; encamping ground W., when the harvest has been gathered in, the hills being situated about 3 miles distant; thence along a good road, across a flat country; cross 5 nullahs to *Benailah, ¾; cross 4 nullahs, one of which is extremely difficult in the monsoon, and 1 mile beyond is a wet nullah, over which vehicles cannot pass during the monsoon if the fall of rain has been heavy; thence proceed to *Goomally, 1½; cross a nullah, also the Dhoby river, to *Piperiah, 1½; § Dhobe, 1½; encamping ground W.; nullah, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to *Cheenaka, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Kubada, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Soonikaira, 1½; and *Chichorah, 1; cross 7 nullahs to *Bairahoon, 2; pass on to *Majer, 2½; situated at the foot of the hills. Encamping ground N.E.; well, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road at the foot of the hills; cross 3 nullahs to *Bimaliah, 2½; thence proceed over a flat country, the hills being 4 miles distant; pass *Ranipoora, 1; cross a nullah to *Babhy, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Pardatala, ½; encamping ground S. in a mango tope; well, amply supplied; thence along a flat, jungly country cross two streams (one of which called the Banhi, has a sandy bottom, strong current, and must be crossed by large native boats in the monsoon from the village of Bares, 3 miles higher up); pass on to *Chowky, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Chainpoor, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Sikkisunpoor, 2½; then cross the *Boogarar river, also a nullah to *Oorigherry, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Goorowara, 1½; cross a nullah to *Saimree, ½; also cross 5 nullahs to *Buggadye, 2; encamping ground S.; pass on to § Jamgurn, ½; bazaars, bowries and tank, amply

supplied; thence proceed along a good road; cross a nullah to **Dairuar*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross the **Vaikun* river, and a nullah to **Toorkairoo*; then pass on to **Malumwaroo*, 1½; **Bussah*, 1; **Codelawaro*, 2½; thence cross a stream to **Kurairree*, 1½; then over a small stony hill, but round which bandies have to pass, and also 2 small nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to **Pertabguri*; bazaars and river, amply supplied; encamping ground W., only when the *Chelum* has been reaped; thence proceed along a flat country; cross 3 nullahs, one of which is very large, with steep banks, sandy bottom, and flows away very rapidly in the monsoon after the rain has fallen; pass over cotton fields, which are very heavy and difficult to traverse in the monsoon to **Biray*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Dairunee*, 1; pass over the **Sooksain river* and a nullah to **Pudara*, ½; then cross the **Toro* river and a nullah to **Kurraipoor*, ½; pass over 4 nullahs to **Pusalayiah*, 1½; pass a nullah to **Sayikaira*, 2; thence cross the Baigum river and 3 nullahs to **Niggara*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Sil-lawnee*, 2½; thence proceed along a stony road, across a hilly, jungle country, cross 4 nullahs, one of which is very stony, and another equally so, both fordable; pass **Villajpoor*, 4; then cross the **Nakty* river and several nullahs; after which the road leads between hills, and at 4½ miles we commence the steep and stony ascent of the *Seermow Ghāt*, which is 1 mile long, and chiefly composed of trap hills and cliffs; then cross a nullah, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SEERMOW.

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, the Nawaub of Bhopal, under the Political Agent at Schore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sangor Division, at Sangor, 38 miles S.W. Bazaar, tank, well, and nullah, amply supplied. Encamping ground close to the well and nullah.

Thence proceed along a bad road, which soon becomes better but stony, leads through a flat, jungle, cultivated country; pass on to **Dairakany*, 1½; **Amapany*, 1; cross 3 nullahs to **Pipperiah*, 1½; cross a nullah respectively to **Oomray*, 1½; and **Gorowaroo*, 1½; then cross a nullah, at two different places, but which is extremely difficult for vehicles to traverse during the monsoon, to **Nyurheea*, 2½; encamping ground, N.E., bazaar, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; thence along an indifferent road, a flat country; pass **Gopah*, ½; then enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66); pass on to **Chowky*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, extremely difficult for vehicles to traverse in the monsoon, to **Woorjah*, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Chartoly*, 2½; **Koosungud*, 1½; **Saijpoory*, 1½; then cross a ghat to **Koorra*, 2½; proceed on to

§ BILLAIRA (2 miles.)

Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at Sangor, under Agent to the Governor-General, and Commissioner to the Sangor and Nerbudda Ter-

ritories at Jhansi. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Sangor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground E. in a tope and N., on one side of the road, close to a bowrie and tank, both amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road, across a flat and partially cultivated country; pass **Bamoree*, 1½; then cross, by boat, a small river, ½, with sandy bottom; also, the Beos, with stony bed; cross 2 nullahs, and thence proceed to **Maddia*, 1½; cross 2 small muddy nullahs, and also a nullah, to **Moodara*, ½; pass over 5 nullahs, also the Beos river to **Chilayah*, 2½; then cross 2 nullahs to **Talcherry*, 2½; cross a nullah, and then ascend and descend a steep ghat, the road across which is good; pass on to **Tully*, 4½; the **Jubbulpore Junction* road, 2½; and 1 mile beyond brings us to the Infantry Lines of the large military station and town of

†§ SAUGOR (Sagar, Sagar, "Sea or Lake," so named from the lovely lake in its immediate vicinity).

Territory, the Sangor Division of the Madras Army. District, Sangor. Cusbah of the Talook. Civil Authority, Resident Deputy Commissioner. Military Station, Infantry Lines situated 1½ mile from N. to S., on an undulating plain N.E. of the lake. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sangor Division of the Madras Army. Post-Office. Parade ground, opposite the lines. European Cemetery. Bazaars, and Bessi (Bes or Beos) river, amply supplied. Elevation, 1,940 feet above the sea. Fall of rain averages 34 to 46 inches annually. Thermometer is seldom below 50° within doors, in the cold, or 95° in the hot season. *Position*.—It stands on an elevated hilly tract, and is erected on the W., N., and N.E. sides of a beautiful lake. Population, 50,000, chiefly composed of Mahrattas.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of the Mint, formerly a very handsome edifice, at which 400 mechanics were regularly employed, prior to its being removed to Calcutta. Collegiate School, conducted by a secretary, head, assistant, and Hindoo masters, is divided into two distinct departments, viz.: English, and Vernacular, in the latter of which Persian, Mahratta, and Hindoo are taught. Protestant Church, a commodious, Gothic building, in which Divine Service is performed twice on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., by a resident European Chaplain. The Fort, a large fortress is now used as an Ordnance Depot. The Lake, the lion of the place, is 1½ mile long, and ½ mile broad, beautifully situated amidst most picturesque scenery, abounds with fish and wild fowl, so that the piscatory and sporting traveller will be enabled to amuse himself to his heart's content. Here, the European *dite* of the place frequently assemble in pic-nic and pleasure parties.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. During the Sepoy rebellion, the inmates of the fort were in a most perilous condition, owing to this place being besieged for six

months by the mutineers; but Sir Hugh Rose relieved them, and eventually occupied it with considerable force.

ROUTE 150.

HOSHUNGABAD TO JUBBULPORE, VIA SOHAGPOOR, NANDNAIR, BURRA GURRAWARRA, AND NURSINGPOOR.

DISTANCE, 159½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to the right bank of the Towra River	8	6
Babye	6	1
Saimree	10	2
Sohagpoor	7	4
Hutwas	11	1
Bunkhere	12	5
Nandnair (Nadnair)	15	0
Burra Gurrawarra	5	0
Punnaree	12	2½
Kuraillee	8	4
Nursingpoor	8	0
Beerkhaira	11	4
Chota Chindwarra	11	6
Janseeghaut	7	6
Salpoora	6	2
Meergunj	9	2
Jubbulpore	8	2
	159	7½

Leave \$Hoshungabad (described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 68), and proceed along an excellent road, across a flat, cultivated country; cross 6 dry nullahs, also the *right bank of the Towra river, 8½; which becomes fordable after the monsoon, and has a sandy bed of ¼ mile in width; encamping ground on the right bank, close to the hamlet of *Nimsaddy; thence proceed along an excellent road, across a flat tree-jungly country, with hills standing about 2 miles beyond, on the right; cross 2 dry nullahs to \$Babye, 6¼; encamping ground in a mango tope; bazaar, amply supplied; then pass to \$Saimree, 10¼ miles; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground; cross by ford the Puluckmuttee river, and 7½ miles brings us to the town of

\$SOHAGPOOR (Sohajpur.)

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Hoshungabad, under the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, in a large mango tope; bazaar, amply supplied; then cross 8 dry nullahs to \$Hutwas, 11½, situated on the left bank of the Koornee Nuddy; bazaar, amply supplied; encamping ground, covered with thick brushwood; thence cross the Koornee (here 50 yards wide, and shallow), and Anjun (having a dry sandy bed),

pass over 11 nullahs, three only of which are amply supplied; and proceed to *Bunkhere, 12, encamping ground, covered with brushwood; well amply supplied, but provisions must be collected from the large village of *Futtehpore* (4 miles S. and standing amidst hills); thence along an excellent road, across a low, jungly, flat, and partially cultivated district; cross the *Doodye river, whose banks are steep, but sloping at the Ghat, with a sandy bed, and badly supplied; thence cross by ford the *Omar river; pass over 12 nullahs to \$Nandnair (Nadnair), 15; then proceed through an avenue of trees for nearly 5 miles, to the town of

\$BURRA GURRAWARRA.

Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Nursingpoor, 2½ miles. Encamping ground, W. Bazaar and river, amply supplied.

Then cross the *Sukkur river, here 1½ furlongs wide, with sandy bed, narrow stream, and knee deep in the hot season; pass on to *Kodiah, ¼; *Bowashy, 2½; encamping ground; *Mangawarra, 2½; *Pooroogooa, 2½; Punnaree, 1½; encamping ground, N.E.; bazaars and 8 bowries, amply supplied; thence the country becomes highly cultivated; proceed along an excellent road to *Nurg, ½; *Kurraja Garuwarra, 2½; *Bundaisurra, 1½; \$Kuraillee, 2½; encamping ground, N.E.; nullah and 4 bowries, amply supplied; *Joonowaria, ½; cross a nullah to *Kuttadia, 1½; cross the *Burra river, also 2 nullahs, to *Kyree, 3; cross the *Singree river, to Chota Gurrawarra, 1½; equally as well known as the town of

\$NURSINGPOOR.

Military station. Cantonment, ½ mile distant at which a detachment is quartered. Encamping ground, N.E., opposite the private's lines. Bazaar (Sudder) and river, both amply supplied. Post Office.

DAWKS—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed through the Cantonment, ½; and pass along an avenue of trees, across a flat country, to *Kundullee, ½; *Kuntara, 2½; the *Batchye Junction Road*, 1½; then cross, by ford, several nullahs, the banks of which are easy; and pass on to *Marwary Poondy, ½; *Bidda Poondy, 1½; then re-cross the *Batchye Junction Road, 2½; after which we cross the Shair river, whose stony and steep banks are rather difficult for vehicles; and proceed to \$Beerkhaira, 1½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; thence along a beautiful avenue, across a flat, well-cultivated district; pass *Soorakairy, 2½; *Chota Goondrye, 1½; cross by ford, the Baun Gunga river, to *Burragoondrye, 1½; *Umliah, 1½; cross by ford, the *Oomer river, 100 yds., to the hamlet of *Kampale, ½; cross a nullah to *Biddaree, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to \$Chota-Chindwarra, 2½; encamping ground, N.W. in a tope; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a road, intersected by bridged ravines, leading across an open, flat, uncultivated district; pass *Kunjaree, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Raiqaah, 2; *Kunria, ½; cross 2 nullahs to *Janseeghaut, 2½;

encamping ground, N., close to the right bank of the Nerbudda river; thence cross 2 nullahs, and by public ferry, the Nerbudda river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is here $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong wide; fordable, except during, and immediately after the monsoon, but when full, 3 anoes lashed together are employed for the transit of all vehicles; soon after which we enter

THE JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT, (Jabalpur, "Hill Town," so called from Jabal, "Hill," and Pur, "Town.")

Which lies in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory; as an area of 6,237 square miles; population of 42,771; stands at an elevation of 1,458 feet; abounds with interesting objects for the geologist; is principally formed of granite and limestone, in which beautiful and perfect deposits of fossil bones of gigantic quadrupeds, such as elephants, &c., are constantly being discovered, as well as excellent coal.

Pass **Bilkulhar*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Saipoora*; encamping ground, S.; bazaar and bowries, amply supplied; cross over several bridged nullahs, and proceed to the **Suliman Gunj*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Buttonee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kheerkhaira*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kieroa*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pondy*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Bundar*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Bilka-lah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Meergunj*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars; bowry; encamping ground, S.; branch road to Jubbulpore Cantonment, $7\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along an open, flat country; pass **Thiwarra*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kokah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Guddapatuck*. 2; The **Nagpore* and *Jubbulpore Cantonment Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

† JUBBULPORE (Route 79).

ROUTE 151.

HOSHUNGABAD TO MHOW, VIA SEEWONEE, BARRI BISSONEE, THE BUGLATAIR GHAT ON THE NERBUDDA, SUNDULPOOR AND AKBARPOOR.

DISTANCE, 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Dolaree.....	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Juggooradah	6	6
Seewonee	9	0
Burri Bissonee	9	6
Curiana	10	3
Sundulpoor	10	2
Kundalwanah	9	2
Kinnode	8	7
Saifwarah	13	5
Kinnode	10	7
Tejpy	9	3
Akbarpoor	10	7
Goodal	7	5
Madagondy	13	0
Mhow Cantonment	9	3
	161	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave † Hoshungabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68), and proceed from

the Bala Gunj gate, along a good road, across an open, flat, well cultivated country, interspersed with small jungle; pass **Pipurialoo*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Rohana*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; thence pass on to **Sawulk-haira*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Baidakairy*, 2; pass over 2 nullahs, to § *Dolaree*, 3; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground; then cross the Uttaid river, also 2 nullahs. to **Kuttoowara*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Buggooradah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; nullah, well supplied; then cross the **Chundoo* and *Kaldeo* rivers to **Bomoria*, 4; cross a nullah to **Kahira*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over the **Edisa* and **Kundallee* rivers, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SEEWONEE.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Hoshungabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Encamping ground rather confined when the land is under cultivation, and near a tank. Bazaar, tank, and Kundallee river, amply supplied.

Thence pass on to the **Hinda Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Byroopoor*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Goloogaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Burro-Bissonee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; 3 Branch Roads to Sundulpoor, which we will describe, as the traveller can proceed by either, viz.—(1.) *Via* the shortest route, we pass on to the village of *Jelowda* (15), situated on the left bank of the Nerbudda river, the bottom of which is sandy; then cross that stream (5) by boats which ply here, fordable in January; thence proceed along an excellent road for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and we soon enter

THE SCINDIA AND HOLKAR'S TERRITORIES (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route, 8), and proceed to the town of

§ SUNDULPOOR (Sundleepoor).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Scindia and Holkar's Possessions. Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at Hoshungabad, or under Political Agent to the Governor-General at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping Ground. Bazaar, stream, and well, amply supplied. Total distance, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Population, 1,500.

DAWS to Baitol, 96 miles, N.W.

(2.) *Via* **Nosur*. 11; then pass along a good road to § *Beejulpoor*, 14; and 10 miles beyond brings us to § *Sundulpoor*. Total distance, 35 miles. (3) But continuing our present route we cross the **Popoo-wunty* river; thence proceed along an excellent cart-road, leading across an open, flat, small jungle country; pass **Choti Bissonee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Kan-jaroo* river to **Gaudripoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to **Nyigum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Goontee* nullah to **Godree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; also the **Barparoo* nullah to **Kur-tana*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 small nullahs, and we enter

THE SCINDIA AND HOLKAR'S TERRITORIES (described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay* Route 8). pass on to **Roondalla*; encamping ground; the *Julowda Junction Ghat Road*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Goolasoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$;

then cross the *Sookni river to *Nandree, 2; pass over 2 nullahs to *Bumana, 1½; thence cross the *Bakool river to *Manpoor; thence cross by ford the Bakool river, in the middle of October, also the Nerbudda by the Buglatair Ghat (which was formerly the rendezvous of the Pindarries, and lies near dense jungle), the left bank (2½) of which is steep, and bed sandy, to the right bank (4); pass on to *Dyt-kaira; cross a nullah to *Moorjal, 1½; *Janairoo, 2½; then pass over the *Janair river to *Kullakaira, 2; then cross 2 nullahs, and 2½ miles beyond stands the town of

§ SUNDULPOOR, previously described. Total distance, 29½ miles. Thence continuing our description of the Main Route, we cross 2 nullahs to *Kata-gaum, 3½; pass on to *Harishitum, ½; cross 3 nullahs, and we proceed along a stony jungly district, to § Chundoowanah, 3½; encamping ground W.; shops and nullah, amply supplied; cross the latter, and 3 nullahs, to *Nunnassa, 5½; cross 3 nullahs to § Kunnode, 3½; encamping ground E.; bazaar, shops, and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road, across dense, heavy jungle; cross 4 nullahs to *Baginkhera, 3½; cross a nullah to a *Tappal Chowky, 2½; then pass over a long but easy ghat, to *Kulowva, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Bajjuarrah, 4½; encamping ground, covered with low jungle; nullah, amply supplied; cross it, and proceed along a dense jungly road, serpentine between hills, and passing over a long ghat by an easy, gradual ascent, to *Puttookory, 1½; pass on to *Banjaricoondoo, 4½; then proceed across an open country, enter

THE INDORE TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8), and pass on to § Unchode, 5½; encamping ground; shops, bazaar, nullah, and bowries, amply supplied; houses, 1,000. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Thence proceed along an open, thin jungly road, across an undulating, partially cultivated district; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Colar, 2; *Bullawurry, 2½; and *Peetawoory, 1½; pass on to *Gooria, 1½; *Peeply, 1½; encamping ground; open nullah, amply supplied; thence cross by ford the Bamoree river, here 90 yds. wide, to *Goorady, 1½; *Kurnawur, 2½; *Ragoghur, 4½; travellers' bungalow; thence the road winds along dense jungly hills, to *Akbarpoor, 1½; encamping ground; nullah, scantily supplied with bad water; thence proceed along a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass *Agrapoor, 2½; cross a nullah to *Aroony, 1½; then proceed to *Dovaidoo, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Koodail, 2½; encamping ground; nullahs and tanks, amply supplied; then proceed across a cultivated country; pass *Akravur, 3½; cross a nullah to *Puddioh, 1½; pass over 4 nullahs to *Mota Chichelee, 2; pass on to *Madagoody, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground on the opposite side of the road, to the Goody; pass the gardens of the Resident at Indore, ½; the *Boorhanpoor Junction Road, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to a village, 2½; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Raoo, 3; and proceed to *Piwoda, 1½; *Pipully, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs to *Syda, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the cantonment, and 1½ mile to the

FOOT OF MHOW (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8).

ROUTE 152.

The best route.

HOSHUNGABAD TO MHOW, VIA RUTTEN-
POOR, JEEAGAUM, UNCHODE, AND
AKBARPOOR.

DISTANCE, 147½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Boodeni	1	7
Ruttenpoor	11	6
Bhetti	7	6
Ralla	10	5
Gopalpoor	15	0
Jeeagaum	9	4
Chundoowanah	1	5
Mhow, via Route 151	83	
	147	2

Leaving † Hoshungabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68), we proceed from the Bala Gunj Gate to the left (1½) bank of the Nerbudda river; cross over to the right bank to *Boodeni, ½; thence along a stony, uneven road, which winds through dense jungle, leading between hills; cross some small nullahs to *Kootikurry, 7½; cross 2 nullahs, also the *Bagoanair river, to *Pain, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Ruttenpoor, 1½; nullah, amply supplied, but provisions must be procured from Bhetti, 7½ miles distant. The traveller, if he feel disposed, can proceed from thence by the following route, viz.:—Pass along a good, but in some places rough, and not much traversed road, to § Chukudaye, 11½; *Belye, 11½; § Dubree, 7½; § Khairae, 13½; § Boura, 14½; § Pugarea, 12½; § Tuppah, 13½; § Peepalee (Hathka) 13½; and thence, via Route 151, to Mhow, 40½ miles. Thence proceed along a good road; pass *Lugonea, 5; *Bhya, ½; cross several watercourses and nullahs to § Bhetti, 2; bazaar, amply supplied; then pass on to *Dhamunda, 1½; *Chacholee, 3; cross by bad fords the *Koolar and *Umar rivers to *Nipance, 1½; pass on to *Nandgaum, 3; *Ralla, 1; *Byronda, 2½; *Jowassa, 3; *Burnagur, 3½; thence cross by ford the Cheep river, and 2 nullahs, and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ GOPALPOOR (Gopaulpoor).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Scindia and Holkar's Territory. Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Sangor. Bazaar, amply supplied. Thence proceed along a good road; pass *Deula, 5; cross a Nuddy lying to the W., and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ JEEAGAUM (Jeeagaon).

Bazaar and Jamnair river (a tributary of the Nerbudda), amply supplied. Population, 1,500. Lat. 22° 37', long. 76° 59'.

And thence proceed for 9½ miles, to § Chundoowanah, and then, via Route 151, to

†‡ *Know*, 83½ miles (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8).

ROUTE 153.

HOSHUNGABAD TO BHOPAL, VIA THE KAIRMUNA GHAT AND DEEP.

DISTANCE, 46 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Nuzurgunj	3	1
Pipurae	11	2
Bissunkaira	9	2
Deepoo (Deep)	7	1
Bowraah	7	2
Bhopal	8	0
	46	0

Leave †‡ *Hoshungabad* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68), by the Jumay Rat Gate of the Fort; and proceed along a good road, leading across thick jungle, to **Bilpoora*, cross by ferry at the Raj Ghat, the left (½) to the right, bank of the Nerbudda river; pass on to **Terrapoor*, ½; the **Goadree Ghat Junction Road*, 2½; **Nuzurgunj*, ½; nullah, amply supplied; thence along a stony, difficult road for carts, across a jungly, hilly country; cross the **Gadaria nullah* at two different places, as also the Gorapuchar river, 2½; thence descend the *Kairmana Ghat*, 1; pass **Chowka*, 3½; cross the **Gadaria nullah* to **Burkhaira*, 3; pass on to **Pipurae*, 1½; nullah and wells, amply supplied; provisions obtainable from Akulpoor (1½ mile distant); then pass along a good road, across a jungly, hilly, cultivated district, to the *Bhilsa Junction Road*; cross a nullah to **Akulpoor*, 1½; bazaars; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Omoreah*, 2½; pass on to **Eranea*, 2½; **Nunotee*, 1½; cross the Anas river to **Bissunkaira*, 1½; encamping ground and river, amply supplied; thence cross 2 nullahs to **Sumooruee*, 2½; pass on to **Kamkaira*, 2½; cross the Betwa (Betwunttee) river, which rises in Malwa, 1½ mile S. of the Bhopal tank, in lat. 23° 14', long. 77° 22', flows S.E. for 20 miles to Suttapoor; thence N.E. for 25 miles; passes the N. frontier of Gwallior, through which it flows for 115 miles to lat. 24° 53', long. 78° 17'; thence circuitously across the Bundelcund district for 190 miles, when it joins the Jumna at Humeerpoor, in lat. 25° 57', long. 80° 17', where it is unfordable, and ½ mile wide after an unnavigable course of 360 miles, during which it receives the Dhasan, Jamni, and Beena rivers. Its bed, crossed in the route from Goonah to Saugor, is 200 yds. wide, rocky and stony bottom, sloping banks, and stream 30 yds. wide and 2 deep. From Agra to Saugor it is 600 yds. wide, with rocky, and loose, stony bottom. From Banda to Calpee, it is 550 yds. wide, with sandy, gravelly bottom, and stream 180 yds. wide. Its current in the monsoon varies from 6 to 9 miles per hour; then pass on to **Dahoree*, ½; thence pass across a low, jungly, flat, cultivated country, to **Deepoo* (Deep) 2; wells and Kulla Sow river,

½ mile distant, amply supplied; cross the above stream at two different places, to **Pipurea*, 1½; thence re-cross it to **Sumun*, ½, and pass on to **Ruttunpoor*, 1½; **Misrode*, 1½; **Bowraah*, 2; wells and goontas, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence along a stony, barren country, with hills to the left; cross a nullah to **Saeepoor*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Gopunpoor*, 3½, and proceed to **Burkairre*, 1½, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ **BHOPAL**, (Bopal, Bopaul, Bhopal Tal, "Pond or Small Lake.")

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, the Nawaub of Bhopal, under the Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Tappal station. Cusbah of the District.

Position.—It is surrounded by a strong masonry wall. 2 miles in circuit; streets are wide, straight, and lined with good houses; Commerce is extensive and prosperous.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRactions.—

The Fort, called *Futtygurh*, stands on a large solid rock S.W. of the city, consists of a dilapidated masonry rampart, with square towers, and contains the Palace of the Nawaub.

The Lakes.—That from which flows the Bess river is situated to the S.W. of the fort. is 4½ miles long and 1½ broad, and that out of which issues forth the Patra river, lies on the E., and is about 2 miles long. Both are artificial, very deep, situated amidst beautiful scenery, and although full of alligators, contain delicious fish.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

A.D.

Founded by the talented Rajput minister of the celebrated Hindu Raja Bhooj.

1728. Dost Mahommed Khan erected the fort.
1857-58-59. The Sepoy Rebels entered it several times, but were most gallantly driven forth by the inhabitants.

ROUTE 154.

HOSHUNGABAD TO SERONGE, VIA KUL-LEAKHAIRÉE, BHILSA, AND BUSOWDA.

DISTANCE, 114½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hoshungabad to Pipurae, via Route 153	14	3
Kulleakhairée	7	4
Chuklode	8	2
Bunchore	10	1
Raeeseen	7	7
Bhilsa	14	3
Kedarah	10	7
Gunj	16	5
Narrain River	14	2
Seronge	10	3
	114	5

Leave †§ *Hoshungabad* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68), and proceed, *via* Route 153, to § *Pipurane*, 14½; thence along a jungly road, which afterwards leads across an open, well cultivated valley; cross a nullah to **Movakaido*, 1½; pass on to **Bourassa*, 1½; thence cross 2 nullahs to § *Kullekhairee*, 4; bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to **Choprah*, 2½; proceed to **Rojoorah*, 1; *Omerah*, 2½; thence along a hilly, stony road, cross 2 nullahs to **Chuklode*, 2½; bazaar, amply supplied; thence proceed across a hilly, heavy, jungly country, along a bad stony road; cross 5 small nullahs to **Buroocah*, 4½; then pass over 3 other small ones to § *Bunchore*, 5½; bazaar, baobabs, and wells, amply supplied; thence along a good road, leading across a cultivated district; cross a nullah to **Pyngoogooah*, 2½; cross 2 small nullahs to **Uly*, 2½; cross a nullah to § *Raeseen*; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; large accessible hill fort; pass the Saugor Junction Road, 3½; **Gopalpoor*, 2; **Kotarah*, 2½; **Purroowurwah*, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah to **Atumkhaira*, 2½; cross the Sien river to **Omeriah*, 1½; **Sotiah*, ½; thence cross a nullah, and we enter

THE BHILSA PERGUNNAH (Bhilsah, Bilshah).

Which lies in lat. 23° 30', long. 77° 50', has a population of 30,000, produces an annual revenue of £32,500, and yields 3 acres of tobacco, of the finest quality, whilst the ordinary kind grows abundantly, and is most extensively cultivated; and then pass into

THE SCINDIA TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8), and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BHILSA.

Territory, Scindia's Dominions. Civil Authority, Scindia, under the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Tappal station. Bazaar, 2 tanks, nullah, and the Betwa river, amply supplied. Cusbah of the Pergunnah.

Dawks to Oojein, 134 miles, E.; Gwallor, 190 miles, S.

Manufactures.—Tobacco, both of the finest and ordinary quality. Boats ply on the Betwa river, whose bed is here 2-0 yards wide, with rocky, stony bottom, sloping banks, stream 30 yards wide, and 2 yards deep, and is here crossed by a Ghat or "ford."

Fort.—This large, enclosed, stone walled, square towered fortress, has its N., S., and E. faces, surrounded by a large, populous suburb, containing some very fine streets, and well-built houses. It stands on a trap rock, close to the right or E. bank of the Betwa river.

Attractions.—The Gun is an elegant, well-proportioned, admirably, and beautifully finished cast net-work brass piece of ordnance, ornamented with dolphins holding enormous rings. It is 19½ feet long, with a 10-inch bore, and was founded by

order of the Emperor Jehangir. On an isolated hill, on the left bank of the Betwa river, at Sanchi Kanchnera, 4½ miles S.W., stand several very curious monuments, the principal of which is a thin freestone layer hemisphere, constructed of 4-inch thick over-laid mortar uncemented steps, standing on a 12 feet elevated base, which extends in a circular form 7 feet outside, from the end of the monument. Its circumference is 554 feet round the base, and the summit a plain horizontal area, 35 feet in diameter, surmounted by the dilapidated fragments of a cupola; a line drawn from the base to the centre of the apex would be 112 feet, and the height 70 to 80 feet from the ground to the summit. There are four gateways so constructed that they each respectively face a cardinal-point, and opposite each against the face of the basement stands a colossal statue of Buddha, which confirms the opinion generally entertained that these edifices were erected to contain some Buddhist relic. The south gateway is plain, and the inner portion of the building chamberless, but constructed of solid brick-work. Inscriptions of the benefactions bestowed, for erecting, decorating, and repairing these edifices, are inscribed in various parts of the edifice, in the Pali character. Close at hand lie several shattered sculptures and ruins; also, a smaller, similarly constructed and plain hemisphere, 276 feet in circumference.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1280. It was captured by King Samsuddin Altamsh of Delhi, but they soon wrested it from him.

1293. Jelaluddin, Feroze of Delhi's General, re-took it, but the Hindus dislodged him.

1528. The Pagans held it, but a few years afterwards Humayoon gained possession, and retained it until the Afghan chief, Shir Shah, dispossessed him of it; but in

1570, Akbar annexed it to the empire of Delhi.

Thence proceed along a good road, parallel to which flows the Betwa river; cross a nullah to **Amaswarar*, 2½; proceed to **Moodorah*, 3½; pass over a nullah and the **Naiwun* river, the bed of which is stony, to **Soomair*, 3½; cross the **Gulgit* river to **Kedarah*, 1½; wells and river amply supplied; then along a good road, across an open, well cultivated district, and the Betwa river flowing to the left; pass **Golaigun*; cross the **Mooya* nullah to **Kararia*, 1½; proceed on to **Undia*, 1½; **Soantiah*, 2½; **Middiah*, 2½; the large village of **Putchooah*, 3½; **Basowdrak*, 1½ (Basowdrak); **Gurj*, 1½; wells, amply supplied at all the above places; then cross by a good ford the Betwa river, here 1 mile wide, with stony, rocky bottom, and proceed along a good road, across a light jungly district; pass **Nipodia*, 1; then cross a nullah to **Serrod*, 5½; pass over a stream to **Arnakhairree*, 3½; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE TONK TERRITORY (Route 235); proceed on to **Asett*, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to **Na-moondah*, 1½; **Woobar*, ½; then pass over the Narrain river, 1½, flowing into the Betwa (5 kos) or 10 miles distant; pass on to the large village of **Dathairy*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Pur-*

dih, 3½; pass over the Jawary river, and 3¼ miles brings us to the town of

§SERONGE.

Territory, the Tonk Nawaub's dominions. Civil Authority, the Nawaub under the Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground. Bazaar, a large handsome building. Tappal station. Rivers and streams, amply supplied. Here are two large Caravanserais, affording accommodation for a number of native travellers. The Kaitwa river flows close by, and falls into the Betwa (6 coss or 12 miles distant). It stands at the foot of a Ghat from an elevated table land on the N., and is situated close to an open, fertile, and well-cultivated district. A most extensive muslin trade was carried on here previous to the introduction of the British article of that description.

ATTRICTIONS: The Fort which stands to the W. is a rectangular, square-towered structure, having to the S. a tank of excellent water. The Mosques are numerous, and should be inspected, as several of them are very handsome edifices; singular to add there is no Hindu Temple, but here stands a large black head of an idol, which is frequently anointed with oil and ghee ("clarified butter").

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1798. Ameer Khan had it granted to him by Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

1809. A British force occupied it, but in 1817, the Indian Government guaranteed it to Tonk Ameer.

ROUTE 155.

HINDIA TO ASHTA, VIA THE BOWRAH GHAT.

DISTANCE, 39½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hindia to Nimawar	1	0
Jeogaum	14	2
Putranee	11	2
Ashta	12	6
	39	2

Leave

§HINDIA.

Territory, Scindia's. Civil Authority, Scindia at Gwalior, under the Political Agent at Sehore. 59½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor Encamping ground. Bazaars and river, amply supplied. Cusbah of the Pergunnah. Boats ply here across the Nerbuddah river, 1,000 yds. wide.

DAWKES.—To the Gwalior Fort, 280 miles S.; Oojein, 90 miles S.E.

Position.—It stands on the left (S.) bank of the Nerbudda river.

Revenue. of the Pergunnah, jointly with Hurda, £14,000 per annum, which sum is appropriated to the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent Force.

Fort.—A well constructed fortress, commanding the several passages (ghats) across the river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1820. A British force occupied it.

1844. It was placed under British management.

Thence proceed across the right bank of the Nerbudda river, ½; and then along a hackery road, leading across a cultivated district, pass on for ½ mile to the town of

§NIMAWUR.

Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Boats can be hired at Hindia, 1 mile.

River.—The Nerbudda, is here fordable (a most wretched ford) from December to June.

Then pass on to *Sundulpoor, 7½; *Burdah, 4½; and 2¼ miles brings us to the town of

§JEOGAUM.

Bazaar and Jamnair river, amply supplied. Encamping ground. Population, 20,000.

River.—The Jamnair (Jamni), which rises in lat. 24° 8', long. 78° 42' flows N.; passes the Shahguri District of Bundelcund, thence proceeds for 20 miles N., crosses the Gwalior Territory, then N., when it forms the W. boundary between the above territories, and, after a course of 90 miles, falls into the Betwa, in lat. 25° 15', long. 78° 46'.

Then along a good road to *Koorund, 4½; *Joona-panea, 2½; *Putranee, 4½, standing close to the Cheep river, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE BHOPAL TERRITORY (Route 149): pass along a stony road to *Keewee, 2½; after which it becomes good; then proceed up the easy Bowrah Ghat, 1½; which is 1 mile long, and passable for vehicles; pass *Bowrah, 1; encamping ground; *Bogeer, 3; *Soobahkerry, 1; and we soon enter

THE ASHTA PERGUNNAH,

Which contains 244 khalsa (government) villages, and 73 Jagirs (fiefs).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1792. A Mahratta chief held it, from whom it was wrested by the British, who, in

1818, bestowed it with 4 other small districts on the reigning Nawaub of Bhopal, as a reward for his fidelity to the British, and to enable him to maintain the Contingent Force, as stipulated by the treaty then entered into.

And 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ASHTA (Ashtee).

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, the Nawaub of Bhopal, and Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army, 153 miles, S.W. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Parbutty river, amply supplied. Population, 2,500. Houses, 500. Cusbah of the Pergunnah.

DAWKES to Allahabad, 373 miles W.; Agra, 310 S.; and Oojein 57 S.E.

River.—The Parbutty, which is here crossed by a ford with sloping banks at the ghat (passage), has

its bed 220 yds. wide, stream, in the dry season, 25 yds. wide, loose, stony, with rocky bottom, and is 1½ foot deep.

Position.—It stands on the right (E.) bank of the Farbutty river.

ROUTE 156.

HINDIA TO GOONAH, VIA THE BOWRAH GHAT, SEHORE, NURSING-GURH, AND BURSUD.

DISTANCE, 179½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stage.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hindia to Puttrancee, via Route 155	26	4
Dowlutpoor	8	2
Ichawur	12	2
Sehore	12	3
Chyne	11	0
Kurdonee	12	0
Jamonia	9	4
Nursing-Gurh	9	4
Patrapanee	8	0
Mhow	9	4
Muksoodnugurh	12	0
Jaumnair	9	0
Bursud	8	0
Ramnugger	8	4
Ragoogurh	4	5
Bujrungurh	13	1
Goonah	5	3
	179	4

Leaving § *Hindia* (Route 155), we proceed, via that Route, to § *Puttrancee*, 26½; then enter

THE BHOPAL TERRITORY (Route 149); and thence pass along a good road, up the Bowrah Ghat, to § *Dowlutpoor*, 8; hence vehicles can proceed to § *Ariah*, 24; § *Hummutpoor*, 8; § *Deolea*, 14; § *Nowpoora*, 2; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ICHAWUR.

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, the Nawaub of Bhopal, under Political Agent at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Encamping ground. Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along an excellent road for 12½ miles, to the large town of

§ SEHORE.

Civil Authority, the Nawaub of Bhopal, and Resident Political Agent. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. 133 miles S.W. Post Office. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Lat. 23° 12', long. 77° 3'. Population, 20,000. River: The Saven ("Rotah Seein"), a small tributary of the Parbutty river, flows close by.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

Manufactures: Printed Muslins. This place stands on a high, bold, quartz rock, on the right bank of the Saven, amidst beautiful and picturesque groves of delicious mangoes; thence proceed along a good road; pass § *Chyne*, 11; § *Kurdonee*, 12; and we soon after enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66;) thence pass on to § *Jamonia*, 9½; and we then enter

THE OMUTWARRA DISTRICT OF

MALWA.

(So named from the Omur Rajputs who emigrated from Oodeypoor, under the two brothers, Mohun Sing and Pursuam, and took possession of this part during the fall of the Mogul Empire), which lies in lat. 23° 28', and 24° 9'; long. 76° 19', and 77° 11'; is 60 miles long from N. to S., and 55 broad. The chief towns are Nursing-gurh, Rajgurh, and Khujnir.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Soon after its acquisition it was equally partitioned between Mohun Sing and Pursuam, the former assuming the title of Rawul ("chief") with Rajgurh as the seat of government, and the latter that of Dewan ("minister") and residing at Nursing, but each administered the government of his territory independently.

Alchee Sing erected a fortress at Nursing, and rendered himself independent of Holcar. And 9½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NURSING-GURH.

Territory, Malwa. District, Omutwarra. Civil Authority, the Rawul, under the Political Agent at Sehore, 42 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor, 109 miles. Residence of the Diwan (Dewan). Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied. Fort, a compact structure.

DAWKES to Saugor, 109 miles S.W.; Bhopal. 37 miles N.W. by N.

Thence pass on to § *Patrapanee*, 8; and 9½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *Mhow* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8); we then enter

THE SCINDIA (Gwalior) TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8); pass on for 12 miles, and we then arrive at the town of

§ MUKSOODUNGURH (Muksoodnuggur).

Territory, Scindia's (Gwalior). Civil Authority, Scindia, at Gwalior, under the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, at Jhansi. Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied.

DAWKES to Gwalior, 161 miles S.S.W.; and Saugor, 101 miles W. by N.

Thence proceed along an excellent road; pass § *Jaumnair*, 9; then continuing our journey for 8 miles, we pass § *Bursud*; travellers' bungalow; provisions rather scarce; thence pass along an excellent road, across an open, jungly, cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs; also by good ford the Kanti river, here 461 feet broad, with gravelly pebbly bed, to § *Ramnugger*, 8½; bazaar, well supplied; carts and coolies obtainable, but no bearers can be hired here; then cross 5 nullahs, and proceed

along a good road, across an easy, sloping Ghat, leading through an open, jungly, cultivated country, to a hill; thence the district becomes mountainous and jungly; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of
§ RAGOOGHUR (Raghwaragh, Raghugurh, Ragooogurh),

Territory, Scindia (Gwalior). Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Bearers, carts, and Coolies (Kulis), can be hired. Bazaar amply supplied. Lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$; long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. Residence of the Rajah, Dhokal Singh.

Fort—This structure is now in a most dilapidated condition, but was originally so strong that it withstood a long siege by the flower of Dowlut Rao Scindia's well-disciplined army.

DAWES to Agra, 200 miles S.; Oojein, 130 miles N.E.

Position.—It stands on a tributary of the Parbutty (Parbuttee) river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1628-58. It was founded by the Rajput Chief, Lal Singh, in the reign of Shahjehan, King of Delhi, who remained in tranquil possession of it until the Mahrattas had conquered the whole of Malwa.

1821. Dhokal Singh, one of his successors, was subdued by the Gwalior Contingent Force under British officers. He was afterwards allowed to hold this place, and also an estate valued at £5,500 per annum, with the proviso, that a member of his family should always remain in the service of the Maharajah of Gwalior.

Thence proceed along an undulating, hilly, open, jungly country, descend the easy, sloping, Ragooogurh ghat; cross the hard, stony bed of the Chowpett river, here 427 feet wide, and at the end of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles we enter the town of

§ BUJRUNGURH (Bujrungurh Jainaagar).

Territory, Gwalior (Scindia's). Civil Authority, Scindia at Gwalior, under the Agent of the Governor-General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. The residence of one of Scindia's Pundits. Carts and Coolies can be hired, but no bearers are obtainable. Encamping ground. Lat. $24^{\circ} 34'$, long. $77^{\circ} 18'$. Bazaar, amply supplied.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1816. It was held until this period by the Rajah of Raghwaragh, the mortal foe of Dowlut Rao, whose brave General, the valiant Baptiste, wrested it from him.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, leading across small hills and open jungle; cross 3 nullahs, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large village of

† § GOONAH (Guna, Goona).

Travellers' bungalow. Old empty Bazaar, at which native travellers can remain. Carts and Coolies obtainable, but no bearers. Lat. $24^{\circ} 40'$; long. $77^{\circ} 20'$.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1843. The Freebooters who infested this district made this place their rendezvous, notwithstanding 100 men of the Gwalior Contingent Force were quartered here.

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys strongly fortified it, but the British troops soon took possession of it.

ROUTE 157.

HINDIA TO OOJEIN, VIA UNCHODE AND DEWAS.

DISTANCE, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Hindia to Sundulpoor	7	0
Unchode, via Route 151	40	5
Newree	15	7
Koorada	10	4
Dewas	6	4
Murwil	12	2
Oojein	12	6
	105	4

Leave § *Hindia* (Route 155), and proceed along an open, cultivated district, which becomes covered with dense jungle as we approach the left bank of the Nerbudda river, $\frac{1}{2}$ and pass on for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to § *Nimaur* (Route 155), then to § *Goorady*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 small nullahs, and pass the *Hoshungabad Junction Road, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ **SUNDELPOOR** (Route 151), and thence proceed, via that Route, for $40\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the town of

§ **UNCHODE** (Route 151); pass along a bad hackery track road; cross the Kali Sind river (Sindh), which rises in a mountain range in lat. $20^{\circ} 1'$, long. $77^{\circ} 29'$, about 12 miles S.W. of the town of Seronge, flows N. for 120 miles to Marwar, on the N.W. of Bundelcund; thence N.E. for 130 miles, where it forms the boundary between that territory and Gwalior, and falls after a course of 260 miles into the Jumna, on the right, in lat. $26^{\circ} 26'$, long. $79^{\circ} 18'$, during which it receives the Parbati and Poho j, and is subject to dreadful inundations during the monsoon. Its bed at 20 miles from its source is rocky, 100 yards wide, with low banks, and 2 feet deep. At 150 miles it is sandy, 200 yards wide, has steep banks, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot deep; thence along an open, hilly, undulating country; pass § *Sangwee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; § *Pilowilly*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; § *Itah-ka-Peeplia*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs to § *Newree*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, amply supplied; population 20,000; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass § *Malkaira*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § *Baroda*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Lodery river to *Koorada*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to § *Rajoda*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along an open, undulating district, with hills on the left, and we soon enter

THE DEWAS TERRITORY (in Malwa),

Which lies in lat. $22^{\circ} 30'$ and $23^{\circ} 2'$; long. $75^{\circ} 53'$ and $76^{\circ} 27'$; has an area of 256 square miles; military force of 675 men; annual revenue of £40,000; population of 25,000. The Government is administered by a responsible minister, appointed

by two Pramara Rajputs, to whom the territory conjointly belongs. This now insignificant but formerly powerful dynasty governed the whole of Malwa or Central India for 1,058 years, and hence the Indian proverb, "The Universe is the Pramara."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

An ancestor of the present Rajah held a command under the Founder of the Mahratta Empire (Sivaji) and his sons, Takajee and Jewajee, entered in

1735, into Malwa with Bajee Rao (afterwards the Pelshwa), when he was appointed Soubahdar of that territory.

During the anarchy which prevailed in Central India, the Mahrattas, Pindarees, and a host of freebooters, plundered, devastated, and almost depopulated this district.

1813. The Rajah placed it under British protection, when a speedy amelioration took place, and the military force was considerably augmented.

And at the close of 3 miles we enter the town of

§ DEWAS.

Territory, Dewas. Civil Authority, the Puar Rajahs under the Resident at Indore. Military Station of the Dewas Contingent Force. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office and Telegraph station at Indore, 35 miles. Tappal station at Oojein, 25 miles. Capital of the territory. Lat. 22° 58', long. 76° 4'.

DAWES to Indore, 35; Mhow, 35; Oojein, 25 miles. Thence proceed along an excellent road, across an open, undulating country; cross a nullah respectively to *Nagoogurhy, 3, and *Singowada, 2; then pass on to *Balcondah, 4, and we soon enter

THE BHOPAL TERRITORY (ROUTE 149).

And 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ NURWUL.

Territory, Bhopal. Civil Authority, Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Thence along an excellent road, pass *Duttana, 3½; cross a nullah to *Chukkerassa, 5½; then cross by ford at the Pucha Muchun Ghat, to the left bank, where there is encamping ground, of the Seepira (Sipra) river, which rises in lat. 22° 37', long. 76° 12', on the N. of the Vindhya range, about 11 miles E. of Peepulda, and flows on serpentine N.W. for 120 miles, and after receiving the Kaund falls into the Chumbul in lat. 23° 54', long. 76° 29'. At 26 miles from its source it is fordable at two different places in the dry season; at 25 miles, close to Oojein, it is crossed by a rugged, rocky ford, 100 yds. wide; at 51 miles its bed is rocky for 100 yds., banks steep and raviny, and 1½ foot deep; at 20 miles from its source at Bowlee, the ford is shallow, 15 yds. wide, and sandy bed. Near Mahidpoor the ferry is deep, the stream swells, and inundates its banks, and in 1821 it nearly washed away that town. The banks of this stream at Oojein are much frequented by devotees, who consider that the water obtained

from a deep tank close to this river is peculiarly delicious, and they most emphatically affirm that its flavour varies according to the season of the year at which it is drunk; thus, in winter, the taste resembles honey, and in autumn, milk; hence the statement in the *Ayeen Akbery*, "that the Seepira river flows with delicious milk, and in the summer that of sherbet;" but the mystery is easily solved, when it is known, that previous to being drunk, "it passes through the hands of the Brahmans of the district, who live upon the credulity of the devotees;" and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ OOJEIN (Ujjen, Ujjayani, Anjin, Ujjain, Owjain, Ujain, Ujjayana, Ougein, Avant, Visala, the ancient Ozoana of Ptolemy).

Territory, Scindia's. Civil Authority, Scindia at Gwalior under the Resident at Indore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Encamping ground at Pucha Muchun Ghat, and on the left bank of the Seepira river. Tappal station. River Seepira described above. Elevation: 1,678 feet above the sea. Manufactures of cotton fabrics and opium. Imports.—European and China wares (via Surat), pearls and diamonds. Bazaar: The large one consists of a long street, lined with two-storied houses, the stone basements being used as shops, and the upper floors, which are built of brick and wood, are the dwellings of the shopkeepers; 2 tanks of large dimensions, and the Seepira river, all amply supplied.

ATTRactions.—The Palace is a commodious, handsome edifice, in which resides the Maharaja of Gwalior, the head of the Scindia family. The Mosques, of which there are 4, and also several Hindu temples, are well worth inspection. The Fort, situated close to the Palace, is a mass of ruins, and the handsome antique gate is generally supposed to have been erected by Vikramaditya, 50 years before the Christian era. Observatory.—This beautiful edifice lies at the E. end of the town, and was erected by the talented Jai Singh, Rajah of Jeypoor (Amber), and Prime Minister of the Emperor Mahomed Shah of Delhi, who reigned from 1719 to 1748. Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Seepira river, is of an oblong outline, 6 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a round-towered stone wall. The gardens which surround it on all sides, except the S. form quite a belt of groves, the principal of which are, viz., Dowlat Rao, which formerly belonged to five proprietors, but made into one by that Maharaj Bagh, Rajah Mal, and that of Dowlat Rao's carpenter. They were all planted by Mussulmans who, it appears, introduced that art into India.

Excursion to the ruins of the ancient capital of Malwa, 1 mile to the N., should be visited, it was most probably destroyed by an earthquake, but the natives state "that the Deity as a punishment poured down earth upon it from heaven." The unfinished palace, which crowns the oval-shaped rock, 5 miles N. of the city, should be visited, and close by, some curious works by which the course of the Seepira river has been diverted.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Supposed to have been founded in the time of Vikramajit, and known to Ptolemy as Ozana (Ozene).

B.C.

325. Piyadaso (Asoka, Dhanmasoko) grandson of the celebrated Chandragupta, was Viceroy, having been banished hither by his father, Bindursaro, King of Patilipura (Patna).

157. The Buddhist high priest, Dhammarahkito, and 40,000 disciples went from the Dakshinagiri temple at this place to Ceylon to assist in laying the foundation stone of the Great Temple at Anuradhapura.

57. Here the celebrated Vikramaditya (Vikramajit) reigned, in honour of whom the Samvat era dates.

Chandrasen, his son, obtained possession of nearly the whole of Hindostan.

11. This place was the seat of an independent Rajah, who governed Malwa.

1310. The Mussulmans took possession of it.

1387. The Dilawar Ghorri, the Viceroy of the Patan King of Delhi, declared himself independent, and the seat of the Malwa Government was transferred to Dhar and then to Mandu (Mandoo).

1561. Akbar conquered it.

18th century. The Mahrattas took possession of it, and Dowlut Rao made it his capital, until in 1810 he removed the seat of government to Gwalior.

It was assessed at £14,000 per annum to Scindia's Government, and was afterwards assigned to the Baiza Bae (Regent of Gwalior), at the same rental.

1857-1859. During the Sepoy mutiny the Gwalior Contingent Force rebelled, seized the magazine and guns, and drove away the Princess Balezza Bae of Gwalior, but the British troops soon restored it to her.

This large and populous commercial city is situated on the right bank of the Seepra, in lat. 23° 10', long. 75° 47' (see also Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 77).

ROUTE 158.

JAULNAH to KAMPTEE, VIA JAFFERABAD, OOMUREPOOR, LACKENWARRY, AKOLAH, BOREGAUM, MOORTUZAPOOR, KORUD OOMRAWUTTY, TULLIGAUM, AND BAZARGAUM.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 257½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulnah to Paungree	8	4
Jafferabad, via Route 35	17	4½
Wurrood	9	2
Chicklee Pe-tah	11	0
Oomrapoor	13	5
Lackenwarry	13	6
Botah	7	3
Wurraugum	10	3

ROUTE 158—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Akolah	13	4
Boregaum	10	7
Koorunkair	6	2
Moortuzapoor	8	6
Korud	13	6
Bialum	8	0
Oomrawutty	8	3
Peepuljeerah	13	7
Tuesa	10	7
Tulligaum	9	5
Sarwaree	9	7
Tamahgaum	9	6
Kondallee	12	0
Bazargaum	9	0
Kairee	9	3
The Residency at Nagpore	11	7
	257	1½

Leave †Jaulnah (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57), and proceed along a good road, across a varying, low, stony, hilly country, intersected by deep ravines; cross a nullah, left of the Cantonment, to *Peepulgaum, 5½; encamping ground; thence proceed on to *Munga Dewulgaum, ½; cross a large nullah to §Paungree (Route 35), 2½; thence proceed, via that Route, for 17½ miles, to

§ JAFFERABAD,

(Route 35); then along a good road, across undulating plains, with ravines and low jungle; pass Peepulcotah, 2½; cross by an easy ford the *Damna river; then pass over 3 nullahs, ½; proceed to Boar-kaira, 4½; then cross over a large nullah, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WURROOD (Wurroodah).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, 300 yds. E. with a nullah in front. Bazaar, nullah, and wells, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a stony road, interspersed with mango trees, across a hilly, rocky country, leading to *Sangole, 4½; cross a nullah to *Poker, and pass on to *Pulaskaira, 1½; *Chandee, 1½; cross a nullah, ½; and 1½ mile brings to the town of

§ CHICKLEE.

Encamping ground, 500 yds. E. Bazaar, amply supplied. Population, 12,000. Lat. 20° 19', long. 75° 51'.

Thence proceed through the *Pettah*, ½; and then along a stony, hilly road, across an undulating, low, grassy, stony, hilly, thin jungly district, interspersed with cultivation; pass on to *Salood, 1½; *Deutaulnah, 2½; cross the *Payn Gunga river, with stony bed and sloping banks; from thence the hills become stony to *Oottradapett, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, ½; ascend a hill, ½; pass *Dygaum, 2½; descend a hill, 3½; cross a nullah to *Oomrapoor, ½; encamping ground, W.; 3 bowries, amply supplied, but dry in the hot season; cross the Munn river, also 2 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road, across a low, hilly, stony table-land district, inter-

sected by deep ravines, to **Toremorra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Chichapoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then through the gate at the summit of the Lackenwarry Ghat, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs and the Lindee river, $2\frac{1}{2}$, to **Lackenwarry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 300 yards E.; wells, amply supplied; thence pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road, across a level, well cultivated district; pass **Amboy Tackly*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; re-cross the **Lindee* river, $\frac{3}{4}$, and pass over 2 nullahs, $\frac{3}{4}$, to **Botah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 300 yds. E.; bowries, well supplied; then descend a stony hill, 2; pass along the bed of a nullah, to **Loonee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the stony, rough bed of the **Munn* river to **Chicholee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and pass over 2 nullahs; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

WARRAGAUM.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, nullah, bowrie, and Nergoonah river, amply supplied. Lat. $20^{\circ} 32'$, long. $76^{\circ} 52'$.

Thence proceed along a good road; then cross the **Nergoonah* river and a large **nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Nuckasee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Burrakoragum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Kulmajer*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then over 2 nullahs, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

AKOLAH.

Encamping ground, S.E. on the right bank of the Moorug river. Bazaar and Moorna river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. $20^{\circ} 6'$, long. $76^{\circ} 2'$. The fort is a small, inner, lofty, but well constructed fortress. It is surrounded by a high stone-bastioned wall.

Thence cross the **Moorna* river, whose bed is here rocky, but sandy further down; then proceed along a good road, across a level, baubul jungle, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Dasenpett*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Oomree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs to **Coodee*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; proceed over a nullah to **Seesa*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

BOREGAUM.

Encamping ground, 400 yds. E. Bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied, but dried up in the hot season. Population, 5,000.

Thence proceed along a good road, across an open, partially cultivated country; cross 3 nullahs to **Rumbahpoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross **Katapoorna*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and the **Koornakair* river, $\frac{1}{2}$. encamping ground, E.; amply supplied; population, 2,000; thence proceed along a good road, interspersed with thin jungle; cross a nullah to **Koragum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs to **Chicklee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

MOORTUZAPOOR (Moortuazpoor).

Encamping ground, E. Bazaar and bowries, amply supplied. Population, 40,000. Lat. $20^{\circ} 41'$, long. $77^{\circ} 26'$.

DAWKES.—See table of Distances.

Thence proceed along an open road; pass **Irripoor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Cumbay* nullah, $2\frac{1}{2}$, to **Juta-*

poor, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; pass **Mumma*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Oomah* and **Kortee* nullahs; thence through dense jungle; pass over the **Botah* and **Landee* nullahs, to **Korud*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; nullah well supplied, which cross, as also 4 nullahs, and thence proceed along an indifferent road, to **Picheenagee*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to **Gunnooree*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs to **Biahm*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Koutah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then pass 4 nullahs, and the **Nandinee* river, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

SOOMRAWUTTY.

Encamping ground, E. and W., near Nandinee. (Described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

DAWKES.—See table of Distances.

Then leave the town $\frac{1}{2}$. Tappal station; proceed along a good, cultivated country; cross 4 nullahs, to **Rahudgaum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 3 nullahs to **Boregaum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Boor*, $\frac{3}{4}$, and **Nand* rivers, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

NANDGAUM (Nandgaon).

Lat. $20^{\circ} 56'$; long. $77^{\circ} 57'$. Encamping ground S.

DAWKES to Ellichpoor, 47 miles, S.S.E.

Then cross 2 nullahs respectively, to **Sawlee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Peepujeraah*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground 1 mile distant, and nullah, amply supplied; thence cross the **Sooroo* Gunga nullah, $2\frac{1}{2}$, to **Sevungum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the **nullah*, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Sindolah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over the **Bagul* nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Mojerree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; proceed to **Tulligaum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then over the **Pengalla* river, to **Tuesee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; shops and nullah, amply supplied; population, 5,000; thence along a good, undulating road, across a jungly district, interspersed with cultivation; pass on to **Mundapoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the sandy bed, and right easy bank of the **Wurdah* river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279); thence proceed to **Bismoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Pankallee* nullah, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

TULLEGAON (Tulligaum).

Territory, the Nagpore Division of the Madras Army. District, Nagpore. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Bazaar, and the Wurdah river, amply supplied. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. Population, 6,000.

Thence proceed along a very stony road, across a hilly and partially cultivated district; cross the **Gunneeshpett* nullah, then ascend the stony Bowlee Ghat, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long), 2; thence descend a Ghat, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Sabaddee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Sararee*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; nullah, amply supplied; thence along a narrow road, across a thin jungly district, with hills on both sides; cross 5 nullahs to **Kapperee*, 2; pass over 2 nullahs to **Kurinjah*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 hills and 4 nullahs, to **Tannahgaum*; encamping ground, sloping; bazaars, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; population,

2,000; then proceed along a hilly, stony road, across dense jungle, between hills; cross some hills and 6 nullahs, to § *Kondaltee*, 12; encamping ground; bazaars and Jaun river, amply supplied; population, 5,000; cross that stream and several nullahs to **Ringnapoor*, 5½; pass over the Sackdo nullah, to **Bazargum*, 3½; population, 4,000; encamping ground, E. but rocky; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a broad, stony road, through a hilly, partially jungly, and cultivated district; cross several nullahs and the Kirkee river to *Kaunee*, 6½; pass *Behar*, §; encamping ground; then cross the **Wonee* (Wein) Gunga river, ½; also a nullah, 1½, to *Kairee*, §; encamping ground, E., and stream, amply supplied; thence along a stony, low, hilly, jungly road; cross a hill and 4 *nullahs, 2½, to **Tacklee*, §; encamping ground; thence cross 3 nullahs and the Kalapani nullah, to **Warree*, 3½; pass on to the Rajah's bungalow, 3½; then cross 2 nullahs to **Kurkoo*, 1½; cross a *nullah, and 1 mile brings us to the Residency of

†§ *NAGPOOR* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to *Bombay*, Route 279); and then proceed for 10½ miles, via Route 132, to the town of

KAMPEE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to *Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 159.

JAULNAH TO ELLICHAPOOR, VIA JAFFERABAD, OOMRAPOOR, LACKENWARRY, AKOLAH, DYEHUNDAH, AND UNJENGAUM.

DISTANCE, 161 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulnah to Akola, via Route 158	104	7½
Koosur	6	1
Dyehundah	9	3
Bunnaira	13	3
Unjengaum	12	0
Ellichapoor	15	2
	161	0½

Leave †§ *Jaulnah* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to *Bombay*, Route 5), and proceed, via Route 158, to § *Akola*, 104½; thence along a good (in the hot season) road, cross by a rocky ford, or lower down by a better one, the Moorna river; pass through an open, jungly, cultivated country; pass **Dasenpettah*, ½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Nova Kurpa*, 2½; *Koosur*, 3½; tank, amply supplied, but dry in the hot season; **Koosuricarry*, 1½; thence pass on to **Nova Marwaddy*, 2½; **Cupplaiser*, 3½; then cross the **Poorna*, 1; and the Shanor rivers, to **Dyehundah*, 1½; wells, supplied with bad water; cross nullahs respectively to **Koondas*, 4½, and **Bhamala*, 4; pass on to **Rassakaira*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Bunnaira*, 3, standing on the right bank of the Baurile river; mud fort; wells, amply supplied; cross the above stream at three different places, to **Hingennie*, 3½; cross nullahs, respectively, to

**Sartaigaum*, 2½; encamping ground; **Mulkapoor*, 2; then cross the Shanor river, and 4 miles brings us to the large, decayed, walled town of

§ UNGENGAUM.

Bazaar, and Shanor river, amply supplied; thence proceed along an open, slightly cultivated district; pass **Takerkaira*, 1½; **Borala*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Sindee*, 2½; encamping ground; **Goosta*, 2½; **Seerwarrah*, 1½; cross the Chundrahagah and Surpin rivers, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to the Heerapoor Gate of the town of

§ *ELLICHAPOOR* (Ellachapoor, Route 33).

ROUTE 160.

JAULNAH TO ELLICHAPOOR, VIA BOREGAUM, AND DERRIAPOOR.

DISTANCE, 167½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulnah to Boregaum, via Route 158 ..	115	6½
Burra Jumbah	13	1
Derriapoor	11	1
Chicholee	11	4
Rassagaum	8	5
Ellichapoor	7	0
	167	1½

Leaving § *Jaulnah* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to *Bombay*, Route 57), we proceed, via Route 158, to **Boregaum*, 115½, and then pass along a very sandy road, across an open, thin, jungly, partially cultivated district; pass **Ramapoor*, 2½; *Korunkair*, 3; encamping ground; **Kurka*, 2½; **Tacklee*, 1½; **Shumsheerpoor*, 1½; **Burrah Jumbah*, 2½; a walled village; encamping ground, 200 yds. S.E.; Katee Poorna river, amply supplied; cross its steep and high banks, and proceed along a level district, to **Mungaloore*, 2½; cross a nullah to *Syetoo*, 2½; cross the Poorna river, to *Pannoorah*, 1½; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs to **Gunnishapoor*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ DERRIAPOOR.

Population, 15,000. Encamping ground, ½ mile N., but only in the hot season. Bazaar and Chundrahagah river, amply supplied. Houses, 10,000. It stands on the banks of the Chundrahagah river, which cross, ½; also a nullah and the easy banks of the Pootashur river, at two different places; and thence proceed along a sandy road, across a well cultivated district; pass on to **Chota Lachenwarry*, 7½; **Kotaigaum*, 1½; **Chicholee*, 2½; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied, which dry up in the hot season; **Gowhan*, 2; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied all the year round; **Kolah*, 3½; cross the Chundrahagah river, to **Rassagaum*, 3½; also re-cross it, ½, to **Sowwala*, ½; thence along a level country, to **Nyagaum*, 2½; **Sowypoor*, 3½; **Surpun* river, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ *ELLICHAPOOR* (Route 33).

ROUTE 161.

JAULNAH TO AKOLAH, VIA CHICKLEE,
SONNAH, THE BADOOLAH GHAT,
KOATLY, AND BALAPOOR.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 123½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulnah to Chicklee, via Route 158	45	2½
Sannah	6	4
Badoolah	8	4
Koatly	10	6
Ballaugum	12	0
Kamgaum	10	1
Balapor	15	0
Akalah	14	5
	123	6½

Leave § Jaulnah (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, 57), and proceed, via Route 158, to § Chicklee, 46½; pass on to § Sannah, 6½; thence pass across an open, cultivated district, along a road parallel with the course of the Paen Gunga river; pass *Booranpoor, 2½; *Kinolla, 2½; cross the above stream, to *Koveekairah, 2½; pass *Badoolah, 2½; nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed across a loose jungly, hilly district, along a good road; passable for carts, leading between jungle and stones, without any footpath; ascend a Ghat, 2½, which is ½ mile long; then cross the difficult passage and rocky bed of the Issa Gunga river, to *Borekairah, 1½; then proceed along a very narrow, stony road for 1½ miles, after which it becomes good and winding to *Darodih, 2½; thence along a good road; pass *Darapor, 1½; cross the Issa Gunga river, to *Koatly, 2½, situated on the opposite bank of that stream; thence proceed along a good road, across a jungly country, with hills on the right; pass *Dum-mungaum, 2; *Peepulgaum, 2½; and at 2½ miles enter.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); cross the Cum-bulza river at two different places, to *Yeaura, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to § Ballaogum, 3½; bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an open cultivated country; pass *Chargaum, 1½; cross the Gun river to *Tandool-warry, ½; *Yeaura, 1½; *Maundookoo, 2½; *Koot-poor, 1½; cross a nullah, the Boallie river, and a nullah to the large town of

§ KAMGAUM, 2½ miles.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Sequestrated portion of his territory. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Extensive Cotton Mart. Bazaar, nullah, and 5 wells. Lat. 20°41', long. 76°37'.

Thence proceed along an open, well-cultivated district, cross small nullahs respectively, to *Seloodde, 4½; and *Deedorah, 3; pass *Baroodah on the right, and *Gowan (1½) on the left; cross the sandy bed of the *Mysoo river, to the town of

§ BALAPOOR.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, and Mysoo river, amply supplied. Lat. 17° 18', long. 74° 32'.

Position.—It is encircled on 3 sides by the Mysoo river.

Thence cross the Mun river, to *Hingnah, 2½; cross the rocky bed of the *Beekondoo river, full all the year; thence proceed along an open, cultivated district; pass *Kaneree, 1½; *Yehallah, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to § Ridoorah, 4½; cross 3 nullahs to the town of

§ AKOLAH (described Route 158).

ROUTE 162.

JAULNAH TO MALLIGAUM, VIA CHICUL-TANAH, AURUNGABAD, LASSOOR, AND THE KASSAR-BARREE GHAT.

DISTANCE, 123½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulnah to Budnapoor	11	3
Aurangabad, via Route 35	23	4
Surrusgaum	11	6
Lassoor	12	5½
Borkur	12	0
Badly	12	0
Kassaree	4	7½
Nandgaum	9	3½
Wukharee	8	3
Malligaum	12	3
	123	4

Leave § Jaulnah (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57), and we then cross a nullah, situated W. of Kadirabad; also the Condulca river. §; pass over 3 ravines and a nullah, to *Nurgawuddy, 3½; cross 2 ravines to Julgaum, 4½; cross nullahs respectively to *Pandy, *Padully, 1½; thence over the easy passage of the *Doodna river, here ½ mile wide, and ½ mile brings us to the Fort of § Budnapoor, and thence proceed, via Route 35, to the town of

† § AURUNGABAD (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52). Thence proceed along a good road, across an open, gradually sloping, partially cultivated district; cross the *Gundee nullah, to *Burraigaum, 1½; then re-cross that stream to *Nizampoor, 6½; cross 2 nullahs to the deserted village of § Surrusgaum, 3½, which stands on the bank of a nullah, full all the year round; cross nullahs respectively to *Kunungaum, 2½; *Goniasara, 3½; *Sounghae, 4½; thence cross the Seo river to *Lassoor, 2½ (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 228). Thence proceed through a long grassy, low, jungly country to the desert Hill Fort of Borkur, 12; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; we then enter

THE CANDRISH COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5); pass on to *Badly, 12; and thence descend the *Kassor Barree Ghat, 1½, half a mile long, impracticable for carts; proceed to *Kassaree 2½; thin jungly encamping ground on the S. bank of the Munniar river; nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a thin jungly district, intersected by ravines; then cross the above stream, 1½; to *Manikpoor, ½; thence over the Bunnier nullah, 2½; to *Tandookwarree, 1; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

; **NANDGAUM (Nandgaon).**

Territory, the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army. District, Candeish Collectorate. Lat. 18° 22', long. 73°. Encamping ground W. bank of the Sakee river, the bed of which is rough, rocky, and the ground covered with small hillocks. Bazaar, and water from the Sakee and Seendee rivers, which here unite. Then cross the former stream, and proceed along a stony road, to **Sakoora*, 2½; then over the **Punjan* river, 2½; and proceed along a good road to the deserted village of **Wukharree*, 3½; encamping ground S. and nullah; then proceed along a good road, across a confined, jungly country; cross 3 nullahs to **Neengaum*, 4½; encamping ground; then cross the Sookul river to **Jowarree*, 2; cross a nullah to **Chunundpoory*, 4; then cross the Ghirna river (Girna), and 1½ mile brings us to † **MALLIGAUM** (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 59).

ROUTE 163.

JAULNAH TO BASSIM, VIA DOOSULBEER, MAIKER, AND SIRPOOR.
DISTANCE, NEARLY 91½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulna to Warree	3	5
Rajah Dewulgaum	12	3
Rajah Kingaum	14	6
Doosulbeer	4	7
Anjunnee	12	6
Maiker	8	1
Peepree	13	4
Sirpoor	13	6
Bassim	14	0½
	97	6½

Leave *Jaulna* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 57), and then proceed from **Kadirabad*; cross 2 nullahs to **Warree*, 3½; encamping ground; thence pass along a bad road, across an open, partially cultivated country over two low rugged ascents, to **Gondigaum*, 3½; **Wagral*, 3½; **Pogaum*, 2½; thence cross the **Anna* river, which is here 40 yards wide, with low banks and sandy bed, and at the end of 3½ miles we reach the town of

; RAJAH DEWULGAUM.

Territory, Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar and Anna river, amply supplied.

Then cross the above stream, 1½, and some nullahs to **Pulaskaira*, 3½; and cross nullahs respectively to **Bhamunkhaira*, 2½; **Nunnomau Pulaskaira*, 4½; pass on to **Sailgaum*; **Rajah Kingaum*, 2½; Branch Road to Jaulna (via *Sawergaum*), 2½ miles; then cross the Patul river. to *Rahyree*, 2½; pass the Poornah river, ½, to *Doosulbeer*, 2½; then proceed along a stony road, which leads over two gentle ascents, across a jungly, cultivated district; cross a nullah to **Chorwary*, 2½; pass on to **Bebee*, 1½; encamping ground; **Peepree*, 2½;

Bahmun Chitkney, 1; **Thakur Khaira*, 1½; then proceed along a narrow road, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

; MAIKER.

Encamping ground, high and open. Bazaar and river *Paeen Gunga*, well supplied. Lat. 20° 10', long. 76° 40'.

Thence proceed along an open, cultivated country, interspersed with jungle; pass **Kundalla*, 2½; thence the road becomes confined to **Anjunnee*, 3½; cross 5 nullahs to the large village of **Dongaum*, 4½; thence cross a nullah to **Peepree*, 2½; good encamping ground; pass **Assuna*, 3; **Kennooroo*, 2½; **Nandanah*, 3½; **Katay*, 2½; cross the **Uddole* nullah to **Sirpoor*, 4½; encamping ground; 2 nullahs, which soon dry up in the hot season; thence the road is intersected by nullahs, and leads across an open, uncultivated country; pass **Karinjee*, 3½; cross several small nullahs to *Tamsee*, 2; encamping ground; **Jonkaso*; then cross three nullahs to the town of

; BASSIM.

Lat. 20° 8', long 77° 11'. Encamping ground N.E. Bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied. It lies right of the road.

DAWKs. — See Table of Distances.

But if the traveller feel disposed, he can proceed from *Jaulnah*, along an excellent road, for 12½ miles to *Sawergaum*; and thence proceed to **Rajah Kingaum*, 12½; and thence, via the Route above described, to

BASSIM, 92½ miles.

ROUTE 164.

JAULNAH TO MHOW, VIA ADJUNTAH, BODUR, BOORHAUNPOOR, ASSEERGURH, DEISGAUM, BURWAI, AND THE SIMROOL GHAT.

DISTANCE, 242½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jaulna to Paungree	12	2
Chota Nulnee	13	4
Bairee	10	1
Amwah	10	0
Adjuntah	9	1
Sumrood, via Route 33	20	1
Bodur	14	2½
Hurtallah	13	0½
Belleswarry	13	5
Shawpoor	9	4
Boorhaunpoor	8	3
Assergaum, S. Gate	12	4
Boregaum	12	6
Mookulgaum	11	4½
Deisgaum	8	7½
Dhungaum	14	2½
Nerbudda River (left bank)	10	4
Burwai	2	4
Bulwarra	12	7
Bai	7	6
Simrool	5	6
Mhow	9	0
	242	3½

Leaving § *Jaulnah* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57), we proceed from *Kaderabad*; pass through the *Pettah*, 1, which leave, at $\frac{1}{2}$; and then proceed along a good road; pass a tank, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; the **Condulga river*, 1; also a nullah to **Peepulgaum*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mang Dewulgaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Paugree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then along an undulating, dry, grassy country, covered with babool and bair trees; pass **Warree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Lonegaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Peepulgaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pul-tuskairah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Burra Nulnee*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over the Poorna river, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Chota Nulnee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.; Poorna river; thence proceed along a good road, densely covered with bair bushes, to **Barunjallah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kodale*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross the steep banks, and sandy bed of the Kailnah river, $\frac{1}{2}$, full all the year round; pass on to **Baboolgaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Bairee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N. and N.E.; wells, amply supplied; thence along a good, but stony road, through a low, jungle, hilly district; pass **Kahrah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Duggurwarri*, 1; **Koterah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Waukree*, 1; encamping ground; thence cross the **Jewey river*, $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Kokrey*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Amwah*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E.; **Jewey river*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and population 5,000; thence along a stony, undulating road; pass *Kodah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence up an ascent, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; down a descent, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Wagoor river to Diggres*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Rajenny*, 2; re-cross the above river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us the town of

§ **ADJUNTAH** (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52), and thence proceed, via Route 33, to § *Samrood*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence pass along a good, but stony, ascending road, across an open, waving country; pass up an ascent, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, to **Berk-sirah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass the **Mulkapoor Junction Road*, to **Devullusgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross the Soor river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chota Balawood*; cross a nullah to **Yeotie*; thence the road becomes much better to the town of

§ BODUR (Bodwar).

Territory, the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. District, Candesh. Collectorate. Civil Authority, the Collector at Dheola. Encamping ground N. Bazaar, wells, and Gunda river, full all the year round. Shops, 30. Population, 10,000. Lat. 20° 51', long. 75° 59'.

DAWS to Aurangabad, 80 miles N.E.

Branch road to Yedlabad, via Wuzerkairah, avoiding Hurtallah, and over which wheeled carriages can pass.

Leave the town $\frac{1}{2}$, and thence along a good road, interspersed with ascents and descents, to **Ojennnee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Junnoonah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Bikra-riah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wuzerkairah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence proceed, via the Branch road, direct (1) to Yedlabad, if travelling with any carts and wheel carriages, if not, then pass the dilapidated bund of the large **Hurtallah lake*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is full all the year round; pass on to *Hurtallah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which lies on high encamping ground, N. at some distance; also

broken and irregular ground, near the high road; lake, amply supplied, which lies to the N. Then cross a **nullah*, and proceed along a good road, to **Sahtilly*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Mookta nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, and we then enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay* Route 52), and we soon reach

***YEDLABAD**, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow.

Thence along a hilly, stony road; cross a deep nullah, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then down the difficult descent of **Poorna river*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence up an easy ascent to **Poomudiy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Kalgee nullah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along a deep ravine to **Naigau*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Belzenwary*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground and Taptee river, amply supplied, which flows E.; then along a good, open road; pass **Nurraveil*, 2; **Antoorlee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Argaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the right stands the town of

§ SHAWPOOR, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, and large nullah, amply supplied. Population, 2,000. Lat. 16° 40', l. n. 76° 55'.

Thence proceed to a deep ravine, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; cross also the **Mahonah river*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed along a very narrow road; pass up a **deep ravine*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed to **Jennabad*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chore Ghat*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Taptee river*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and we soon enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Delhi Gate of the large town of

BOORHAUNPOOR (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52).

Civil Authority, Political Agent at Mundlailair, under the Resident at Indore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sangor Division at Sangor. Tappal station. Lat. 21° 18', long. 76° 20'.

Thence proceed along a bad undulating road, across an open country, interspersed with mango topes; cross the Ootaully river, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; also 4 nullahs to **Nimboldah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; enter the Serai Gate, $\frac{1}{2}$; proceed through a hilly, jungle country; pass **Jerry*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then up an ascent, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 8 nullahs to the **Bund*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, and we then enter

THE CANDEISH COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the S. gate of the town of

§ **ASSEERGURH** (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 13); leave it by the N. gate (i), and then pass along an excellent road to the Kuttee Ghant, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is difficult for carts; cross the **Soorka river*, and thence through dense jungle, and we enter

THE GWALIOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8), and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ BOREGAUM.

Territory, Scindia's Dominions. District, Gwalior. Civil Authority, the Assistant Political Agent at Mundlailair, under the Resident at Indore. Encamping

ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, nullah, and river, amply supplied. Lat. $21^{\circ} 35'$, long $76^{\circ} 30'$.

Cross the Sooktee river, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass through dense wild jungle, to *Koomtee, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Roostoompoor, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence along an excellent road; cross the *Gorwa river, $\frac{1}{2}$, to *Mookulgaum, $3\frac{1}{2}$; nullah, well supplied; encamping ground, on bushy land; pass along an open, thin jungly, low, hilly, and cultivated district; pass *Chaligaum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes good to *Korea, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross by ford at 4 different places the Bad river, $2\frac{1}{2}$, to *Deisgaum, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S.E.; bowry, nullah, and shops, amply provided; thence along a stony road; cross a nullah, also another *nullah, at 6 or 7 different places; then descend a small, although not steep ghat; pass *Doorawah, $\frac{1}{2}$; then along a good and distinctly marked road to *Bhootia, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Dhungleum, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; previous to reaching the village from Doorawah, nullah, full all the year round, across a wild, jungly district; pass *Bamburadah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Buswa, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Kurull ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Bhag ($2\frac{1}{2}$) rivers to *Saindwur (Sinawud), $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mughar, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the difficult left bank ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the rocky bed and deep stream of the *Nerbudda river to the right ($\frac{1}{2}$) bank, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ BURWAI (Burway).

Travellers' bungalow. Ferry over the Nerbudda river, lat. $22^{\circ} 13'$, long. $76^{\circ} 7'$. Encamping ground, between the town and river, which with the bazaar is amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a good road; pass *Sairla, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Nundia, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Naez, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Oombia, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Korwad, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Soorut river, $1\frac{1}{2}$, to *Burwarra, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on a spot cleared from jungle; nullah, amply supplied, near the road; provisions must be obtained from Burwai (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles); then cross 2 small nullahs, each respectively, $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a good, but stony road, across a hilly, jungly district, covered with thick trees, to the foot of the Burreeka Ghatta, $\frac{1}{2}$, the ascent of which is short and steep to the Summit, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross an easy *rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$; and then ascend 3 hills to *Bai, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, which is preferable to that at *Burwarra, nullah and bowrie, amply supplied. Thence along a good road, leading across a jungly district; cross 4 nullahs, situated respectively at $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we then reach the foot of a ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$; then commence the ascent of a Ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the foot, after which proceed up an ascent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to a steep ridgy ascent, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we commence the Simrool Ghat, and proceed along an open, partially cultivated district, to *Simrool, 2 ; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied; cross it $2\frac{1}{2}$, and pass along a good road, across an undulating country, interspersed with small conical and table-crowned hills, to *Gokanah, $2\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Bumrodeah, a deserted hamlet, near to *Datodah, situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left; encamping ground; and at the end of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we arrive at the large town of

§ Mow (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 8).

ROUTE 165.

JUBBULPORE TO SAUGOR, VIA SINGRAM-
POOR, DUMOH, AND SAEPOOR.

DISTANCE, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Balkand.....	10	5
Kuttingee.....	10	5
Singrampoor.....	9	0
Jhubaira.....	7	7
Nowtah.....	11	1
Nagode Junction Road.....	14	0
Bheerkairee.....	12	7
Saeepoor.....	13	2
Encamping ground.....	9	4
Saugor Cantonment.....	10	4
	109	3

Leave † § Jubbulpore (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 79), by the Lal Gung gate, proceed through the town 1; and thence along a good road, across a flat, open, cultivated country; pass *Nundotal, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Karamitty, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Koonwaria, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Soortulow, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Nugganah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Bairkand, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § Balkand, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the *Parriulla river, situated to the right; pass along a good road, intersected by bridged nullahs to *Boria, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Buldoe, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Kosilly, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Lohayee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Hodee, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ KUTTINGEE (Kuttangee).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Jubbulpore, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, under the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Bazaar, tank, and bowries, amply supplied. Population, 5,000. Lat. $23^{\circ} 27'$ long. $79^{\circ} 50'$. Manufactures, gunpowder (from iron), which is exported in large quantities.

DAWS to Saugor, 80 miles N.E.

Thence proceed along a partially cultivated and jungly district, between hills; cross 2 nullahs to *Puddariah, 2 ; also 15 small nullahs to *Goberah, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 6 nullahs to *Singrampoor, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, bad water near it, but good obtainable; then proceed along an excellent road, across a hilly district, cross 8 nullahs and a pass to the *Seegore Gurh, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Chowkee, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs to *Dawuttra, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Jhubaira, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on an eminence; 2 tanks, amply supplied; then pass along an excellent road; thence along a flat, jungly country, cross 3 nullahs, and we then commence the very stony *Bedaree Ghat, $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is passable for carts, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; cross *nullahs respectively to *Kullarah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Ghara, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 7 *nullahs to *Hurdooa, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a *nullah to *Piparia, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a small Ghat and *nullah, to § Nowtah, $2\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars, tanks, and Gowraya river, amply supplied; high but stony encamping ground; thence along a hilly, jungly

country, cross the *Biarmah river (Biarmi, Bearma), which rises in the Vindhya range, at an altitude of 1,700 feet, in lat. 23° 20', long. 79° 3', has a slope of 700 feet, with steep banks and very rocky bottom, flows N.E. for 110 miles, falls into the Sonar on the right, in lat. 24° 20', long. 79° 53', and 10 miles beyond on the N.E. they both fall into the Cane river, which is here 250 furlongs wide, with steep banks, and very rocky bottom; cross a *nullah to *Jinna, 1½; pass on to *Albhana, 1½; encamping ground; cross 7 nullahs and a small hill to *Hutnee, 4½; thence pass over 15 nullahs and a small Ghat, and we then enter

THE DUMMOW PERGUNNAH.

Which lies in lat. 23° 50'; long. 79° 30'; has an area of 1,554,058 square acres, half of which is assessed to the Land Revenue, and only a fourth of that cultivated; a fourth of the unassessed land is exempt from assessment and a third barren; population, 351,495, chiefly composed of Hindus, half of whom are agriculturists, and produces an annual revenue of £46,550; and at the close of 6 miles we reach the Jail of the town of

§ DUMOH (Dummo).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army, District, Dummow Pergunnah. Civil Authority, the Deputy-Commissioner under the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Encamping ground clearly marked out by pillars and mango topes. The Jail is a commodious and fine edifice.

DAWKs to Saugor 46 miles E.

Thence along a good road, which becomes extremely difficult in the monsoon, across an open, undulating, cultivated country; pass the *Nagode Junction Road; *Punditgunj, ½; *Imalae 1½; *Tinonee, 1½; cross a nullah to *Pursoria, ¼; cross *Kopra river, here 100 yds. wide, to *Khoja-Khairi, 1½; *Sodattula, ½; cross 3 nullahs to *Saimra, 1½; pass over a nullah to *Sapree, 1½; *Mohunpoor, 1½; cross a nullah to *Norboo, ½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Beerkairi, 1½; then thorny bush; encamping ground; Sonar river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a stony road, across a barren, stunted, jungly district, with hills to the left; pass *Piparia, ½; cross the bad, loose, stony passage of the Sonar river, which is here 100 yds. wide, and rises in lat. 23° 23', long. 78° 46', at an altitude of 1,950 feet above the sea; flows N.E. for 110 miles; then receives the Bearma river on the right, and then falls into the Cane in lat. 24° 22', long. 79° 59', after a fall in its channel of 950 feet from its source to its confluence; pass over 3 nullahs to *Putteria, 3½; travellers' bungalow; then cross 4 nullahs and a short steep ghat, to *Oomaroode, 3½; pass within 1 mile to the right of *Botera, ¼; cross 2 nullahs to *Jumania, 1½; pass on to *Tuada, 2½; *Saeepoor, 1½; high encamping ground; bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; then pass along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country; cross by bridge the *Sajullee river to *Muggarone, 1½; pass *Dauaree*, 1½; cross 2 small Ghats, one of which is very

steep and bad for carts; pass over 4 nullahs to *Puddaria, 2½; then proceed to *Amooda, 2; cross by an iron suspension bridge the Beos river, 2, here 100 yards wide, and 1½ mile beyond brings us to the *encamping ground, 1½; situated on the left bank of that stream, amply supplied; and 1 mile to the right lies *Sunoda*; thence proceed along a good but stony road, across an undulating partially cultivated district; pass *Gogasoora, 1; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Bamoree, 1½; and *Nurwane, 2; then pass over a small Ghat to *Mukarana, 2½; and 3 miles brings us to the Cantonment, or proceeding in a W. direction for 3½ miles we reach the town of

§ SAUGOR (Route 149).

ROUTE 166.

JUBBULPOOR TO NOWGONG, VIA DUMOH, JUMANIA, HEERAPOOR, AND GOOLGUNJ.
DISTANCE, 177½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Dumoh, via Route 165 ..	63	2
Aksiro	11	3
Jumania	10	2
Ramnugger	8	0
Bukhsawah	13	0
Heera-poor	9	0
Soondwah	9	6
Mulhara	6	4
Goolgunj	11	0
Mahtugam	9	6
Cutterpoor	10	2
Nowgong (Nowgaum)	15	4
	177	5

Leave † Jubbulpore (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 79); we proceed, via Route 165, to Jubbulpore, 63½; thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated district; pass *Saimpoor, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to *Maunpoora, 2; pass on to *Madapoor, 2½; cross 3 nullahs respectively to *Pauler, 1; and *Moodia, 1½; pass 2 nullahs to *Karya, 1½; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY (described fully in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal, Route 1), and proceed to *Aksiro, ½; population, 1,000; river, amply supplied; cross 6 nullahs to *Bundgayay, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Kujara, 1½; pass across 2 nullahs, to *Bijoree, 1½; also 4 nullahs, to *Lohery, 2½; *Jumania, 2½; from which *Hutah* lies 3 miles to the right, on the Sonar river, which cross; and also a smaller stream, to *Ramnugger, 8; nullah, amply supplied; then proceed along a stony road, passable for carts, to *Bukhsawah, 13; encamping ground; nullah and bowries, amply supplied; thence the country becomes stony, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

§ HEERAPOOR.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor General, and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda District at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Encamping

ground stony, but good. Lat. 22° 30', long. 80° 21'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazar. Tappal station. Forage, Wells, tank, and the Cautanee river (2 miles distant), amply supplied.

DAWKs TO RANGURH, 47 miles S.W.

Thence along a rough winding road, passing between low, jungly, hilly ranges; cross the Cautanee river, to *Durgaoan, 6½; *Soondioah, 2½; level encamping ground, when not cultivated: bazaar, badly supplied; then pass along a good road, across a hilly district: pass *Mailwah, 4½; cross the *Seemree river, to *Mulhara, 2½; encamping ground open and good; forage and tank, amply supplied, but few provisions; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Bengal Army at Cawnpore; thence proceed along an excellent road, intersected by ravines; pass *Rajpooa, 2½; *Bumoora, 2½; *Moongwarah, 1½; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§ GOOLGUNJ (Goongawn).

Lat. 26° 47', long. 92° 3'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied.

DAWKs TO GOWHATTY, 48 miles N.N.E.

Thence along an undulating, jungly country, with a low, hilly range on the right; pass *Kyroon, 8, close to Mahutgaum, situated to the right of the road; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied, but provisions must be procured from Chutterpoor (10½ miles); thence along an undulating, dense, jungly district; pass *Chowkah, 3½; *Darraree, 3½; cross 4 nullahs, and we then enter

THE BUNDELCUND DISTRICT (*Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay, Route 245*), and also

THE CHUTTERPORE (Chutterpoor) TERRITORY,

Which has an area of 1,240 square miles, 354 villages, population of 120,000, pays no tribute, yields an annual revenue of £30,000, and maintains a military force of 1,110 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

18th Century. Sernaia Singh claimed this district, as being lineally descended from Chutter Sal, who captured it from the empire of Delhi.

At his demise he left his son under the protection of one of his Hindu officers, called Seoni, who took possession of the Raj, and, in

1802, he was confirmed therein by the British, by the treaty of Bassein.

And 3 miles brings us, to the town of

§ CHUTTERPOOR (Chatarpur, Chhatrapur, so called in honour of Chutter Saul).

Territory, Bundelcund. District, Chutterpoor. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor General, and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Bengal Army at Cawnpore. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground. Bazaar, tank, and lake, amply supplied. Tappal station. Manufactures of paper, and coarse cutlery made from native iron, procured from the neighbouring hills. Capital of the district. Lat. 24° 55', long. 79° 39'. *Serae* (Seral):

This handsome and extensive building contains several chambers, all constructed along the sides of a court-yard, into which they open. It is beautifully situated on the W. of the deep lake (Jhil or Mere), 2 miles broad, and stands in the centre of a romantic and picturesque group of hills. The streets are narrow, and lined with low houses, which are well-built, most costly and elaborately ornamented, large, commodiously arranged and chiefly tenanted by the wealthy inhabitants. *Commerce*.—It was formerly one of the great emporiums of the transit trade, and is now a thriving place.

DAWKs TO SAUGOR, 10 miles N.E.; Banda, 70 S.W.

ATTRactions.—The ruins of the palace of the founder of Bundelcund (Chutter Saul), which stand close to the large, massive, elaborately-sculptured, ornamented, five-domed Mausoleum of that Prince, are extremely handsome, and should be inspected for the beauty of their architecture.

Thence proceed along a good road, pass *Damoree, 6½; *Mhow, 4½; and we then enter

THE JAGHIRE OF NOWGONG (Nowgaum, Nyagaon),

Which lies in lat. 25° 37', long. 79° 35'; has an area of 30 square miles, 15 villages, population of 5,000, an annual revenue of £11,000, and military force of 100 men.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1812. It was granted to a Jagheerdar, of the family of the Chowbeys of Kalingar, as a reward for the surrender of the Kalingar fort. 1857-58-59. Held by the Sepoys during the rebellion, but the British dislodged them.

And 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NYAGAON

(Nowgaon, Nowgong).

Lat. 25° 2', long. 77° 22'. Bazaar.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. Plundered by the Sepoys, but re-captured by the British troops.

ROUTE 167.

JUBBULPORE TO NAGODE, VIA SEEHORA, MOORWARA, MYHER, AND NUNDHA.

DISTANCE, 126½ MILES

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Punagurh	8	6
Ghoosulpoor	9	2
Seehora	7	0
Salamabad	14	1
Piprole	8	4
Moorwarra	8	2
Kylwarra	7	3
Subaghgunj	8	3
Goonawarra	13	1
Myher (Myhir)	12	4
Oocheyra	8	4
Nundha	9	7
Nagode	10	4
	126	1

Leaving †Jubbulpore (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 79*), we pass from the Lal Gunj Gate through the town, which we leave at 1, and proceed along a good made road, through a fine avenue of trees, along an open, flat, and well cultivated country, with hills close by; pass **Kuttra*, 1½; **Cheraghee*, 1½; **Maharajpore*, ¾; then cross, by an easy ford in the dry season, and ferry-boat in the monsoon, the **Parahut* river, here 60 yds. wide, to **Pipareah*, 1½; **Punagurh*, 2½; houses, 10,000; wells and tanks, amply supplied; **Dairurree*, 1½; cross 4 bridged nullahs to **Mohunia*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Boodanur*, 1½; thence the road leads over elevated ground; pass on to **Ghoosulpore*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S.; tank, full all the year round; shops, amply supplied; population, 30,000. Thence proceed along an avenue of trees to **Joojary*, 1½; cross a nullah and the Heerany river, here 100 yds. wide, with steep banks, and ferried over in the monsoon, to **Simmahara*, 2½; then cross over another nullah to **Seehora*, 2½; houses, 500; shops; bowries; tanks, full all the year round, and nullah, full, half the year round; cross a nullah to **Moosam*, 2½; **Burgah*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along a hilly, jungly district to **Dunnoogamah*, 2½; **Chupprah*, 4½; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass through a flat, open, cultivated country, to **Koka*, 1½; **Salamabad*, 1½; shops and **Kutany* river, amply supplied; cross that stream, and proceed along an avenue road, intersected by several bridged nullahs, across a flat, jungly country, to **Diara*, 3; cross a nullah at two different places at **Meegamah*, 2½; **Jalasoor*, 1½; thence proceed along a hilly district, pass **Piprade*, 2½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; **Pooranitolta*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Jejorra*, 2; then pass over an elevated ground to **Moorwarra*, 3½; population, 4,000; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, S.E.; bowries and Kutny river, amply supplied; cross that stream to **Kosella*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Chaka*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Kylwarra*, 3½; encamping ground, S.; shops, tank, bowries, and goontas, amply supplied; and we then proceed to pass through

THE OOCHEYRA DISTRICT.

Which is bounded on the N.E. by Rewah and the Sohawal Jaghire, E. by Rewah, S.E. by Myhir, and W. by Punnah; lies in lat. 24° 10' and 24° 36', long. 80° 35' and 81° 4'; has an area of 436 square miles; population of 120,000; annual revenue of £6,632.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1809. Lal Sheeraj Singh held possession of it, and by a *sunnud* placed it under the protection of the British Government.

He died, and his eldest son succeeded him, and was soon afterwards deposed, banished, and kept under surveillance at Allahabad. At his death

He was also succeeded by his son, a minor, whose charge, education, and administration of his territory was undertaken by the British Government; but in

1838, that prince became of age, assumed the title, and voluntarily left the management of his territory in the hands of the British.

1857-58-59. The Sepoys took possession of it, when the faithful Rajah was deserted by his troops, but the British soon re-established him.

Thence proceed along an undulating, cultivated, open, jungly country to **Tatkerwarra*, 2; travellers' bungalow; **Jookaihee*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Prayagun*, 1½; pass the Boundary, 1; **Putakwah*, 4½; **Subahgunj*, 1½; encamping ground S.; shops, tanks, and bowries, amply supplied; population, 13,000; thence proceed along a good road, leading parallel to the course of the S. W. Tonse river, (Tus, Tounse, Tons from Tamas, "darkness," so-called on account of the gloomy forests by which it is skirted), which rises in the Myher district, in lat. 24°, long. 80° 30', at an elevation of 900 feet; at 95 miles N.E. its altitude is 890 feet; thence it flows over a fall 200 feet deep, passes through a ravine in the Kutra range, flows N.E., and 50 miles beyond passes the Tara range, and falls into the valley of the Ganges; thence, for 20 miles, and after a course of 165 miles, falls into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 15', long. 82° 8', between the villages of Punasa (at which there is a ferry, 400 yds. wide, with a stream, 150 yds. wide, flowing under the left steep bank, and the right sloping; here it is supposed that Baber's army crossed it, at which it was muddy and swampy) and Sirsa. It is crossed at the town of Myher by a ferry, where its bed is 250 yds. wide, stream, 60 in the dry season; left bank shelving and the right steep, and depth, 2 feet. It receives the Satni (Sutna) in lat. 24° 30', long. 80° 55', and also the Beher, Mahana, Seoti, and Behun. It is also traversed by a wretchedly bad rocky ford, from Allahabad to Saugor, via the Kutra Pass, where salt is manufactured on its banks, close to Putrahut, and there its bed is 200 yds. wide, stream 30 wide in the dry season, and 2 feet deep. It is again crossed by ford from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, via the Sohagi Pass, where its bed is rocky, and banks steep. Thence proceed across a flat, jungly country, between hills, which lie a short distance off; pass **Putrahee*, ½; **Gogud*, 2; cross 4 nullahs to **Palah*, 2; also a nullah, and pass **Borah*, 2½; **Nowgaum*, 1½; **Kairwah*, 3½; cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOONAWARRA (Goonwaro).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Oocheyra. Civil Authority, the Independent Chief of Oocheyra, under the Superintendent of Oocheyra at Nagode, who is subordinate to the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory at Jhansi, 41½ miles. Encamping ground, S. W., Bazaar, bowries, and tanks, amply supplied. Lat. 24° 8', long. 80° 40'. Population, 3,000.

DAWS to Jubbulpore, 87 N.E. Mirzapore, 158 S.W.

Thence pass across an undulating district, along an avenue road, intersected by bridged nullahs, of which cross 2 (the Tonse river, flowing to the right, and the Bandari hills, situated to the left), and pass

on to **Kooshaidey*, 3½; **Bairamay*, 1½; **Wuttamah*, 1½; then cross the Goodasoo river to **Duttoora*, 1½; and we enter

THE MYHIR (Myheer), JAGHIRE,

Which lies in lat. 21° 16', long. 80° 49', has an area of 1,026 square miles; population of 100,000, but is at present under sequestration to defray the liabilities of the Thakoor ("Chief.")

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was granted to the ancestors of the present Chief by the Rajah of Panna, and in

1814, the British confirmed his possession of it.

1826. He died, and his two sons disputed the succession, but Bishen Singh obtaining the pre-eminence, soon acted in a most reckless and imprudent manner, so that the territory was placed under the protection of the British Government, in order to save it from ruin.

The Indian Government then publicly warned the money dealers that it would not allow the revenues of the District to be appropriated for the discharge of any liabilities that the reigning Thakoor, "Chief," might contract.

At his death, his eldest son, Mohun Peshaud, a most estimable and provident prince, succeeded him.

1857-58-59. The rebels held possession of this district, but Captain Osborne, in command of the Rajah's troops, took the fort of the capital, and soon drove them out of this territory.

Then pass on to **Hadee*, 1; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ MYHER (Myhir).

Territory, the Myher Jaghire. District, Myher. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Myher, under the Superintendent of Oocheyra at Nagnode, 28½ miles, who is subordinate to the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, at Jhansi. Encamping ground. S.W. Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Capital of the District. Lat. 24° 16', long. 80° 49'. Bazaar, lakes, tanks, and Vilgy river, amply supplied.

Fort.—This small compact fortress contains the residence of the Thakoor ("Chief.")

Attractions: The Lakes, which are two fine "*Jhils* or *Merets*," respectively situated N.W. and S.W.

Branch road to Mirzapoor.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857-58-59. Held by the Rebel Sepoys; but re-captured by Captain Osborne.

Then proceed along a good road, across an undulating, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation, and several mango topes, "groves," but yet having in general a wild and picturesque appearance: pass the branch road to Mirzapoor; **Wotta*, 1½;

cross the Vilgy river to **Jeetanugger*, ½; then cross the **Pudny* river, and the **Kharagawa* nullah to **Bichole*, 2½; then cross 2 small nullahs, and pass **Rajahat*, 2; **Ruggula*, ½; cross a nullah, and we re-enter

THE OOCHEYRA DISTRICT.

Described above, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ OOCHEYRA.

Territory, Oocheyra. District, Oocheyra. Civil Authority, Rajah under the Superintendent of Oocheyra at Nagnode, 20½ miles, subordinate to the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Bazaars, and Burwa river, amply supplied. Lat. 24° 23', long. 80° 50'.

DAKES to Jubbulpore, 105½ miles N.W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1857-58-59. The Sepoys took possession and plundered it, and the faithful Rajah was deserted by his troops.

Then cross the **Burwa* river, and proceed along a good footpath, across an open, well cultivated country; pass **Salpoor*, 1½; **Beta*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah; pass **Gobrah*, ½; **Dunawich*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass **Arter-baidce*, 1½; **Petorabad*, ½; **Dooda*, 2½; cross the **Woodalia* nullah, and pass **Nundia*, ½; encamping ground, W. Bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; cross a nullah, and pass **Koolgudda*, 2½; **Butayah*, ½; encamping ground; thence cross the **Gorda* and 3 nullahs, to **Putroda*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Puttawar*, 2½; then cross the **Mugger* nullah to **Katchalohah*, 1½; pass over the Amrun river, and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ NAGODE.

Civil Authority, the Rajah under the Resident Superintendent of Oocheyra (Oochera), subordinate to the Governor-General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Station. Cantonments large and commodious. Post Office. Encamping ground right of the road, near the Amrun (Umrun) river, which, together with the Bazaar is amply supplied. Elevation, 1,099 feet above the sea. Lat. 24° 34', long. 80° 39'. Fort, a compact structure, formerly the residence of the Rajah.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1830. The Rajah of Oocheyra, who resided here, was deposed for the murder of his brother.

1857-58-59. The Rajah, who was faithful to the British during the Sepoy rebellion, was abandoned by his troops, who mutinied and plundered this place.

ROUTE 168.

**JUBBULPORE TO MIRZAPUR, VIA MYHER,
AND THE KUTTRA PASS.**

DISTANCE, 242½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Myher, <i>via</i> Route 167 ..	97	2
Umarpatun (near to)	15	3
Kutra Nowharee	12	7
Rewah	11	7
Ryepoor	11	0
Mungawah (near to)	9	5
Lour	9	2
Mowgong	10	7
Khat-Kurrie	7	7
Hunnumana	9	0
Eoot of the Kuttra Pass	11	0
Lalgung (Lalgunj)	15	6
Bhagwan Tallao	7	3
Mirzapoor Cantonment	13	4
	242	5

Leave † Jubbulpore, (*Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 79), and proceed, *via* Route 167, to the town of \$Myher, 97½; and soon after we enter

THE REWAH (BAGHELKUND) TERRITORY (Route 111), and thence proceed close to \$Umarpatun, 15½; then pass on to \$Kutra Nowharee, 12½; and 11½ miles brings us to the large town of

\$REWAH (Riwan, Reeva, Route 71).

Thence proceed for 11 miles to the town of RYEPUR (Ryepoor), Route 71; then pass along, across a well-wooded, undulating, cultivated country, to a spot, 9½, close to the town of

\$ MUNGAWAH (Mungowa, Majgowa).

Territory, Rewah (Baghelkund). District, Rewah. Civil Authority, the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugar and Nerbudda Territory, at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Bazaar, amply supplied. Elevation, 1,550 feet. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 39'.

Then pass on to \$Lour, 9½, which stands at an elevation of 1,200 feet, in lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 25', and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

\$ MOWGUNJ (Manganj, Mowgunge).

Elevation, 1,200 feet. Lat. 24° 40', long. 81° 56'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, tank, rivulet, and wells, amply supplied.

DAWS to Allahabad, *via* the Kuttra pass, 91 miles, S.W.

Thence proceed for 7½ miles, and we soon reach the populous village of \$Khatkurrie, situated in lat. 24° 42', long. 82° 3'. Elevation, 1,200 feet.

DAWS to Allahabad, *via* the Kuttra pass, and 9 miles brings us to the town of

\$ HUNNUMANA (Hunnumana).

Elevation, 1,219 feet above the sea. Lat. 24° 47', long. 82° 9'. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied.

It stands on an elevated, red stone, table land. Then proceeding for 11 miles, we afterwards enter THE MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.—(Route 111), and we soon reach the foot of

THE KUTTRA (Kutra) PASS,

Situated in lat. 24° 51', long. 82° 11', the ascent of which is a succession of plateaux, gradually becoming more and more elevated to the W., and bounded on the depressed side, by a range of an inconsiderable height. That portion nearest the Ganges is bounded by a mountain ridge, crossed by the Tara pass, and on the S.W. by a saliferous ridge, 1,219 feet above the sea, and 520 feet above the village. The face of the plateau, which is more elevated, and crossed by the Kuttra pass, the N. side of which, near the Tara Pass, is steep, covered with fragments of disintegrated rock, interspersed with dwarf pine, pipul, and coranthus trees. To the N.E. lies the village of

* KUTTRA.

Travellers' bungalow. Seoti river, amply supplied, which rises in Mirzapur, in lat. 24° 44', long. 82° 15', near the Bujhut Ghat, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, flows N. for 15 miles; thence N.W. by the N. base of the Kuttra pass, receives several streams, which fall in lofty and magnificent cascades, down the over-hanging mountain, at Biloh (12 miles W. of the Pass); the fall is 598 feet, with an almost perpendicular escarpment, and after a course of 40 miles, falls into the Bilund, in lat. 21° 55' long. 82° 8'. Thence pass along for 15½ miles to \$Lalgung; pass across a very barren district, along an excellent road to \$Bhugwan Tallao, 7½, and 15½ miles brings us to the town of

† \$ MIRZAPUR (from Mirza, "Prince," and Pur, "Town.")

Territory, the Benares Division of the Bengal Army. District, Mirzapur in the N.W. provinces. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares. Cantonment is situated 3 miles N.E., on a peninsula formed by the Ganges. Ferry (public), over the Ganges at the Naughtat (1st class). Station of the N.W. Dak Company, see list of the North Western Dak Company. Travellers' bungalow. Post Office. Manufactures of carpets, cotton, and silk fabrics. The first cotton depot in India. Population, 79,526, a great number of whom are lawyers and thieves.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances from the Madras Presidency.

Steam Packets: The India-General Steam Navigation Company's vessels to, viz., Allahabad, Benares, Bhagulpore, Calcutta, Dinapore, Ghazepore, Monghyr, Rajmahal. (See Calcutta, Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bengal).

Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Ganges, from which it presents a picturesque and strikingly imposing appearance, on a Kunkar bank, where the stream is ½ mile wide, but shallow towards the edges. An extensive import and export trade is carried on.

ATTRactions.—The Temples are numerous, and chiefly consist of beautiful Hindu edifices. The Mosques are numerous and handsome, stand scattered about in all directions. The Ghats, or flight of stairs, leading down to the river, are both numerous and handsome. The Native Town is large, and consists of 3 long, wide, straight streets, lined with rows of trees, tastefully built wells, which have large openings or mouths surrounded by circular platforms, so that a number of people can draw water simultaneously without the slightest inconvenience, and two-storied houses constructed of mud and unbaked bricks.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1781. The British army marched through this place when *en route* from Buxar to Allahabad.

1857-58-59. Here the gallant British Naval brigade, under Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., defeated the Sepoy rebels.

Colonel M'Causland also defeated 4,000 of the Rohilcund rebels.

Routes to Allahabad (61 miles E.) *via* the right bank of the Ganges; also (53 miles) *via* the left bank, but crossing by the opposite ferry. Benares cantonment 27 S.W.

Calcutta, *via* the land journey, 448 miles.

" *via* the Ganges river, 700 miles.

" *via* the Sunderbund passage, 898 miles.

ROUTE 169.

JUBBULPORE TO SOHAGPOOR, *VIA* KOONDUM, SAEPOOR AND BINNOORAH.

DISTANCE, 103½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Oomeriah.....	9	5
Dusseratpoor	9	0
Koondum	9	6
Sa'ijerwe	12	3
Saeepoor (Shahpoor).....	11	7
Boadly	10	0
Binnoorah.....	11	4
Paly	8	1
Goongoty	9	4
Sohagpoor.....	12	0
	103	6

Leave †Jubbulpore, (Route 79), and proceed from the E. gate (but if from the Church, the distance to Oomeriah, is 11½ miles), and pass along a good road, across a jungly district, leading between hills, to *Kutterree, 1½; *Kunjunpoor, ½; then cross 3 nullahs to *Kurrodia, 1½; *Ranje, ½; pass a nullah to *Kummeria, 1½; encamping ground at both of the latter places; *Juria, 1; *Piperia, 1½; *Oomeriah, ½ (total 9 miles); encamping ground, 4 wells, and a wet nullah; then proceed along a bamboo and teak jungly district, with hills on both sides; cross 3 nullahs, and ascend to the summit of an easy Ghat, 1½, which might at a trivial outlay be made practicable for vehicles; and pass on to *Umrunjir, ½; *Patriah, 2½; *Gungye, ½, all having good encamping ground; branch track road to *Byraghee; cross a nullah at

three different places; pass *Dusseratpoor, 3½; nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good cart-road, across a cultivated district; pass over 3 nullahs, and ascend to the summit of a Ghat, 1½; thence to *Immalye, 1½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Ramah, 2½; pass over a nullah to *Byraghee, 1; branch track road to *Gungye, 10½ miles; *Mogunny, ½; *Sadapul, 1½; cross a nullah to *Koondum, 1; encamping ground close to a tank, situated on the edge of a tope, ("grove"), amply supplied, as also the Well from which issues forth the Heron (Hurrum) river, which then flows S.W. for 90 miles, and falls into the Nerbudda, where that stream is 60 yds. wide, on the right, at Sacar, in lat. 23° 4', long. 79° 20'; thence the road becomes impracticable for carts without aid, and leads across a low, hilly, undulating, jungly country, interspersed with cultivated spots; cross 5 nullahs to *Sadavally, 1½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Myangoowan, 1½, and *Soobaitcarrah, 2½; encamping ground; then pass over a nullah to *Putterree, 1½; cross the *Mahamuddy river, here 350 yds. wide, with such a stony bed that vehicles can hardly cross over its steep banks; pass *Chowsea, 1½; encamping ground; and we then enter

THE RAMGURH OR HAZAREEBAGH DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 23° 20' and 24° 50', long. 83° 50' and 86° 38'; is bounded on the N. by Behar; N.E. by Mongheer; E. by Beerhoorn; S.E. by Palicete; S. by Nola Nagpore. and S.W. by Palamow; it is 175 miles long from E. to W., and 90 miles broad; has an area of 8,524 square miles; elevation, 1,800 feet (Hazareebagh town, its highest spot); population, 372,216, who are uncivilized, live in wretched, huddled, and mat-thatched huts, which are scattered over the district, are a cleanly, temperate, hard-working race, and chiefly occupied in agriculture. The face of the country is undulating, and interspersed with granite, quartz, and gneiss mountains, but thinly populated. It is watered by the Damooda, Barrackur, Mohana, Leelajan rivers. The chief towns are Hazareebagh and Ramgurh. The principal routes are S.E. to N.W. from Calcutta to the N.W. Provinces; S.W. from Deigwar, *via* Hazareebagh, Kulkumsandee to Kanachuttee; N.E. from Doomree, *via* Dhowrara to Churparan, which is the Grand Trunk Road. Its productions are timber, coal, iron, leadore, near Hazareebagh, fine mica, from which transparent laminæ is procured, and antimony. It abounds with almost impenetrable dense forests, in which are found ferocious tigers, lions, leopards, bears, karais, cobra di capellos, and almost every species of snake. The climate in the forest jungle is so deadly that it is quite uninhabitable during a portion of the year. In the winter, and at the commencement of spring, the air is so cool and salubrious that the stagnant water is often frozen over.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1765. This territory formed a portion of the Dewanny granted by the Emperor of Delhi, Shah Alum, to the E. I. C.

1857-58-59. Over-run by the Sepoy rebels, who were at this part headed by the Santal

Chief, Kookur Coonia, but eventually re-occupied by the British, after numerous desperate conflicts.

Thence proceed along a track road, practicable for vehicles, with slight aid, across a barren district, to **Chowree*, 1½; encamping ground; **Tuttergaum*, 1½; then pass down a descent, 440 yds. long, to **Sudejerrey*; encamping ground and *nullah, well supplied, and provisions obtainable at *Saeepoor* (11½ miles); then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed up an ascent, 200 yds. long; pass **Kayiwane*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs, and proceed up another ascent, also 200 yds. long, to **Kaisear*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Kooraya*, 2½; encamping ground; pass over nullahs respectively to **Burkairah*, 1½; **Murwarry*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Sarkawan*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SHAHPOOR (Saeepoor).

Territory, Ramgurr (Hazarebagh). District, Ramgurr. Lat. 23° 3', long. 81° 3'. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of Saugor and Nerbudda, but under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, and Resident Native Deputy Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Encamping ground, near a tope. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Thannah.

Thence proceed along a barren and wild country; cross a nullah to **Mugailah*, ½; pass on to **Dikriah*, 1½; and we then pass over the very stony, but easy sloping Undhaires Ghat, practicable (with aid) for vehicles, and we then enter

THE SOHAGPOOR DISTRICT.

Which lies in lat. 23° 20', long. 81° 28'; has an area of 2,596 square miles; population of 78,225.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was formerly held by a Gond Chief, then tributary to the Rajah of Garha Maudla, and in

1798, by the Rajah of Nagpoor (Ragojee Bhonsla) who in

1818, ceded it to the British.

1857-58-59. Over-ran by the Sepoy rebels, who were driven out of it by the British.

Thence proceed along an open, cultivated country; pass **Kaidotiah*, 4½; **Dumny*, 1½; cross the *Goorchut river to **Boadly*, 1½; encamping ground; then pass along a track, leading between hills, with the above stream flowing on one side; pass **Kurry*, 1½; encamping ground; **Kucharee*, 1½; then cross the Goorchut river to **Kunchunpoor*, 1½; **Pursail*, 1½; encamping ground; cross the **Pat-Purrah* nullah, to **Dunnooye*, 1; then over a nullah to **Lunky*, 1½; thence cross the **Chewliah* (Johilla) nullah to **Moura*, 2½; encamping ground; pass over 2 nullahs to **Binnorah*, ½; encamping ground, tank, and 3 wells, amply supplied; provisions from Gopalpoor (so called from Gopal, "cowherd," and Pur, "town"); population, 10,000; then cross 2 nullahs to **Koter-gaum*, 3½; proceed to **Dygaum*, 1½; then pass over the **Siulahr* river to **Doorye*, 1½; proceed to **Paly*, 1½; wells and tank, amply supplied; then along a good road, across a forest, dry, cultivated, and long

grassy country; pass **Kumagolah*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah; pass **Dolari*, 1½; **Kurkady*, ½; cross a nullah at 2 different places, to **Toovary*, 1½; then pass over a small, easy Ghat, 200 yds. long, 1½; cross 4 nullahs to **Goongoty*, 2½; encamping ground, if the grass is burnt away previously; small tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along a jungly, hilly, and slightly cultivated district; cross 4 small nullahs to **Arjoony*, 6½; **Bullacee*, 1½; thence cross a nullah to **Suddaye*, 1½; also the **Moor* river, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SOHAGPOOR.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Sohagpoor. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General, and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhanal. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Bazaar, tanks, and wells, amply supplied. *Fort*.—This small, well constructed fortress contains the residence of the Rajah. Lat. 23° 20', long. 81° 28'. Population, 3,000.

14 wks to Allahabad, 150 miles S., Jubbulpore, 103½ E., Saugor, 170 E.

ROUTE 170.

The best Route from the Saugor Division, and all the Stations in the N. Division.

JUBBULPORE TO RUTTENPOOR, VIA MUNDIAH, THE RAJADHAR GHAT, AND MOONGAILEE.

DISTANCE, 195 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Jubbulpore to Mungoowam	8	0
Dunwahee	14	2
Naryngunj	10	7
Babayah	11	7
Mundlah	10	6
Mand (Maan)	12	4
Bitchia	13	5
Moteenullah	15	7
Rajadhar	13	5
Boorlah	13	4
Jungulpoor	12	6
Gorukpoor	10	7
Moongailee	9	6
Tukutpoor	12	7
Kunlary	12	3
Ruttenpoor	11	4
	195	0

Leave (Sohagpoor Route 79), and proceed from the Hospital, along a good road, leading between hills, across a cultivated country; pass **Bilairy*, 1½; encamping ground; **Koorayah*, 1½; **Aemkar*, 1½; **Burra Pipparia*, 1½; encamping ground; **Mungoowam*, 1½; encamping ground 100 yds. right, and a wet nullah, amply supplied; thence along an excellent, undulating road, to **Dhobee*, 3½; **Warrah*, 1½; **Chittorah*, 3½; cross the **Hugra* river, encamping ground on its banks, to **Chowky*, ½; pass **Dunwahee*, 5½; large encamping ground left of the

road; nullah and spring, amply supplied; provisions from *Narryngun* (10½ miles); cross 5 nullahs, and then proceed along an excellent road, to **Karpee*, 3½; **Koodoomylee*, 4½; **Dikria*, 2; **Myle*, ½; **Narryngun*; encamping ground on both sides of the Babye river, which crosses, and then proceed along an excellent, but undulating road, across a hilly, jungly country; pass **Mulhara*, 1½; **Komah*, ½; encamping ground; **Chelvarra*, 2; situated to the right on the Nerbudda river; the road now leads along its course to **Cherry*, ½; cross the Chahta river, to *Lalpoor*, ½; encamping ground; cross nullahs respectively, to **Chiradongree*, 2½; **Kondrah*, 1½; encamping ground; **Babayah*, 3; confined encamping ground; river, amply supplied; provisions from *Narryngun*, 11½ miles; or **Mundlah*, 10½, according to whether the traveller is proceeding or returning from Jubbulpore; then cross the stony bottom of the Mulloy river, and proceed along an undulating road, leading between ravines, by the crest of a mountain ridge, and the course of the Nerbudda river; and pass on to **Poolsagur*, 2½; **Bejadady*, 2½; **The Sirkar's Garden*, 1½; **Mair-kappah*, 2; **Kutrah*, 1½; **Pinjiah*, 1½; then cross the bridge over the Bunjrah (Bunjir) river, which falls into the Nerbudda river; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of.

§ MUNDLAH.

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Jubbulpore, 55½ miles, under the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, at Jhansl. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Population, 8,000. Lat. 22° 43', long. 80° 35'. Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Bazaar, and Nerbudda river, whose course here is acute, angular, and opposite the Bunjrah river, which here falls into it.

The Fort forms the apex, and the ditch the base of the triangular ground on which stand

The Fortifications, which on the N. side consist of a straight line of ruinous works, such never having been repaired since the British stormed it.

DAWS to Jubbulpore, 55½ miles N.E.; Bombay, 635 N.E.; Saugor, 130 S.E.; Allahabad, 245 S.W.; Nagpore, 135 N.E.; Calcutta, 510 W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1742 It was taken possession of by the Mahratta Chief, the Peishwa (Balaji Baji Rao), from whom

The Chief of Saugor captured it, and in

1799, the Rajah of Nagpore wrested it from that prince.

1818 General Marshall, at the head of a large British force, stormed it; and soon after the Rajah of Nagpore ceded it to the E. I. Company.

Thence cross by ford, which is in February two feet deep, the right bank (½) of the Nerbudda river, just below the Tansildar's bungalow, to the left

bank, ½; thence through the beautiful picturesque village of *Maharajpore*; then cross the Bunjrah river, and proceed along an excellent road, which is occasionally rough, leading through a populous and well cultivated district; pass **Rambagh*, ½; **Saimerkappah*, 1½; **Puddurny*, 1; **Umkummah*, 1½; **Ougut Kapree*, 1; cross the **Modiary* river, to **Kurria*, 2½; pass **Puckey*, ½; encamping ground; **Kolary*, 1½; **Kamateekor*, 1½; **Mand* (Maan), 1½; tanks, and the Sorpun river, which flows on to the right, both amply supplied; thence proceed along a jungly district; cross nullahs respectively to **Bovany*, 3½; **Koda*, 1½; **Jamhair*, 1½; pass on to **Oomerearrah*, 1½; cross 7 nullahs to **Boowah*, 6½; pass over the Kullode river to **Bitchia*, ½; encamping ground; river, amply supplied; then cross the Purparah river, and proceed along a valley, leading across an undulating district; pass **Karadongree*, 5½; **Kurrungia*, 2½; then cross the Harrow (Alloo) river, which falls into the Bunjrah; Doodia nullah; and pass on to **Kurrungjadola*, 2½; then cross the Talla river to **Ulla*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs and the Motce nullah to **Motce*, 3½; encamping ground on both sides; the wet nullah, amply supplied; thence along an undulating valley road, 5 miles wide, leading between hills, 150 feet high, with a small wooded hillock district, lying ¼ mile from the road; pass **Kukrah*, 2½; cross the **Byniu* river, the junction of two streams; pass **Dolah*, 1½; cross the **Mohgunjoree* nullah, 7½; and we soon enter

THE NAGPOOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).—Pass on to **Rajadhar*, 2½; chowkee; encamping ground on both sides; Pheing river, amply supplied; thence proceed along a hilly, jungly country, and commence the ascent of the Rajadhar Ghat, ½, some of the surry trees of which are of truly gigantic proportions; then pass over several ascents and descents, all of which are easily capable of being made passable for vehicles; cross the **Bunjarce Nuddy*, 2½, situated at the foot of the **Rajadhar Ghat*, 1½; and then proceed along an excellent road, cross 2 nullahs to **Byruk*, 1½; pass on to **Keenadolah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Boorlah*; encamping ground; 5 tanks, amply supplied; a few provisions only obtainable; then pass along an open, flat, cultivated district; pass **Lanjakar*, 3; **Boady*, 1½; **Ooslopoor*, 1; **Sarungadoor*, 2½; **Loasirry*, 1½; cross the Boghia Nuddy to **Undiakore*, 1½; pass **Jungulpore*, 1½; encamping ground, between the road and river, just before entering the village; cross the Jalta Nuddy, here 20 yds. wide, to **Rappa*, 2½; proceed to **Chittapoor*, ½; encamping ground; **Pendaree*, 1½; cross the Sarp nullah to **Koonda*, ½; encamping ground; **Chennapata*, 1½; **Kussally*, 2; cross a nullah to **Chalchigunda*, 2½; pass **Gorukpoor*, ½; extensive encamping ground in all directions; cross the Daiswah Nullah to **Dupoh*, 2½; **Cheetulgooda*, 1½; then cross a nullah to **Lakee*, 1½; pass **Moongalvee*, 4½; extensive encamping ground, and **Arkar* river, well supplied, here 100 yds. wide; cross it to **Purraigoodah*, 1½; pass a nullah to **Kittah*, 1½; pass **Dhur-rumpoorah*, 1½; then cross the Ardy nullah to **Purtoly*, 1½; pass **Jogaum*, 3; cross the Munniaree

nullah to **Tukutpoor*, 3½; population, 6,000; encamping ground close to the Nerbudda river (which is a different stream to the large and celebrated Nerbudda river), here 200 yds. wide, which cross, and proceed; pass **Kuppree*, 2½; **Liddiry*, 1½; **Koah*, 2½; **Rajipoor*, 1½; then cross the Konga nullah to **Puldoory*, 3½; **Kunniary*, 1; encamping ground, W.; population of 5,000; tanks, well supplied; then proceed along a flat, large, jungly and barren district; pass **Kooruk*, 1½; cross the right (1½) and left (¾) banks of the *Ryapah* river; pass on to **Lookoonuddy*, ¼; **Umdurrah*, 1½; **Pedrawah*, 1½; **Raviagum*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ **RUTTENPOOR** (Route 111).

ROUTE 171.

KURNOOL (KARNUL) TO CUMBUM (KAMBAM), VIA GURRAIMULLAH, THE YELLIGODE GHAT, AND BOWLAPULLY,

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurnool to Gurraimullah, via Route 106	30	6
Yelligode	10	4
Halting Ground (No. 1)	9	4
Halting Ground (No. 2)	8	6½
Bowlapully	10	4½
Chinnakundacor	9	0
Cumbum (Kambam)	8	3
	87	4

Leave † § *Kurnool* (Route 58), and we proceed, via Route 106, to § *Gurraimullah*, 3½, and thence along a good road, across a level, richly cultivated, grain country; pass § *Yelligode*, 10½; encamping ground, S. E.; population, 2,000; shops, bowrie, and Galair river, amply supplied; cross it (¾) as also a nullah; pass a tank, 2½; cross the Sondum nullah, flowing to the left of the road; then re-cross to the *halting ground (No. 1) 6½, situated at the W. base of the Yelligode Ghat, 1,000 feet high; nullah, amply supplied; then pass along a good but sandy road, impracticable for carts, leading across dense bamboo jungle; cross a rugged, precipitous, and narrow ascents; then down 3 descents, and proceed to the summit of the pass, and at the end of 4½ miles we reach the Sawmy house, standing on a few furlongs of table-land; thence down a less precipitous descent, to the **Adootlah* nullah, 2½, which cross, and we then enter

THE CUDDAPAH DISTRICT (Route 1); cross the **Bagparah* nullah; pass the halting ground (No. 2) which is cleared of jungle, and lies at the E. base of the Ghat, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; thence proceed on a rough, stony, dense jungly road, between high hills, which stand at some distance off, with the **Jumpillair* river flowing parallel to it; cross that stream, 3½; pass the **runs at Moodreddypilly*, 5½, also 2 tanks, and 1½ mile brings us to § *Bowlapully*; encamping ground, N. and S.; tanks and large wells, amply supplied, but provisions rather scarce; then proceed along a good road, near the above

river, leading across an open, cultivated district, with hills at some distance; cross a nullah, as also the **Jumpillair* river, 2½; pass the **Ardevid Fort*, ¼; cross a nullah to **Chemulpully*, 1½; proceed to **Downacoda*, 1½; **Chintamulpur*, 2½; **Chinnakundacor*, ½; pass along a bad road, across a district confined by hills in every direction; cross the small *Kulpunagundy* pass, ¼; cross the **Jumpillair* river, 1½; thence the road becomes very bad to **Wobalpoor*, 1; pass the small **Kookulagundy* pass, 3½, and 1½ mile brings us to the *Cotwall's Choultry*, at the town of

§ **CUMBUM** (Kambam, Route 52)

ROUTE 172.

Travellers and officers with troops and baggage in carts can travel this route from the middle of January to the commencement of the monsoon.

KURNOOL TO HYTIPAUMLAH AND SOORI-APETT (OF THE MAIN ROAD BETWEEN HYDERABAD AND MASULIPATAM), VIA PENTELLY, RUGGOOPUTYPETTAH, DAIWARCONDAH, AND NELLACOONDAH.

DISTANCE, 165½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Kurnool to Kyttoor	11	7
Bikeem	3	6
Pentlapully (Pentelly)	11	5
(*ulvacole)	8	7
Carjannah	10	1
Tellagapully	11	7
Ruggooputtypettah	5	3
Nizambad	13	0
Gonumpully	10	7
Daiwarcondah	13	6
Palwae	9	2
Gorumpoodoo	9	6
Perwurdagberry	10	2
Nellacoodah	6	7
Mamedalah	14	5
Sooriapett	13	6
	165	5

Leaving † § *Kurnool* (Route 58), we proceed from the *Adony Gate*, along an open and flat country; cross the right (1½) and left (¾) banks of the **Toongaboodra* river, and pass on to **Tandrapuadoo*, ¼; and we soon enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52); thence proceed to **Bussacpooram*, 1½; **Nungany*, 3½; **Kyttoor*, ¼; encamping ground; large tank, amply supplied; thence proceed along an open flat district; cross a nullah also from the right (¾) to the left (¾) bank of the *Kistna* river to § *Bikeem*, 1½; encamping ground, ½ mile N.W.; population, 1,000; bazaars; bowries, 26 feet deep; tank 3 feet deep in the dry season, and 8 to 10 in the monsoon, all amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, intersected by 4 dry nullahs, each of which are respectively 5, 7, 10, and 8 yards broad, with sandy beds and sloping banks,

1½ foot deep, leading across a hilly, thin jungly district; cross nullahs respectively to *Woodun, 1½; *Chota Dugra, 3½; encamping ground; pass on to *Gopalipooram, 4; then cross a nullah, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§PENTLA WULLY (Pentelly).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Population, 3,500. Bazaar and 3 bowries, each respectively 12, 15, and 12 feet deep, and large tank 1 mile S., all amply supplied. The Fort is small, with a ruinous wall, 24 feet high, surrounded by a dry ditch, 15 feet broad and 6 feet deep. Thence proceed along an excellent road, intersected by a dry and wet nullah, both of which are 6 feet broad, with sandy beds, sloping banks 2 feet high, and 3 feet deep in the monsoon; cross the dry nullah to *Nursingarayinipully, ½; pass *Lutchmapooram, 1; then pass over a wet nullah at three different places to *Machanumpully, 1½; thence proceed along a cultivated country; cross a nullah at 5 different places, and where it is respectively 90 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 4 feet deep in the monsoon; pass on to *Agharum, 1½; pass *Culvacole; population, 150; encamping ground 220 yds. N.; provisions rather scarce; 6 bowries, amply supplied, three of which are respectively 18, 6, and 15 feet deep. Thence proceed along an excellent road, across a hilly, jungly country; pass *Chinna Pooranipully, 1½; *Cotapettah, 1½; *Satapooram, 2; encamping ground; *Basarum, 2½; *Cotapilly, 1; *Carpamadah, 1½; population, 350; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground high and open, 220 yds. E. Thence pass along a good cart-road, across a thin jungly district; cross a nullah to *Marikul, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Allair, 3½; encamping ground; then proceed along a dense jungle to *Pedoor, 1; after which it becomes less jungly; pass *Nellicoodooroo, 2½; *Telagapully, 2½; encamping ground, 100 yards S.E.; population, 1,000; 5 bazaars; 6 bowries, 3 of which are respectively 21, 9, and 18 feet deep, and large tank ½ mile S.E., all amply supplied. Thence pass along a good road, intersected by a dry nullah, 6 yds. broad, with sandy bed, and gently sloping banks, 1 foot high, leading across a dry, hilly, and jungly district; cross 5 nullahs; pass *Gourarum, 3; *Nulligudda, 1½; then cross the *Dondoozee river, 650 yards wide, with sloping banks, 3 feet high, with a stream which inundates its banks in the monsoon, when the depth is from 15 to 20 feet; proceed to *Ruggooputtypettah, ½; encamping ground, 150 yds. N.W.; population of 2,000; bazaars; 6 bowries (five of which are each respectively 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 feet deep). Then along a good road, which was formerly very rocky, and leads through a hilly, thin jungly country; pass on to *Jafallah, 1½; *Daserlapully, ½; *Woolpierra, 2½; *Pedasuddagoroo, 1½; *Chintapully, 2; encamping ground; thence proceed along a less jungly district; pass *Hoomapooram, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ NIZAMBAD.

Encamping ground, 140 yds. N.W. Bazaar, bowrie, 12 feet deep, and nullah, 3 feet deep (within 30 yds. of the encamping ground), all amply supplied. Population, 600.

Thence along a dense jungly, rocky, hilly country; pass *Goondlapully, 2½; *Goancoloo, ½; we then commence the Dongullagundy Pass, 3½, which is ½ mile long; pass *Gonumpully, 2½; provisions scarce; 7 bowries (5 of which are respectively 18, 9, 8, 6, and 9 feet deep), amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a densely covered, thick jungly country; pass *Siddapooram, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Streenvasapooram, 1½; *Chendumpettah, 1½; encamping ground; thence proceed along a road, intersected by 2 wet nullahs, each respectively 140 and 60 yds. broad, 2 feet deep, with sandy beds and sloping banks, 1 and 2 feet high; also a dry nullah, 30 yds. broad, 2 feet deep and high; pass *Poraipully, 3½; cross 3 large nullahs to *Daivarcandah, 5½; ruined walled fort; population, 1,800; encamping ground, S.E., ½ mile; bazaars, bowrie, 15 feet deep, and tank, 100 yds. W., amply supplied; thence proceed along an excellent road, across dense, thick jungle; cross a wet nullah, 40 yds. broad, with rocky bed, sloping banks, 2 feet high, and 4½ feet deep; pass on to *Multaipully, 4½; *Gooniravelly, 2½; to *Paluace, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile E.; population, 300; 2 bazaars, 2 bowries, each respectively 15 and 9 feet deep, amply supplied; then pass along a less jungly and more open district; cross a nullah to *Mylapooram, 3½; *Tandadaripully, 2½; *Gorumpoodoo, 3½; encamping ground, ½ mile N.E.; 2 bowries, each respectively 1 and 15 feet deep, and nullah, both amply supplied, and situated 660 yds. S.; provisions scarce; then pass along an open district, with thin jungle in the distance; cross a *nullah, 120 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, with sandy bed and sloping banks, 1 foot high, to *Copole, 3½; encamping ground; pass *Luchanagoodium, 3; *Boodamurlapully, 1½; then pass over 2 wet nullahs, each respectively 90 and 95 yds. broad, 1 foot deep, with sandy beds, sloping banks, and 2 feet high; pass on to *Peraudugherry, 2; encamping ground, ½ mile N.; provisions scarce; 4 bowries, each respectively 9, 12, 15, and 19 feet deep; pass on to *Cotapully, 4, and then we enter

THE NELCOONDAH DISTRICT,

And 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NELLACOONDAH (Nelgoondah).

Encamping ground, 220 yds. N.E. Bazaar, indifferently supplied. Bowries, each respectively 12, 15, 21, and 9½ feet deep, amply supplied. Population, 12,000. Lat. 17° 3', long. 79° 20'. The Fort has a ruined wall, and stands at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the plain, on the N. base of a granite hill. The Indian Government are now constructing a road from this place to join the Secunderabad and Masulipatam Main Road at its nearest juncture, Kuttungoor, (3 miles W. of Hytapaumiah), 9 miles distant from this place.

Thence along an open country; pass **Golagoodum*, 1½; **Pangul*, 2; **Kaja Ramapooram*, 1½; **Pujoor*, 2½; encamping ground; thence pass through a dense jungly district; pass **Indoor*, 4; **Mamudalah*, 3; encamping ground, 150 yds. N.; bazaar and 5 nullahs, each respectively 15, 12, 9, 21, and 18 feet deep; thence along a good road, across a dense jungly district; cross a dry nullah, 75 yds. broad, with sandy bed, sloping banks, 3 feet high and deep in the monsoon; pass over 2 nullahs to **Cherkoputti*, 4½; **Toongatoorty*, 1; then cross a nullah to **Beemavaram*, 3½; cross the right (♂) and left (♀) sloping banks, 2 feet high, of the Moosy river, whose bed is sandy, and 1 foot deep in the monsoon; then pass on to **Kasarabad*, 1½; and 33½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SCORIAPETT.

Lat. 19° 30', long. 79° 30'. Population, 2,000. Encamping ground, 150 yds. N.W. 15 bazaars. 10 bowries (7 of which are respectively 15, 6, 9, 12, 9, 6, and 12 feet deep) all amply supplied, and situated close to the encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow.

ROUTE 173.

Travellers, and also Officers, with troops, generally travel *via* this Route.

MADRAS TO PAULGHATCHERRY (PALGHATCHERI), *VIA* ARCOT (ARKAT), VELLORE (VELUR), WANIEMBADDY (VANIAMBADDI), DARAMPOORY (DHARMAPUR), SALEM, SUNKERRYDROOG (SANKERIDURG), AVENASHY (AVINASHI) AND COIMBATORE (KOIMBATUR).

DISTANCE, NEARLY 350½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madras to Poojariputti, <i>via</i> Route 20 ..	203	2
Chalk Hills ..	11	7
Sunkerrydroog (Sankerdrug) Junction Road and Salem Fort ..	4	6
Paulghatcherry (Palghatcheri) <i>via</i> Route 22 ..	130	6
	350	5

Leaving † § *Madras* (Route 1), we proceed, *via* Route 20, to § *Poojariputti*, 203½; thence pass along a good road, across a hilly and slightly cultivated district; cross 2 nullahs to **Koopoor*, 4½; pass **Womaloor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; then cross the Womaloor river to *Kurpoor*, 3½; encamping ground; pass **Sammykenputty*, ½; and ¼ mile brings us to the Chalk Hills; encamping ground on the right, and flowing stream, amply supplied; thence cross a nullah, and proceed along an open, hilly, partially cultivated country; pass **Ummappallim*, 1½; **Ulagapooram*, 1½; the Junction Sunkerrydroog road, 2; and ¼ mile brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ SALEM (Shelam, Chelam), and thence proceed, *via* Route 21, for 130½ miles, to the town of § PAULGHATCHERRY (Palghatcheri, Route 22).

ROUTE 174.

MYSORE (MAISUR) TO CANNANORE (KANANUR), *VIA* YELWALL, HUNSOOR (HUNSUR), AND THE PAIRUMBADDY GHAT.

DISTANCE, 112½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mysore (Maisur) to Yelwall ..	8	5
Hoonsoor, <i>via</i> Route 89 ..	13	6
Punchully ..	11	3
Tittimutty ..	10	3
Attor ..	9	3
Wootacoly ..	10	5
Cannanore (Kananur) ..	43	6
	112	7

Leave the N. Gate of † § *Mysore* (Maisur, Route 42), and proceed along an excellent road; pass **Serampettah*, ½; **Boodawurully*, 1½; **Wonagherry*, 1½; **Yennookul*, ¼; **Wodagunhully*, 1½; **Bellawaddy*, 1; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ YELWALL, Route 45; and thence proceed, *via* that Route, for 18½ miles, to the town of

§ HUNSOOR (Hunsur, Route 45); thence proceed along a hilly district; cross the **Lutchmunleart* (Lechman Tert) river, which flows to the S.W., and falls into the Cauvery (Kavari) river; pass on to **Nellawagalo*, the Mercara Junction Road, (*via* *Periaputnam*), 2½; **Kulhully*, 1½; **Woodooryavasshully*, 2; **Arianully*, ¾; **Carnococpay*, 1½; **Punchully*, 2; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; small tank, amply supplied; then pass along a made road, across a dense, jungly, undulating district; pass **Mootanully*, 1½; **Uloor*, 1; **Anaichowkoor*; and at the end of 3 miles we enter

THE COORG (KURG) DISTRICT (Route 46).—Civil Authority, the Superintendent of Coorg at Mercara; then cross by bridges the **Mawinhulla*, ½, and also the **Mutchigaihulla*, 1½, rivers, to **Tittimutty*, 1½; encamping ground; **Seniwaracotay*, ½; **Budracola*, ½; **Yeball*, 2½; **Moondaimany*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Utoor*, 1; **Kykairy*, 2½; *Ator* (Atur), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground and small stream, amply supplied; thence along a more open country; pass **Maikary*, 1½; **Kolaturracopul*, 1½; **Bitumgal*, ½; **Kulodoo*, 1½; **Palcode*, ½; **Pairumcopul*, 2½; **Pairumbaddy*; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; pass the Mercara Junction Road, ½; then cross 4 nullahs, and we commence the ascent of the Pairumbaddy Ghat, 2½; to **Wootacoly*, ¾; Cullar river, amply supplied; and thence proceed for 43½ miles, *via* Route 89, to the town of

† § CANNANORE (Kananur, Route 89).

ROUTE 175.

MYSORE (MAISUR) TO MERCARA (MERKARA), VIA YELWALL, AND PERIAPUTNUM.

DISTANCE, 73½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mysore to Hoonsoor, via Route 174...	27	3
Mercara, via Route 45	45	6
	73	1

Leaving †Mysore (Maisur, Route 42), we proceed, via Route 174, to †Hoonsoor, 27½, Route 45; and thence, via that Route, to †Mercara, 45½ (Route 46).

ROUTE 176.

MYSORE (MAISUR) TO THE CAUVERY FALLS AT SEVASAMOODRUM, VIA SOSELLY.

DISTANCE, 39½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mysore to Nairnully.....	10	6
Sosselly	8	7
Sarcore	10	3
Sevasamoodrum.....	9	7
	39	7

Leaving †Mysore (Maisur, Route 42), from the Junction Seringapatam Road, we pass through the *Petta*, 1½, and proceed along an open, flat, cultivated country; pass †Woodarully, ½; †Aldully, 1½; †Chickully, 2½; †Worna, 1½; †Nairnully, 3½; deserted fort; then pass on to †Kellaigutpoora, 1½; †Tummusully, 2½; †Poornaya Agraharam, the Seringapatam Junction Road, 2½; †Kukkascry, ½; thence cross the Cauvery river, here 450 yds. wide; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SOSELLY (Sosselli).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Astagram. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Astagram District, under the Commissioner of Mysore, at Bangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, at Bangalore. Fort. Bazaar, and Cauvery river, amply supplied. Lat. 12° 16', long. 76° 59'.

DAKKS to Seringapatam, 21, S. by E.; Coimbatore, 68 N.

Thence pass on to †Wurroohully, 2½; †Chikka Bagoolo, 2½; †Nurripoora, 1; †Boorikally, 1½; †Sarcore, 2½; nullah, amply supplied; then pass along a good road, across an open, flat, cultivated district; pass †Muppacundpoor, 2½; †Uchully, 1½; †Belkooncedly, 2½; †Roodrondody, 1½; †Bangalore Junction Road, via Muddool, 1½; then cross by bridge the Cauvery river, here rather narrow, and we then enter

THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT (Route 21), and ½ mile brings us to the island and ruined city of

§ SEVASAMOODRUM
(Shivanasundrum, Shivana, Sumoodra, Shiva Samudram).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, the Island of Shivanasundrum, in the Coimbatore Division. Civil Authority, the Resident Jageerdar, under the Collector at Coimbatore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow (private) erected in 1825, by the Jagirdar Rama Swami Mudeliar, at a great expense, and here his successor entertains all European travellers, in a most hospitable manner. Lat. 12° 17', long. 77° 14'.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Island, which, at the upper (W.) end, at Satyagala is only slightly elevated above the channel of the river, maintains an equal level at the other end, but owing to the bed of the stream falling very considerably, the lower (E.) extremity, which seems to have a good altitude, is 3 miles long and 1 broad, and is washed by the Cauvery here, a very rapid stream in the monsoon. It was formerly a place of great strength, and possessed some handsome buildings, erected of large blocks of black stone, some of which were formerly placed upright as pillars, and others laid across the stream, *à la mode Egyptienne*, but being left to go to ruin, they were soon broken, and the Island then became a swampy jungle. The smaller Island (Nellaganatitu) is formed by the divergence of the N. channel of the Cauvery into two channels.

The bridge across the Cauvery on the Bangalore side, is 1,000 ft. long and 13 broad, with 400 granite pillars, each 20 ft. high, and having its extremities ornamented with two stone-carved elephants, raised on pedestals. It was constructed at a cost of £2,000 (Rs. 20,000). The Cauvery river at this spot. In the dry season, is very low, nevertheless the current is strong, and rushes impetuously among the rocks, along its bad bed, which, owing to its being interspersed with deep holes and pools, renders the fording of it extremely dangerous.

The Falls of the Cauvery are the lions of the locale: 1st., that of Ganga Chuki, (so named from a place on the island, 3 miles distant from its upper extremity), situated on the Bangalore side, is 460 ft. high, with the stream of water rushing most impetuously over the gigantic rocks, and falling with a thundering noise into the deep and foaming abyss, in separate volumes, viz.: by a small island, and then by black rocks. Close at hand is a pretty, small mosque, in which reside a brotherhood of Muhammadan fakirs, (who live upon the donations of the credulous natives, who resort hither to see the tomb of Pir Ghaib, a supposed Saint, which they assert was first discovered in the 12th century), but who are kept company by the host of Hindu Ascetics, who dwell close by. 2nd.: The S.E. Fall of Birra Chuki, although much smaller (370 ft. high) and less rapid, is certainly more picturesque, for as soon as the traveller descends the ghat, to the river's rocky bed, he beholds no less than three extensive sheets of water descend in one united stream into the pool. The climate of this enchanting place has lately been considerably ameliorated, by a portion of the jungle being cleared away, but some years

back the place became so depopulated through fever, that the Jagirdar was obliged to have it re-colonised at three different periods.

Branch road to the Fort of Malavali (Munawali).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1825. The Jagirdar, Rama Swami Mudeliar, erected a handsome bridge across the stream, repaired the temples, and built the travellers' bungalow, all of which cost him a large sum of money, and no less than three years of indefatigable labour.

The Indian Government, as a reward for his enterprising spirit, bestowed the Jagirdar on him and his heirs in perpetuity, with the title of Janab Kani Karta (Janupakar), the "beneficent lord".

1837. He died, aged 70, and his son, from excessive grief, soon followed him, and was succeeded by his grandson, the present Jagirdar Shev Charam Mudeliar.

ROUTE 177.

MADURA TO RAMAISWERAM, VIA MAUNA MADURAY, PERMAGOODY, RAMNAD, AND PAUMBUM.

DISTANCE, 105½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Tiropoopowunum	12	4
Mootanundul	10	7
Mauna Maduray	6	5
Poodocotay	9	2
Permagoody	6	2
Pokaloor	12	6
Ramnad (W. Gate)	10	2
Naguchey	12	7
Mundapun	10	4
Paumbum	6	0
Ramaisweram.....	7	5
	105½	4

Leave the town of

§MADURA (Madhura, Madduray, Mathura. so-called from the Sanscrit word, "to stir." The ancient *Regis Pandionis* of Ptolemy, and the *Athens* of Southern India).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Madura and Dindigal (the Madura Collectorate). Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 100½ miles. Extensive encamping ground, 2 miles S. and also N. Travellers' bungalow, outside the town. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office. Manufactures: The scarlet dyeing is the finest in India, which arises from some peculiar property in the waters of the Vyga, and the immense quantities of cloth dyed here is distributed all over India. Population, 26,000, one fortieth part of whom are Roman Catholics, and the remainder consist of Brahmaus, Muhammadans, Hindus, Pariahs, Shudras, &c. The language is Tamil. Lat. 9° 55', long. 78° 10'. Market Place, large and com-

modious. The streets have a very clean and handsome appearance (being entirely free from the filth and nauseous effluvia which predominate in all other Indian towns), and are lined with houses, erected of brick, faced with *chunam*, and two storeys high.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIVE:—

The ruins of the *Native University*, erected in the 5th century by Vamsa Sekhara, the King of the Pandyan Dynasty. The Temples, tanks, and mounds of edifices are well worth inspection.

The *American Mission House*, at Parsamully, 2 miles.

The *Choultry* (Mandapam), which stands in front of the Great Minakshi Pagoda, is one of the finest edifices in Southern India, was commenced by Tirumalla Nayak (Trimal Naik) in 1623, finished in 1645, cost £1,000,000 sterling, and consists of an elaborately-carved hall of grey granite, 312 feet long and 125 broad, the stone roof of which is supported by 128 profusely decorated pillars, ornamented with tastefully executed delicate figures, placed in 6 rows, each being 25 feet high, and most of them formed out of a single block.

The Cell should be inspected, which contains two figures, which, according to the legend, were erected to commemorate the fact that the two architects employed in its construction were therein immured so as to prevent the possibility of their being employed after his (the founder's) demise to erect any edifice of a more splendid character. The traveller should not omit to notice the 12 curious pig-headed figures which represent the hunters who, when chasing wild hogs, disturbed the meditations of a recluse.

THE GREAT PAGODA OF MINAKSHI:—"Fish-eyed," the name of Parvati, the Consort of Shiva, and Sokkalinga or Sundara Pandya, and incarnation of Shiva, who is supposed to have reigned as one of the early rulers of Madura, which was erected in the 5th Century by Vanisa Sekshara the 44th king of the 1st Pandyan Dynasty, covers no less than 20 acres, and is ornamented with 4 huge, and 5 small gopurams. The lion of the place is the Tank, called by the natives, "the Tank of the Golden Lotus," and so named because in the palmy days of the Augustan age of Madura, in the reign of Trimal Naik of this city, beside it was placed a golden bench, inlaid with diamonds, the gift of Shiva. The Fort, erected about the 5th century, was originally surrounded by a wall 3½ miles in circumference, which has been removed and the ditch filled up. The Ruins of the Old Palace, which was erected in either the 5th (by Vanisa Sekshara), or 11th (by Trimal Naik) century, and, most assuredly, enlarged by the latter liberal patron of the arts and sciences, should be examined minutely. Its noble Audience Hall has a richly ornamented domed roof, in the Moorish style, 90 feet in diameter, supported by sculptured, arched pillars, forming a lofty gallery, standing on massive columns. Here the English Judge holds his court. The traveller should ascend the roof, as the trouble of so doing will be most amply repaid by the extensive and beautiful panoramic view which it commands of the surrounding country. The Tanks,

situated about a mile to the S., which are 3 in number, and extremely large, should be inspected, especially that of Trimal Nayak's, one of the most beautiful in Southern India, which is adorned in the centre with a temple, reached by black granite steps, and surrounded by a wall. The places of worship comprise a very handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, extremely well attended. The American Mission Church, to which is appended a mission comprising 13 missionaries, 71 catechists and readers, 68 school teachers, who are located at the 9 Mofussulite Stations, dispersed over the district, and which is attended by 2,900 Christians, and 202 Native communicants. The English Protestant Church is a plain structure, affording ample accommodation for its communicants. The lofty Pillar Monument, on which is fixed a large light, burning night and day, erected by the natives as a mark of gratitude and respect to Mr. Blackburne, the late resident collector, who enlarged and beautified this town to such an extent that it called forth their warmest sympathies and acknowledgments.

Position.—This capital of the Collectorate lies in the direct pilgrim route to the sacred island of Rameshwaram.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

500. The sage Agastya founded the University, to which students resorted from all parts of India.

8th cent. The power of the Pandyan kings begins to decline.

9th cent. The Chola Monarchs rule here, and after them, the Belial chiefs of Mysore became paramount.

1078. The Collegiate synod was abolished.

14th cent. The Muhammadans made incursions to this place.

1532. Numerous princes held their court here, and among them, one dynasty of 72 princes.

1552. Nagama Rayal of Vijayanagar founded the dynasty of the Nayaks of this place.

Vishwamath erected several pagodas and public works.

1622. Tirumalla Nayak (Trimal Naik) founded 96 temples to Vishnu and Shiva, and adorned this place most munificently.

1623. Trimal Naik began the Choultry, which in 1645, was completed, and the great pagoda of Minakshi commenced.

1751. The British, under Capt. Cope, attempted to storm it, but were repulsed.

1755. Col. Heron took possession of it.

Excursions to \$Dindigul (Dindigul), 37½ miles.
Route: Proceed via *Koilinatta, 6½; *Kodimangalam, 1½; cross the river Vaidal, ½; *Tiruvadagam, 2½; *Sholavandan, 2½; *Nuchikolam, 3½; *Anamayankur, 7½; cross several nullahs to Ammatirra, 7½; cross nullah to \$Dindigul, 7½. Total distance, 89½ miles, where the traveller will find excellent sporting, fishing, and a beautiful climate, at the Palni range (7,000 feet high), 20 miles W., equal to that of the Nilgiris Hills, with finer scenery; and then proceed from the Palamcottah Junction Road, along a good made road, across a flat, open, and barren district; pass the *Trichinopoly Junction Road, ½; *Ver-

ragatnoor, 2½; *Poolumcolum, 2½; *Shellatemam, ½; cross a bridged stream to *Maundaloor; pass on to the Tanay Junction Road, 2; then cross a nullah to *Kyogoomudday, 1½; *Tullancolum, ½; *Tiroopowunum, 2½; encamping ground, E.; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; Vigal (Vigaira, Vygar) river (which rises in lat. 10° 17', long. 77° 37', flows S.E. for 130 miles, falls into the sea in lat. 9° 20', long. 79° 4', and celebrated for the peculiar properties of its water, which are so valuable for dyeing), amply supplied; then proceed along an avenue road; cross two nullahs to Chellappoorayundul, 1½; *Ladanatindul, 1½; *Paupaucolum, ½; *Ayumpettay, 1½; *Tiroopashetty, 1½; encamping ground; *Woolicurry, 2; *Unhiyundul, 1½; *Mootanundul, ½; chuttrum; encamping ground confined; bazaars and Vygar river, amply supplied; thence the country becomes flat and jungly; pass *Paupamurray, 1½; *Rajacumberam, 1; encamping ground; *Mauna Maduray, 3½; thence cross the *Vygar river, here 200 yards wide, to *Mauna Madura, ½; encamping ground, N.W., on the banks of the above stream; travellers' bungalow; thence proceed along a good road, leading across an open, flat, barren district, interspersed with numerous tanks; pass on to *Arrashainunday, 1½; *Chendanoor, 2½; *Arriyanoor, 1½; *Alhuncolum, ½; *Tennawaryen, 2; and we then enter

THE RAJAH OF TONDIMAN'S TERRITORY (Poodocottah),

Which lies in lat. 10° 6' and 10° 46', long. 78° 33' and 79° 16'; has an area of 1,165 square miles; population, 61,745; is respectively 43 miles broad and long from N. to S., and is bounded on the N. by Trichinopoly, E. by Tanjore, S. and W. by Madura.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

A.D.

1839. The Rajah, Ragoonath Tondiman died, and his widow administered the government during the present chief's minority; but owing to her mismanagement, the British took the government into their own hands, but when that clever and deserving prince became of age, it was handed over to him, and he has ever since ruled it well and prudently.

And ½ mile brings us to the town of

\$POODOCOTAY.

Territory, the Tondiman Dominions. District, Poodocottah. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura, 39½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground N.W., also between 2 tanks, and the Vygar river, both amply supplied. Bazaar indifferently supplied. The capital of the District.

Thence pass on to *Periacoorooty, ½; then cross the above stream, here ½ mile wide, to *Tolichittoor, 2½; *Katoor-Permagooty, 1½; cross a bridged nullah to *Permagooty, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, S.E., near a tank; and the Vygar river, flowing on the left, both amply supplied; thence pass along a made road, under an avenue, to *Vaindondy, 1½; *Arianambul, 1½; *Tennacolum, 1½; *Munjooradady, 2½; *Datiundanoor, ½; *Keeicotay, 2½; *Pokaloor, 2; encamping ground N.W. and S., tank amply supplied; *Treyd-

noor, 1½; *Yelloyl, 1½; *Annaigoody, ½; *Kuroong-colum, 1; cross a nullah and pass on to *Pootumbul, 2½; *Uthanumul, ½; *Koorioor, 1; we then enter

THE ZEMINDARY OF RAMNAD,

Which lies in lat. 9° 3' and 10° 2', long. 78° and 79° 24'; is bounded on the N. by Shevanganga, S. and E. by the Ocean, and W. by Tinneveli, extends in a S.E. direction towards the Isle of Rameshwaram, from which it is separated by the Pamban Strait. It contains an area of 1,300 square miles, half of which is cultivated, and the remainder consists of sandy, waste, marshy, and low jungly land.

The general appearance of the district in the interior is that of an extensive plain or prairie, but near the coast it is thickly interspersed with babul, palmyra, and cocoa-nut trees, forming a complete, dense mass of vegetation. The coast in the S. is faced with rugged rocks, stretching for a considerable distance into the sea, and rendering the approach to the land extremely difficult and dangerous. That sandy neck of land which extends towards the Island of Rameshwaram is covered with thick, low brushwood and dwarf grass, which ends abruptly, as there lies between it and the mainland a chasm, 2,250 yards wide, which evidently proves that both were originally united. Its chief production is the *chay plant*, from the root of which is extracted a beautiful red dye, extremely valuable to dyers. It grows spontaneously in the sand. The soil in the W. and interior is black cotton ground, and in the E. light and sandy at 15 miles distant from the sea coast, but even the worst portions when manured are cultivated. It is divided into the following 17 taluks (divisions) viz.: Abramam, Arnutamangalam, Chekal, Guntaganad, Hanumatagudi, Kilakad, Kamuthi, Kamenacoatté, Kotapatnam, Mudakulatur, Orur, Pallimaddham, Papankolam, Ramnad, Rasingamangalam, Shaligramana, Vindoni, which contains 2,164 villages, and a population of 279,100, chiefly composed of Hindus, in the interior, and on the sea coast of Muhammadans and Roman Catholics, principally engaged as fishermen, and dwelling in wretched huts, which line the beach, with several small churches annexed thereto.

HISTORICAL EVENTS:—

Colonised by Wudya Taven, who, after having escorted a near relative of the King of Madura to the sacred shrine of Rameshwaram, was rewarded with the gift of this territory and the titles of Raja and Sadhupati (Setu-pati), "patron, or Lord of holy men;" or Lord of the causeway, leading from the Continent of India to the sacred Island of Rameshwaram.

Mujahid Shah headed the Muhammadans, who invaded it; after which, in

1380 A.D., the chief of this place declared himself independent of Madura.

And 1½ mile brings us to the West Gate of the town of

§ RAMNAD

(Rama Natha), "The Lord Rama."

Territory, the Zemindary of Ramnad. District, Ramnad. Civil Authority, the Zemindar under the Collector at Madura, 68½ miles, and Resident

Assistant. Military Station, at which a detachment of Sepoys, commanded by a European officer, is quartered. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, S.W.; circumference 2½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Capital of the Zemindary. Population, 13,000, half of whom reside within the fort, and the residue outside its walls; they are principally Hindus, occupied in the manufactures, and as grain dealers. Manufactures of coarse cloths, and cotton and silk fabrics. Bazaars, large tank, and Goonta river, amply supplied. Lat. 9° 24'; long. 78° 50'. The climate, although generally hot, is cool and refreshing in the evening, and very healthy.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Protestant Church, with its vestry, is a very neat edifice, standing close to the handsome residence occupied by the late Colonel Martinez, who resided here as Commandant of the Garrison and District, and who, although a Romanist, contributed £315 towards its erection. The Fort is an equilateral, quadrangular, cardinal point sided (each ½ mile long), bastioned, loopholed fortress, surrounded by a wall 27½ feet high, and ditch, situated west of the town.

The Mosques, several of which are elegantly constructed, with splendidly decorated interiors.

The Palace of the Zamindar, an ancient edifice, composed of four square two and three storied structures, is beautifully ornamented, *à la mode Indienne*, with sculptured deities.

The Roman Catholic Chapel stands close to the south-east corner of the fort.

The Pagoda, a place of great sanctity, stands in the centre of the town, and is well worth inspection.

The Cemetery of the Rajas, which contains several tombs, is situated on the opposite side of

The Tank, which was erected by Raghunath Sadhupati in 1589, and stands on the north of the town. It had been known to remain almost empty for many years, but in 1810 it burst its banks and overflowed to the sea.

EXCURSIONS TO—

Kilarkarnai (Killakara), 2 miles, S.W.; a seaport, with a Kurkhi (the ancient residence of the Pandyan Kings of Madura); population of 7,000 Muhammadans, chiefly engaged in manufactures.

Devipatanam (Nine Stones), a seaport, so-called from a natural bath, formed of nine rocks, being in the vicinity, and to which the pilgrims, en route to the Island of Rameshwaram, resort, and for whose accommodation a handsome chawadi (choultry) was built, and at which alms are daily bestowed.

Devikulata, situated on the north bank of the Verashelagar river, chiefly occupied by wealthy merchants, who carry on an extensive trade.

Mutapeta (10 miles S.E.), a fishing village, peopled by Roman Catholics. It contains two travellers' bungalows, erected for the accommodation of Europeans.

Atankarai (11 miles E.), situated at the mouth of the Vaiga river, contains a large chawadi, erected by the late Zamindar. The finest tobacco is obtained here, the growth of the Southern provinces.

Verasholen, a village, formerly the residence of a

Raja, and interspersed with numerous interesting remains of antiquity.

Thence proceed to **Puttanumcatla*, 2½; thence pass along a good but sandy road, leading across a flat country, interspersed with palmyra trees; pass **Cosharangoody*, 2½; **Worachavellassy*, 1½; **Peroon-colum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Shembadiarcolum*, ½; **Shairkaranoormee*, 1½; **Nagachy*, 1½; Vygar river, amply supplied; proceed along a sandy road, across a jungle district; pass **Yeroomunney*, 1½; **Perrampumullassy*, 1½; **Shatagammullassy*, 1½; **Mootagammullassy*, 1½; **Vaitailay*, 1½; **Murraikalputam*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the spot called **Mundepum*; pass on to **Tomikurray*, 2½; pass along the sea-beach, ½; cross by ferry the Paumbum Channel (so-named from the small town at the western extremity of the Island, Rameshwaram; about 1 mile broad, and 10½ feet deep, for ships; clear of rocks, so that keeled vessels can pass along without delay or discharge of cargo, and which was formed with great labour, by dredging for several years, at a cost of £16,000, but which so increased the trade that no less than 160,000 tons of shipping have passed through it, which have reduced the freight between Colombo (Island of Ceylon), and Negapatam, ½ in the ton. H. M. Indian War Steamers, Pluto and Nemesis, have safely traversed it) to the opposite shore, 2½; and we then land on

THE ISLAND OF RAMESHWARAM (Ramalsweram, "The God of Rama"),

Which lies in lat. 9° 18', long. 79° 21', at the west end of Adam's Bridge, forms the northern boundary of the Manaar Gulf, and stretches east and west, between the Island of Ceylon and the south-east part of the Indian Peninsula. It is 14 miles long, S.E. to N.W., 5 miles broad.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1484. In the reign of Naik Raja of Madura, a violent hurricane separated it from the mainland, by making a small shallow breach, across which pedestrians could pass until

The reign of his successor, Visuvarada Naik, when a tempestuous storm considerably enlarged the passage, which

The Dutch, when they held possession of it, most materially widened, but in

1830, the British Government considerably improved the then crooked passage, the depth of which, at that period, both at high water and neap tide, was only 5 feet, which only admitted the passing through of unloaded keelless dhonies, which took several days, owing to the rapidity of the current, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

†PAUMBUM (Paumben, Pamban):

Territory, the Island of Rameshwaram. District, Madura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura, 97½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 144 miles. A detachment of 100 Sappers and Miners, commanded by a European officer, are quartered here. From 150 to 200 convicts are kept here to maintain the

passage and roads in thorough repair. Anchorage dues are levied by the British Government. Bazaar and shops, amply supplied. Population, 2,000, chiefly composed of boatmen and pilots. Encamping ground. Lighthouse. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 9° 17', long. 79° 17'.

Dawks.—See Table of Distances.

The Passage, which lies between the Point or Pambaum and Cape Tonitoral, was originally obstructed by two parallel, rocky sandstone, horizontal ridges, 140 yds. asunder; the 1st dam or N. one was high and discernible at low water, and the 2nd dam or S. one, a few detached rocks of which are now only visible, could be distinctly traced at low water; across these ridges there were formerly two channels used by native craft and small boats, but in 1844 a channel, 8 feet deep, between the reefs, and 94 deep through the Horse Shoe Bank, was completed at a cost of £16,000, after 7 years' hard labour.

This important seaport town lies at the E. end of the Island, and is rapidly improving both in appearance and commercial prosperity. Thence proceed along a paved road, having chawadis erected at every mile, with wells and small pagodas, and 7 miles beyond brings us to the end of the Hindus' circle of pilgrimage, which begins with the Temple of Devi (Hinglaj, W. of Sonmiani, in Sindh); passes on to Jwala Mukhi (near Lahore); then to Haridwar, down the Ganges to Orissa, and finishes at the Southern extremity of India at the town of

§RAMESHWARAM (Ramalsweram, "The God of Rama," Ramalswar, Rameswar, Rama, "Deity," and Iswar, "God").

Territory, the Island of Rameshwaram, District Rameshwaram. Civil Authority, Collector at Madura, 105½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 151½ miles. Encamping ground. Bazaars, amply supplied. Lat. 9° 18', long. 79° 21'. The Houses (1,000) are extremely well-built, and ornamented with good terraces. The Streets are constructed at right angles with the Pagoda. Population, 4,300, and chiefly composed of the attendants on the shrine, religious ascetics, and pilgrims, 30,000 of whom resort here annually. The Climate is healthy, temperature cool, owing to this *local* having the benefit of both monsoons, and the thermometer ranges from 75° to 80°. The Language is Tamil, but the Brahmans speak many tongues.

The Annual Revenue of the Pagoda is about 4,000*l.*, chiefly derived from landed property and the offerings of devotees. In its palmy days the Rajahs of Tanjore visited the shrine, and generally expended 18,000*l.* at each visit.

ATTRACTIOnS.—The Pagoda which stands at the E. extremity of the town is not so grand in its general appearance as those of Madura and Chelamburam (Chelambam). It is a massive Egyptian or Cyclopean architectural quadrangular enclosure, with N. and S. sides, each 657 feet long, and the E. and W. 1,000 feet. It has three entrances, at one of which is situated the gopura, 100 feet high, a doorway, 40 feet high, composed of single stones, placed perpendicularly, with others crossing them. The

entire length of the sacred edifice is 353 feet from N. to S., and 671 feet from E. to W. The ceiling is composed of large slabs of granite, supported by carved granite pillars, 12 feet high, formed of single blocks of stone, all of which were transported from a distance of 40 miles, raised on a platform 5 feet high. The handsome colonnade leading from the doorways to the interior, when entering which the traveller is astonished at its extent, the numerous columns which support the handsome roof, and the massiveness of the materials employed in its construction, is ornamented with sculptured figures, representing the Raja of Ramnad with his family and ministers. It also contains two lingams, one which Rama procured from Benares, and the other which he formed with his own hands, and is dedicated to Siva, of whom Rama is an incarnation, whose image is daily bathed in the sacred waters of the River Ganges.

The Small Hill (1½ mile N.), 30 feet high, and open on all sides, has erected on it a two storeyed edifice, the upper floor of which commands a most extensive view of the entire isle, and a portion of Adam's bridge, on which it is in contemplation to erect a light-house, a great desideratum.

The Lakes.—Close at hand, on the S., there is a beautiful piece of fresh water, about 3 miles in circumference. The Salt Marsh, standing to the N., impregnates the atmosphere to such a degree that it renders the vicinity very unhealthy.

The Long Bank, the N. boundary of the Manaar Gulf, called Adam's or Rama's Bridge, should be visited.

ROUTE 178.

MADURA TO COOTALLUM, VIA TIROOMUNGALUM, SRIVILLIPOOTOOR, SHUNKARNA COVIL, AND TENKASHY.

DISTANCE, 100½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Tiroomungalum.....	12	4
Kulputty	11	7
Nuttumputty	12	6
Srivillipootoor.....	9	5
Sholaveram.....	11	6
Skunkarna Covil	14	6
Uthumpetty	10	6
Tenkashy.....	13	1
Cootallum	8	5
	100	6

Leaving § Madura (Route 177), proceed past the fort, and then along a good road, across a flat country, interspersed with hills, to *Pullunganuttum, 3½; *Secundamullay, 2½; *Cottiarcoodoo, 3½; *Kuppaloor, 1½; §Tiroomungalum, 3; encamping ground, 5; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, amply supplied; tappa station; then cross a nullah to *Allanputty, 2; proceed along a bad road, cross a nullah, and then pass 2 tanks, each respectively situated at 1½, ¾; *Foodootully, 1; cross a nullah. to *Coonatoor, 3½; and 1 mile brings us into

THE TINNAVELLY DISTRICT (Tinnevely, Tinneveli, Tirunelveli, "sacred rice hedge)."

Which lies in lat. 8° 9' and 9° 56', long. 77° 15' and 78° 26'; is 122 miles long from N. to S., 74 broad from E. to W.; has an area of 5,700 square miles; population of 1,269,216, chiefly composed of Hindus, Native Christians, Mussulmans, but scarcely any Europeans, except those employed directly under government. It has a N.E., low, shoaly, dangerous, rocky, reefy, unsafe, but lucrative, pearl fishing sea of 95 miles, from Cannakpor (lat. 8° 9') to Vaimbaur (lat. 9° 6') on the N.W. side of the Manaar Gulf; the safest roadstead being that off Tuticorin (Tuttukudi), in which vessels can anchor at all seasons. The most elevated part of the district is the hypogene schist, plutonic, trappean range, near Courtallum, 4,300 feet high, and the country at its base having an altitude of from 200 to 800 feet, with a temperature much lower than in other parts. It is well watered by the Tambaravari, Tamberperny, Pambouri, Chindinthura, which latter is only the name of the ford across the river, (Tamraparni, so named from Tamra, "copper," and Varnah, "colour," called in Tamil, Porunel, which rises in the E. slope of the Eastern ghats, in lat. 8° 48', long. 77° 20', is a sacred stream, and full of fish, which are fed by the natives at Papanasham; and after a circuitous course of 80 miles, falls into the gulf of Manar (Manaar), in lat. 8° 38', long. 78° 10', close to the town of Panakovil), Chittaur, Ypar rivers, and several canals, which irrigate the N. of the river Tambaravari, its most fertile part, which is composed of a loose black cotton soil (regad). The climate is hot and arid. The thermometer rises in the S.W. monsoon from 115° to 130° during the latter end of summer and autumn. From October to March the N.E. monsoon prevails, and the temperature is considerably moderated. Its chief towns are Tinnevely, (Tinneveli), Palamcottah (Pallamkottah), and Tuticorin (Tuttukorin). Its productions are timber, date, and sago palms, cocculus indica, pepper, vines, cloves, cinnamon, cotton (from the native Indian plant), rice, &c. Elephants are very numerous.

An unusually large proportion of native Christians is found in this district. Roman Catholic congregations have been in existence here for the last two centuries, but their number has fallen off with the decline of the Portuguese power, under the protection of which Christianity was first preached. Such as remain are superintended by Jesuit priests in the vicariate of Pondicherry.

The earliest Protestant missions are those of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose missionary, Mr. Pohle, visited it in 1779. The first convert was baptised by Schwartz in 1785. Several village congregations were subsequently founded by Mr. Gericke and Mr. Kohlöff. In 1820, at the instance of Mr. Hough, the chaplain of Palamcottah, the Church Missionary Society sent thither Mr. C. T. Rhenius, by whose exertions many natives—chiefly low castes—were converted and formed into Christian congregations. Books were published and schools established with good effect—so much so, that in spite of Hindoo prejudices, there are as many

schools for native girls as for boys. The schools are of an elementary kind; a few boarding schools exist; and also two seminaries for training native catechists and schoolmasters, one of which is connected with the Church Missionary Society. It also supports at Palamcottah, an English school for the children of respectable Hindoos, and a printing press.

The number of mission stations is nearly 20; and the total number of clergymen labouring here exceed that of any other country district in India. In 1851, the total number of converts was 49,000, of whom 30,000 were converted with the Church mission stations, and the remainder with the Propagation Society. About two-thirds were baptised. There were also 365 schools in operation, in which nearly 7,000 Christian children were educated, besides 3,200 heathen children. The girls composed one-third of this number.

Thence pass on to **Kulputty*, 2½; wells and tanks, amply supplied; thence along a good road, pass **Molagawn*, 4½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Nuttumputty*, 8½; amply supplied from the Vypar river, the largest in this Collectorate, which rises in lat. 9° 45', long. 77° 54', flows S.E. for 80 miles, and falls into the gulf of Manaar (Manar), and as its waters are brackish, all that is required for drinking must be fetched from a distance of 3 miles; thence proceed along an open, cultivated country, and proceed to **Chozamampatty*, 3½; **Poonvayoor*, 2½; or else the traveller can also pass on to **Pootoor*, 3½; **Totiapatty*, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ERVILLIPOOTOOR.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnevely. Military authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 148½ miles. Encamping ground, E. and W., close to the tank, which, together with the bazaar, is amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station.

Thence along an unmade cart-road, across an open, flat, cultivated country, cross a nullah to **Vulhamputty*, 3½; **Chutrapatty*, 4; **Ramlingumpooram*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Sholavaram*, 2½; tank, amply supplied, but provisions scarce; re-cross the above nullah to **Parogaipatty*, 2½; pass over a nullah to **Yettichairy*, 3½; then cross the Nutchum river, here 50 yds. wide, to **Kuddoovellum Vandallor*, 1½; **Kovalakennah*, 1; cross a nullah to **Perombaloor*, 2½; **Uthumpatty*, 2½; then proceed through the large Cushbar village of *Shunkarna Covil*, 12; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; tank, amply supplied; thence along a beaten track, practicable for carts; pass on to **Tullapooram*, 2; **Poodoor*, 2½; **Aoodiyaroor*, 1½; **Peria Samvireem*, 3½; **Uthumpatty*, 1; bazaar and tank, amply supplied; **Poodoogoody*, 3½; **Tullagapooram*, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to **Nynapooram*, ½; the latter bridged, and **Kodikoorchly*, 1½; pass on to **Tenashy*, 3½; tappal station; ruined handsome Pagoda, considered by the Hindus as a holy place; leave it at ½ mile, cross the Chittravutti (Chittravutti) river, 1; which rises in lat. 13° 35', long. 77° 54', in the E. of Mysore, flows S. for 72 miles, passes across

the Mysore and Bellary districts, then N.E. for 50 miles through the Bellary and Cuddapah Collectorates, and falls into the Pennar river, in lat. 14° 47', long. 78° 45', and pass on to **Maitavaram*, ½; from thence the bold rocky scenery is magnificently grand; **Coodiyirrapoo*, 1½; thence cross over a bridged stream, and 1½ mile brings us to the Zemindar's Chuttrum of the town of

§ COOTALLUM (Tri-Cootallum, Kutallam).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnevely. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly. Zemindar's Chuttrum. Bazaar, amply supplied. The Syalar (Chittar) river, which rises in the hilly range N. of Fulieri at the E. opening of the Arlangaval Pass, forms in lat. 80° 56', by its fall, the lion of this locale.

The Falls, consist of 3 cataracts, viz.:—(1) The Highest, 2,000 feet above the sea. (2) The Lowest, which rushes impetuously down from a projecting rock in the Syalar (Syaur, Chittar) river, with a broken midway, from a height of 200 feet (close to a pagoda, dedicated to Shiva). (3) The Sacred one to which all pilgrims ascend.

The climate of this place is 10° cooler than of Palamcottah (Paliampatta), and is delightfully refreshing and invigorating to Europeans in the months of June, July, and August, after the heavy rains on the W. coast have set in.

ROUTE 179.

MADURA TO TONDA, VIA SHEVAGUNGA, CALLIAR COVIL, AND TIROOVAIGUMPUTTY.

DISTANCE, 69½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances, of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Maunaloar	8	3
Puddamatoor	11	0
Shevagunga	8	2
Calliar Covil	11	4
Tiroovaigumputty	11	6
Tiroovarany	10	2
Tondy	8	0
	69	1

Leave **Madura* (Route 177); pass the Palamcottah Junction Road, also the **Trichinopoly* Junction road, ½; then along a good avenue, leading across a flat open district; pass **Vearrainoor*, 2½; **Pootimoolam*, 2½; **Shellaemavay*, ½; then cross a bridged stream to **Maunaloar*, 2; encamping ground, N.E.; Vygar river, amply supplied, cross it to **Shuckoody*, ½; pass over a nullah to **Unumjoor*, 2; and proceed to **Vadacoar*, 2; **Poonundy*, 1½; encamping ground; **Chockumpatty*, 1½; **Arvahanoor*, 2½; **Puddamatoor*, 2½; encamping ground, N.W.; tank, amply supplied; cross a nullah to **Pilloor*, 3; encamping ground; thence pass through a jungly country, interspersed with tanks; pass **Poonumcoodum*, 1½; **Mootoopatty*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SHEVAGUNGA.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Madura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura, 27½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground, E. and W. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Lat. 90° 51', long. 78° 33'.

Thence along a flat, barren, small jungle country, interspersed with several tanks; pass on to *Pyoor, 2½; *Vaterasencottay, 3½; *Keeranoor, 1½; *Kolum-gandy, 1; § Calliar Covil, 3½; encamping ground, E. and W.; population, 2,000; bazaars and tanks, E., amply supplied; then pass along an avenue road, across a flat, cultivated district, to *Andicheeroray, 1½; Kuhvully, 1½; *Baireddytumma, 1½; *Peelieddytumma, ½; Woruddycottay, 2½; cross a nullah to *Sherragunny, 1; and pass on to *Poornelly-cottay, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TIROOVAIGUMPUTTY (Tirpavaumum).

Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground, W., on both sides of the road. Shops, tanks, E. and W., and goontas, all amply supplied. Population, 2,000. Houses, 200.

Thence proceed across a rough country, interspersed with tanks, to *Andaicoody, 1½; for *Vayioodanundul, 2; *Poodoovacoody, 1½; *Kykalaator, 1; *Araisoor, 1½; § Tiroovarany, 1½; encamping ground, W.; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; thence proceed across a flat and partially-cultivated district, interspersed with cocoa-nut trees; pass *Tinnialoor, 2½; *Carangoody, 2½; and 3 miles brings us to the large village of

§ TONDY.

Encamping ground, W. Population, 2,000. Travellers' bungalow. Ten bazaars, and four goontas, amply supplied. Tappal station.

This large and populous place stands on the sea shore.

ROUTE 180.

MADURA TO TANJORE (TANJUR), VIA
MAILLOOR, TRIPATOOR (TRIPATUR),
POODOOCOTAH, TONDIMAN, GUNDRACOTAH.

DISTANCE, 102 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Chittanputty	9	0
Mailloor (Mailur)	8	4
Chuttra Sunkaracoty	13	0
Tripatoor (Tripatur)	8	0
Trimium	15	4
Poodoocotah	11	6
Perungaloor	10	6
Gundracotah	9	0
Tanjore (Tanjur)	16	4
	102	0

Leave § Madura (Route 177), and proceed from the Trichinopoly Junction Road; cross the *Vygar river

to *Coripallium, ½; *Tullacolum, ½; Ootangoody, 2½; *Tiramboor, 2½; § Chittanputty, 2½; encamping ground, S.; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, amply supplied; *Vellairiputty, 2; *Arraisingumpully, 1; *Tarkooterraoo, 1½; *Shooragootum, 2½; *Mailoor, (Mailur), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground E. of it; tappal station; population, 1,500; thence along a pretty avenue road, leading across an open, partially cultivated country, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass *Nayinputty, 1½; *Kerayoor, 1½; *Keayyovullacoo, 3; *Congumpully, 2½; *Moondandy, 2½; *Chuttra-Sunkaracoty, 1½; population, 1,300; *Kooroopoor, 2½; *Cotay Irripoo, 2½; *Narsingampully, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of § TRIPATOOR (Tripatur, Tiru-pati-ur, from Tiru, "divine," Pati, "lord," and Ur, "town").

Territory, The Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Madura. Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura, 34½ miles, E.N.E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly, 52½ miles. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and large goonta, amply supplied. Lat. 10° 7', long. 78° 40'. Thence proceed across an open country, along a good road, lined with handsome trees; pass *Poodoocooty, 1; *Neddooomurram, 2; *Urripoorum, 1½; and we soon enter

THE TONDIMAN Territory (Route 177); pass *Mangomboo, 1½; thence the country becomes covered with small jungle and cultivation to *Meramuddy, 1½; *Pinnamungalam, 1½; *Pullincashel, 1½; *Poodoocooty, 1½; *Moolaputty, 3½; *Trimium, ½; fort and tank on each side of the place; cross by bridge the *Vambay river, to *Arrasumpully, 2; proceed to *Nuggerutloocooty, 2½; *Tengotaputty, 2; *Shivoopooram, 1½; cross the Vellar river, here 150 yards wide to *Nuttapannay, 3; cross by bridge the Koondar river to *Tannapoolay Chuttrun, 2½; travellers' bungalow; and we then proceed to the centre of the town of

§ POODOOCOTAH (Pudukotah).

Territory, the Tondiman Rajah's Dominions. (Route 177). District, Pudukotah (Poodoocotah). Civil Authority, the Rajah of Tondiman under the Collector of Madura, 65½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly. Capital of the Territory. Residence of the Rajah. Encamping ground. Bazaar, wells, and Vellaur river. Lat. 10° 24', long. 78° 52'; pass on to *Moodloor, 3½; *Mootampully, ½; *Vellavacolum, 1½; *Cooliamputty, 1½; *Perungaloor, 3½; population, 1,500; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; *Cooppyenputty, 2½; *Adamcotay, 1½; *Sholiumputty, 1½; *Vellavumpully, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to

THE TANJORE (Tanjur) District, (Route 9); thence proceed along a good road, lined with shady trees; pass *Gundracotah, 1½; population, 3,500; tanks, amply supplied; pass along an open, flat country, intersected by bridged nullahs; pass Old Gundracotah, 1½; Poodoo-cooty, 1½; *Ponayacolum, 2½; *Mapulaynykenputty, 4½; *Wustodchovry, 2; and 3½ miles brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ TANJORE (Tanjur), (Route 9); and the town terminates at 1½ mile.

ROUTE 181.

MADURA TO NEGAPATAM, VIA TRIPATOUR (TRIPATUR), ARRANTANGHY, MANARGOODY, AND TRIVALLOOR.

DISTANCE, 155½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Tripatour (Tripatur), via		
Route 180.....	38	4
Coonagoody	7	0
Shahcotay	13	6
Arrantanghy	12	2
Vellawarry	8	5
Pairaworny	8	2
Puttoocotay	13	6
Nimmelly	10	4
Manargoody	9	2
Lutchmanagoody	7	2
Trivalloor	10	1
Kivalloor	8	4
Negapatam	7	7
	155	5

Leave § *Madura* (Route 177), and proceed, via *Route 180*, to *Tripatour* (Tripatur), 38½ (Route 180); thence proceed along a road, interspersed with trees, leading across a flat, jungle, and partially cultivated district; pass **Munniaputty*, 1½; cross two nullahs, to **Ookullatour*, 1½; proceed to **Pooliarputty*, 1½; **Coonagoody*, 2; tank, amply supplied. *Attraction*, the handsome pagoda, standing on the summit of a rock. Thence proceed through dense jungle, to **Pullawangoody*, 2½; **Allatooputty*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, to **Shooragoody*, 1½; cross four nullahs, to **Daiweriputty*, 1½; then pass over six nullahs, to **Pullatour*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Kurriaputty*, 1½; **Pulliputty*, 1½; **Cundanoor*, ½; cross a nullah, to **Poodaiwagel*, ½; pass **Shahcotay*, 1; encamping ground, W.; tank and goonta, amply supplied; **Carnagoody*, 1½; **Mootersungoodly*, 1½; **Punnumwagel*, 1½; and we soon enter

the *SHANKIRE (Tanjur) TERRITORY* (Route 9); pass **Thinjiray*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Cumbunpaul*, 1½; pass **Poodowocotay*, 2½; thence cross the *Vellaur river*; here 220 yards wide, and a nullah; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ ARRANTANGHY.

Territory, Tanjore (Tanjur). District, Rivalur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, east of the Fort. Tappal station, Bazaar, 40 shops, tanks, and bowries, amply supplied. Population, 20,000. Houses, 2,900. Fort and Pettah.

Pass on to **Andicolotay*, 2; cross a nullah at two different places; pass **Natoomungalum*, ½; **Vellawarry*, 3½; tank and well, amply supplied; cross three nullahs, and pass on to **Ayengoodly*, 2½; **Sornacund*, 1½; **Chitticaud*, 2½; **Pairaworny*, 2½;

cross a nullah; pass **Tennungoodly*, 2½; **Conacaud*, 1½; **Unnairayelchoury*, 2½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Punnawacay*, 3½; cross three nullahs, to **Puttoocotay*, 3½; population, 5,000; fort; tappal station; tank and wells, amply supplied; thence proceed along an open, flat, and barren district; pass **Soorapullum*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass **Titta-goody*, 2½; **Alatour*, 1½; **Putticaud*, 1½; **Cunnoogoodly*, 2½; **Nimmelly*, 2½; situated 1 mile to the right; stream and goonta, amply supplied; thence proceed along a good road, marked by trees; then cross a nullah, and pass **Vuddachairay*, ½; **Tunnicotay*, 1½; **Mahadateooputnum*, 1½; encamping ground; and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MANARGOODY (Manar Covil, Manargudi).

District, Manargoody (Manargudi). Civil Authority, Collector at Tanjore, 22 miles, E.S.E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Tappal station. Lat. 10° 40', long. 79° 30'.

Attraction.—The superb Pagoda, a mile in circumference.

Bazaar and Mamuny river, amply supplied. This is the largest place in the territory near the sea coast.

Cross the Mamuny river, and pass on to **Chowlakaram*, 3½; **Coodilangichairay*, 1½; cross three nullahs, and pass **Lutchmanagoody*, 2½; goonta, bowry, and the Vennar river, amply supplied; then cross a nullah; pass *Veallagoody*, and proceed along a sandy road, leading across paddy (rice) fields; **Daiwergunnilloor*, 1½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ TRIVALLOOR (Tiruvallur).

District, Tiruvallur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore, 39½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Population, 10,000. Houses, 1,000. 30 Bazaars, and Wodumby river, amply supplied. Encamping ground.

Then cross the Wodumby river, to **Vijapooram*, 1; pass **Addiamungalum*, 2½; **Karanoor*, 1½.

KIVALLOOR (Kivalur) DISTRICT, 3½ miles.

Lat. 10° 47', long. 79° 48'.

Population, 4,000. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground. Bazaar, and Wodumby river, amply supplied.

DAWS to Madras, 156 miles W.

Then pass along an excellent but sandy road; cross the above stream, and pass **Alloor*, 2½; **Poorawachairay*, 2½; **Pootoor*, 1½; then cross a river, a small estuary of the Cauvery, up which coasting craft of considerable burthen can proceed; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

† § NEGAPATAM

(Negapatnum, Nagapatnam, "Snake City.")

District, Kivalur. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military station. The Barracks consist of an old Dutch-built house, standing on sandy ground, at the north-west extremity of the esplanade. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the

Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 93½ miles. Bullock hackeries can be hired to Point Calimere, and the journey may be performed in such, or in a palki, in 18 hours, 37½ miles. Bazaar, in which grain, vegetables, drugs, and piece-goods are procured. It occupies the whole of four large, wide, and airy streets lying to the south-east. The Fort, an old ruin, which was erected by the Dutch, is surrounded by a filled up ditch, and many of its stones have been used by the British to construct the pier, which is a fine landing place. Population, 10,000, the greater portion of whom are descendants of the old Portuguese and Dutch settlers, Hindus, Mussulmans, and Brahmans. Lat. 10° 46', long. 75° 54'.

Manufactures.—Covise cotton, and silk fabrics, oil seeds and cocoa-nut oil.

The Gaol, a spacious commodious edifice, stands facing the sea, and 50 yards from it the handsome residence of the Collector is worth inspection. The Jesuits' College, which was burnt down a few years back, has been rebuilt in a fine style. The Protestant Church is that formerly used by the Dutch. The Cemetery was founded by the Dutch, and is thickly studded with large and several remarkable monuments.

Here is an excellent government school, which is well attended. The ruins of a gigantic massive temple, the lion of the place, should be inspected.

Position.—It stands on an open, sandy, level, spot, about four feet above the level of the sea. Streets well constructed, and lined with quadrangular, brick, and lime mortar, roof-tiled, clean, and well-ventilated houses; those occupied by the English, Dutch, and Portuguese families are situated on the W., in an open space, opposite the esplanade, which lies between them and the sea.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 182.

MADURA TO POINT CALIMERE (KODEEKERRY OR KALLIMETU), VIA TRIPATTOOR, ARRANTANGHY, CUTTOOMAVADY, CHAITOBAVA CHUTTRUM, ADRAIMPUTNUM, AND VADARNIUM.

DISTANCE, 150½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Madura to Arrantanghy, via Route 181	71	4
Yeddaiyatoor	10	4
Chaitobava Chuttrum	15	1
Adraimputnum	10	2
Mootoopettah	10	2
Voymodoo	13	4
Vadarnium	12	4
Kodeekerry (Kallimetu, Point Calimere)	7	2
	150	7

Leave § *Madura* (Route 177), and proceed, via Route 181, to § *Arrantanghy*, 71½ miles; then pass along a road, well marked out by trees, intersected

frequently by the Vellar river, and leading across an open, flat, and partially cultivated country; pass * *Maitputty*, 2; * *Maitputto*, 1; * *Perungaud*, 7; then cross a nullah to * *Maimungalum*, 1½; pass over a nullah at two different places to * *Poodoocund*, 2½; pass * *Myrayel*, 1½; then * *Yeddaiyatoor*, ½; encamping ground N.; tank and Vellar river, amply supplied, cross nullahs respectively to * *Copoomolay*, ½; * *Aimullicaud*, 2½; pass * *Tiroovagupity*, 1½; * *Cootoomavady*; encamping ground at *Yenadisiamdoo*, 1½; thence the road becomes very sandy; pass * *Coopulawigramum*, ½; * *Somanadaputnum*, 1½; thence cross a river to * *Tiroowatawer Agharum*, ½; pass over two rivers to * *Chendallaputnum*, 1½; and then proceed on to * *Araikadaivum*, 1; thence cross rivers respectively to * *Anmany Chultram*, ½, and * *Mercalatalasy*, 2; also four rivers to * *Chaitobava Chultram*, 1½; tank and well, amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile E., and the sea about 200 yards distant; then proceed along a broad road, across a flat, barren country; pass * *Sallavanykenputnum*, 2½; then cross a river; pass * *Mulliputnum*, 1½; * *Poodo-putnum*, 1; * *Chinna Avadiarcoil*, 1½; then cross a river; pass *Rajahmuddum*, 1½; * *Muggul Cotay*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large seaport town of

§ ADRAIMPOTNUM (Adraimpatam).

Territory, Tanjore. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground W. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Lat. 10° 22', long. 79° 27'.

Position.—It stands on the coast of Palk Straits.

Thence proceed along paddy (rice) fields; pass a * *choultry*, 4½; * *hamlet*, 1; then cross by boat (all the year round) the Paumaney river, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MOOTOOPETTAH (Mootupettah).

Encamping ground on the right bank of the Coroy river. Bazaar, wells, and river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Boats ply on the river. The sea lies one mile to the right.

Cross the * *Coroy* river, ½; pass a small pagoda and river, 8; then cross a river, 1½; and proceed along a narrow road, leading across a waving, marshy country, traversed by carts; pass a * *village*, ½; after which the country becomes barren, and the road leads across a salt, swampy ground; pass * *Voymodoo*, 3½, situated three miles to the right of the sea; encamping ground ½ mile W.; tank, amply supplied; pass a * *small village*, 6½; cross two large but narrow lakes, each respectively 2½ and ½ mile, and three miles brings us to the town of

§ VADARNIUM (Vadaraneam).

Lat. 10° 24', long. 79° 54'. Encamping ground, ½ mile S. Tappal station. Bazaar, tank, and well, amply supplied.

Thence proceed across an elevated district, along a good but sandy road; pass a large pagoda, ½; tope, ½; and river, 2; then an inlet of the sea; then a thick jungle, 2; small pagoda, 1; and river, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the headland of

! CALIMERE POINT (Kodeekerray, Kodikarni, Kallimetu, "Euphorbia Hill").

Lat. 10° 17', long. 79° 50'. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S., close to the sea. Bazaars, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. The bungalow of the Collector of Tanjore is situated within five minutes' walk of the sea, close to the encamping ground. Boats ply for hire to Ceylon, and along the coast as far as the sacred Island of Rameshwaram. The village, which is called Kodikarni, lies embedded in cocoa-nut trees, and stands on the edge of a dense jungle, infested with herds of antelopes; but the Cape or Point Calimere itself stretches abruptly into the ocean, and on its extremity stands a high, white pillar, erected as a land-mark for vessels.

ROUTE 183.

MANGALORE (MANGALUR) TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR), VIA MOODBIDDEREE, KARKUL, THE AGOOMBEE GHAT, TEERTA-HULLY, SHEMAGA, AND HOONELLY.

DISTANCE, 159½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mangalore to Goorpoor	6	4
Moodbidderree	11	5
Karkul	10	4
Tennehollee	6	6
Moodraddy	10	1
Somaishwerrum	7	6
Agoombee	5	6
Malgrawully	9	2
Teertahully	9	1
Malloor	8	3
Mundagudda	8	7
Gazenoor	11	3
Shemoga	6	3
Malloor	10	5
Hoonelly	13	3
Malaya Bennor (Bennur)	11	0
Hurryhur (Harihar)	12	4
	159	7

Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ Mangalore (Route 46), and then proceed along a hilly, cultivated district; pass *Koodisseekair, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross the Goorpoor river to $\frac{1}{2}$ Goorpoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; low encamping ground; bazaar and river, amply supplied; pass a small ghat, and proceed along an open, level country, interspersed with ascents and descents, and proceed to *Cooroogumpully, 1; *Canjummitta, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Teddapudda, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Niegar, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Todar, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

! MOODBIDDEREE.

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, S. Canara. Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, 18½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Districts at Cannanore. Good encamping

ground. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 13° 4', long. 75° 3'.

Thence pass through the pettah, $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed to *Bilwaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Jungamuttam; a village, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a nullah to *Pulicatricuttay, $\frac{1}{2}$; then across the bund of a tank, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

! KARKUL.

Encamping ground; bazaar; and river Soovurna, which falls into a small lake close at hand. Population, 1,000. Lat. 13° 13', long. 75° 3'.

DAWKS to Madras, 360 miles W.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of the Palace, which was erected by the Jain Rajahs (Bryasut Wodears), who formerly held this district; the colossal granite statue of King Gomuta Raya, which is 38 feet high, 10½ broad, 10 thick, and stands on an elevation of three feet.

Thence proceed along a good road, which soon becomes rough and stony, and leads through dense jungle; cross the *Soovurna river, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles; pass $\frac{1}{2}$ Yennehollee, $\frac{2}{3}$; nullah, amply supplied; thence the road is interspersed with rough, jungly ascents; pass *Candhulla, $\frac{4}{8}$; cross two nullahs to *Moodrady, $\frac{5}{8}$; encamping ground in rice-fields; Oasapettoo river, amply supplied, which crosses, and then pass on to a hamlet, $\frac{5}{8}$; cross a nullah to $\frac{1}{2}$ Somaishwerrum, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground, surrounded by jungle; bazaar, tank, and wells, amply supplied; then commence the ascent ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the Agoombee Ghat; pass along a stony road, leading across a wooded country, and we then enter

THE NUGGER (NAGAR) DIVISION OF THE MYSORE TERRITORY.—Pass Thannah chowry, $\frac{4}{8}$ miles, at the end of the ghat, which was finished in 1840; then a bungalow, 1; and $\frac{2}{3}$ mile brings us to the large village of $\frac{1}{2}$ Agoombee; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Kusulla, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs; pass a hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and pass on to a hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ Coil, $\frac{2}{3}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ Malgrawully, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground, tank, wells, and nullah; then proceed along a good road, leading across dense jungle; pass *Oondarquttay, $\frac{4}{8}$; *Oondoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Moolwagul, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a river; pass *Agraharum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Teertahully, $\frac{1}{2}$; population, 1,000; tanks and wells, amply supplied; cross the Tonga (Tum, Toom, Tunga) river, which rises in lat. 13° 15', long. 75° 14', flows N. for 45 miles to Hallamutta, thence N.E. for 50 miles, below which it is called the Toongabudra, where it joins the Budra in lat. 14°, long. 75° 43'; it is a great torrent, with an immense volume of water, and rapid current in the monsoon, but perfectly dry in the hot season. Thence along an excellent road, with the above stream flowing on the right; pass *Puttunadoo, $\frac{3}{8}$; cross a nullah to *Malloor, $\frac{4}{8}$; high encamping ground, when the rice is gathered in, but none when the ground is planted on; river, amply supplied; pass *Dodoorcuttay, $\frac{3}{8}$; cross a nullah to *Baigawully, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Oowaddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; hamlet, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Mundagudda, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; encamping ground; Toonga river and tank, amply supplied; pass *Agraharum, $\frac{3}{8}$; *Kimmagapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Gazeenore, $\frac{2}{3}$; pass the pettah, $\frac{4}{8}$; then proceed along a flat, open country; pass *Hoshully, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Urrikairy, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Munnalluddy, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pallia, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of,

§ SHEMOGA (Shimogha, Simoga, Siwomoka, Shivamogay).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army, District, Nagar (Nuggur). Civil Authority, the Resident Superintendent under the Commissioner in Mysore, at Bangalore, 171½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore, 171½ miles. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar, tank, and Toonga river (which is here broad and navigable in the monsoon), amply supplied. Population, 3,000. Lat. 13° 56', long. 75° 37'.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1792. The Mahrattas, aided by a British auxiliary force, besieged it, and here Capt. Little, with only 750 Sepoys routed the Mysorean force, consisting of 10,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 16 pieces of ordnance, and 13 elephants, commanded by Muhammed Reza, a near relative of Tipu Sultan.

Thence along a good, level, but not very distinctly marked road, leading across a cultivated district; pass **Unsarcuddy*, 4; **Hossanhulla*, 1½; **Kooly*, 2½; **Hoolaloor*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaar; Toonga river, amply supplied; thence proceed along an excellent road, leading across a plain; pass **Cheeloor*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Cooro*, 3½; then cross a river to **Cowingow*, ½; then pass over a nullah, and pass on to **Hully*, 2; **Tooroojoor*, ½, and then proceed some distance to the left of the road, and at the end of 2½ miles we reach the town of

§ HOONELLY (Honhully, Honully, Honhalli).

Encamping ground, good, but stony. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Toongaboodra river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 14° 15', long. 75° 43'.

DAWKES to Seringapatam, 144 miles N.W.

Then cross by a difficult and dangerous ford the high banks of the Toongaboodra river, and proceed along a stony, light, jungle road; pass **Gollarahully*, ½; **Mausadee*, 1½; then cross over the Anomum Pass, along a good road 4 miles long, and 2 miles beyond pass **Coomaranahully*; travellers' bungalow.

§ MALAYA BENNOOR (Bennur), 1½ mile.

Encamping ground; bazaar and large tank, amply supplied. Thence along a good road to **Coommaloor*, 1½; **Eckagoody*, 3½; then cross the **Soolakairy* river; pass **Bullathahully*, 1½; **Balawodoo*, 1½; **Anagoodoo*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ HURRYHUR (Harihar, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220); thence the traveller can, if he desire it, proceed to *Bombay*, 454 miles, via **Allekkur*, 14½; **Kod*, 12½; **Holawikonda*, 9½; **Siralkup*, 9½; **Sorulu*, 11½; **Beluuli*, 13½; **Bairakanni*, 5½; **Allawali*, 9½; **Gersappa*, 11½. Attractions.—The Falls (Route 1, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), § *Wosad*, 13; § *Honawar* (Honore), 4½, and thence for 340 miles to

BOMBAY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 1).

ROUTE 184.

MANGALORE TO GOA, WOODAPEE (UDAPI), CUNDAPOOR, KHUNDAPUR, KUNDAPUR, BUTCULL (BATKALL), AND HONORE (HONAWAR).

[Transferred, with North Canara, to the *Bombay Hand-Book*; where it is numbered Route 217a.]

ROUTE 185.

MANGALORE (MANGALUR) TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR), VIA BARCOORPETTAH, THE HYDERGURH GHAT, NUGGER (NAGAR, HAIDARNAGAR), BEDNOOR (BEYDOOR), ANANTAPOOR, COOMSEE, AND HOONELLY,

DISTANCE, 174½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mangalore to Woodapee (Udapi)	37	6
Barcoorpettah	9	2
Sunkarnarynpett	14	3
Wossa-Angady	10	4
Woollecul Choultry	5	2
Nuggur (Nagar)	8	3
Mauwinaholly	13	6
Anantapoor (Pettah Gate)	9	5
Coomsee	16	0
Cholungah	11	2
Hoonelly (Honhalli)	13	3
Malaya Bennoor (Benur)	13	1
Hurryhur (Harihar)	12	4
	174	1

Leave § *Mangalore* (Route 44), and proceed, via Route 184, to § *Woodapee* (Udapi), 37½ miles; then proceed along a good road, across a waving, cultivated district; cross a nullah to **Cullianpoora*, 4½; cross by boat a river at two different places; pass **Budragherry Angady*, ½; **Brummawera*, 2½; then cross by boat the **Marebeere* river, 1½; pass on to **Barcoorpettah*, ½; tappal station; encamping ground E.; then pass along a tolerable road, across a jungle paddy (rice) cultivated district, interspersed with cocoa-nut topes, "groves;" pass **Yadathadee*, 3½; **Cullandee*, 2; **Sereelapett*, 1½; **Alladeepett*, 1½; **Dhawalapett*, ½; **Janandeept*, 2½; **Sondapett*, 1½; then cross by ford in the hot season, and boats in the monsoon, the Varayee river to *Woonanapett*, ½; pass **Sunkarnarynpett*, ½, extensive encamping ground near the river, amply supplied; thence the road becomes very indifferent to **Careeboiloo*, 2½; pass

ROUTE 186.

MANGALORE TO BELLARY (BAILLARD, 77A
BUNTAWAL, THE KURTAGUL GHAT,
BULLAROYDROOG, WOSTARAH CADOOR,
BANGOOR, CHITTLEDROOG, TULLUCK,
AND RAIDROOG.

DISTANCE, 260½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Mangalore to Buntawal.....	17	3
Poonjulcuttay	10	2
Bellat Ungady	9	2
Bullaroypett	12	3
Sultanpettah	7	1
Sarragode	12	0
Westarah Fort	13	7
Ramanhully	13	0
Sacraputnum	12	0
Cador	10	4
Assandy	12	6
Baugoor	10	6
Coolinty	10	6
Mud droo	7	5
Bunnerully	9	7
Chittledroog	6	6
Junnainully	11	2
Chellakatra	8	2
Tulluck Fort	9	7
Bellary Fort, via Route 135	55	0
	260	5

Leave § Mangalore, (Route 44), and proceed, via Route 46, to *Buntawal, 17½; then pass along a good road, to *Nagoor Agrarum, 1½; *Wunkakutlay, 3; *Kawallaikutty, 3½; Poonjulcutty, 2½; nullah, amply supplied, and quite impassable for a few days after the monsoon; *Muddakumpett, 6½; *Bellat Ungady, 2½; *Jumalabad, 3½; fort, standing 1 000 feet high, on the summit of an enormous rock, inaccessible except by a flight of steps; *Bagadipett, 5½; and we soon enter

THE NUGGUR DIVISION OF THE MYSORE DISTRICT; then pass on to the foot of Bullaroypett, which lies on the crest of the Kurtagul ghat, 3; and ½ mile to the right of the road; thence along a very bad road, impassable for vehicles, leading across the above ghat, which is very steep, and over which carts must be dragged; pass the Chowky, 5; at the head of the ghat, then proceed to *Sultanpettah, 2½; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly; pass *Soonkasally, 1½; *Bailladagundy, 6½; *Sarragode, 3½; close to which flows the Woolegaly river; thence along a good road, leading across a hilly, jungly district; pass *Cunchinakul Droog, 5½; *Cunchinakul Chowky, 1½; *Alladoorpett, 3½; *Westarah, 3½; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; fort; tappal station; thence along a flat, cultivated country; pass *Wosapettah, 3; *Heeranmogooloor, 4; *Ramanhully, 6; *Lackey, 3; *Coorichicanhully, 3; *Sacraputnum, 5½; *Brummasamodrum, 4½; *Cummasangur, 2½; *Cador; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; cross

*Siddapooram, 3½; travellers' bungalow; Branch Road to *Coondapoor; *Wossa Angady, 4½; encamping ground N.; thence the road becomes much better to *Moodacanacuttigoti, ½; cross the *Gadabandah nullah, 1; pass on to the Kistnaroyah Gate, and then commence the steep, rugged, and very difficult road, over the Hyderagarh Ghat, ½, which is 1½ mile long, leading across a dense, jungly, hilly country, scarcely passable for carts, and we soon enter

THE NUGGUR DIVISION OF MYSORE. Pass on to *Woolecul Choultry, 1½; encamping ground, W.; river, amply supplied; thence along a bad, stony road, across a dense jungle, leading between hills to *Wolabetchaloopeet, 1½; *Caudoo Colee, 1½; *Combalah, 1; *Nuggerpettah, and we pass through the Mangalore Gate, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§BEDNUR (Beydoor, Bednore, Bidderuru),
"Place of Bamboos," Haidernagar (Hyder-
nuggur), "Hyder's Town," Nuggur (Nagar).

Described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, (Route 220): pass out by the North Gate of the Pettah, 1; then cross two rivers, to *Codessy, 1½; then pass through four barriers to *Tuttypett, 2½; cross two rivers; pass *Mawiniahully, 8½; encamping ground, W., close to the river; then cross the *Moodatha river, 3; pass *Alagairy, ½; *Adegh, 1½; *Arathauloo, ½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ANANTAPOOR (Annantapoor, -
Anantapur.)

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Encamping ground, E. and N. Tappal station.

Thence along a good road, leading across a country, interspersed with dense jungle; pass *Chapoora, 1; *Toopoor, 6½; then cross the Jolande nullah; and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§COOMSEE.

Lat. 14° 3', long. 75° 28'. Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground, N. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied.

Dawks to Nuggur (Nagar, Bednore, Bednur), 39½ miles; Seringapatam, 141 N.W.

Thence along a good road, across a waving, cultivated district, interspersed with low jungle; pass *Chemmanahully, 3½; *Aurunhully, 1½; encamping ground; *Bayeranacooappah, 1½; *Esarapooram, 2½; *Mullapooram, 1; *Cholungah, 1½; extensive encamping ground, E.; large tank, amply supplied; then pass along an open country; pass *Jeera-poorah, 1½; *Davecoopath, 1½; then proceed between hills; pass on to *Namuttypett, 2½; encamping ground; *Danahully, 1½; *Arcautta, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§HOONELLY (Honhalli), (Route 183); and then proceed for 36½ miles, via that Route, to the town of

§HURETHUR (Harlihar) (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220.)

nullah; pass **Tooroolanully*, 1½; **PundooGUNully*, 1½; **Chikkay Hutuloo*, ½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Kamunkerray*, 2½; **Kaitikerray*, the *Adjumpoor* Junction Road, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Assundy*, 4½; bazaar, tank, and stream, amply supplied; cross the two latter to **Samunully*, 1½; **Underacutlay*, 1½; **Sungalapoorah*, 1½; then cross a nullah to **Woolihully*, 1½; pass over a nullah, and we enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG (Chitradurg) DIVISION OF THE MYSORE DISTRICT.

Which contains the following 18 Taluks (Talooks, "Divisions"), viz.—*Budiha*, *Chitradurg* (Chittledroog), *Chikkanaikenhalli*, *Davengadi*, *Dodderi*, *Hirur*, *Hosdurga*, *Honwadi*, *Kortagadi*, *Kadub*, *Kungal*, *Kankappa*, *Mulkalmuru*, *Madgadi*, *Paugadi*, *Sirah*, *Tamkur*, *Turuvukerre* (Cusbahs "capital"), each having towns bearing their respective names.

1 Pass on to **Saunathully*, 2; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Sutthihully*; **Hurryhur* Junction Road, 1½; cross a nullah and pass *Baugoor*, 2½; encamping ground on both sides of the road; shops, bazaars, and 2 large tanks, amply supplied; **Luckunhully*, 1½; **Junka Kolloo*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Yeroor*, 2; **Tinnamajihully*, 1½; thence enter a beautiful valley, ½, from whence the road leads between hills, pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Coolitully*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to **Doorgawer*; encamping ground, pass on to **Mullasungunully*, 2½; then quit the valley, ½, and proceed along a good cart-road to **Mudairoo*; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence the country becomes interspersed with jungle and cultivation, with hills near the route; pass **Esookutta*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed to **Budja Koondah*, 2½; then over 2 nullahs to **Bunnerully*, 4½; encamping ground on 3 sides; wells and nullah, amply supplied; **Gunficutta*, ½; **Juggataripooram*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to **Juggunhully*, 2½; and also to the town of

§ CHITTLEDROOG (Chitradurg), Chita, "wonderful," and Durg, "Fort," and designated by the natives *Chatrakal*, "Umbrella Rock."—1½ mile. (Route 40).

Thence proceed along an open, cultivated country; pass **Kelcotah*, ½; **Bolaigurpully*, ½; **Gonoor*, 1½; **Buchunareddy*, 2; **Davumpully*, 2½; **Moochagoota*, 2½; **Junnainully*, ½; tank, amply supplied; **Mundivaloo*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a flat country, interspersed with palmyra trees; pass **Goorulcutlay*, 2½; **Chellakaira*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; then cross a nullah; pass **Boodundoodu*, 3½; **Chickannully*. The direct road to *Nundeval*, 2½; **Geerampully*, 2½, and 2 miles brings us to

§ TULLUCK FORT (Route 135), and thence proceed via that Route for 55 miles to †§ *Bellary* (Ballari), described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216.)

ROUTE 187.

MANGALORE TO BELLARY, VIA OOPIN UNGADY, THE MUNZERABAD GHAT, HASSAN, HONHULLY PETTAH, HOOLIAH, HERIOOR, TULLUCK, AND RAIDROOG.

DISTANCE, 284½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mangalore to Hassan, via Route 46	108	2
Bellary, via Route 135	176	0
	284	2

Leave § *Mangalore* (Route 46), and proceed, via Route 46, for 108½ miles, to § *Hassan* (Route 46), from whence the road to *Honhully*, 33½ miles, is under construction, and then pass on for 176 miles, via Route 135, to

†§ *BELLARY* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216.)

ROUTE 188.

MANGALORE TO BELLARY, VIA SARPAUDY, SERANDY, THE MUNZERABAD GHAT, HALLABEED, BANAWARUM, HOOLIAH, HERIOOR, TULLUCK, AND RAMPOOR.

DISTANCE, 283½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mangalore to Shucklaspooram, via Route 46	84	5
Bellagode	7	3
Bailoor (Bailur)	13	6
Hullabead	20	1
Jamgullo	7	4
Banawarum	10	4
Gurgengurhee	7	6
Cancutta	16	0
Hooliar	16	0
Bellary, via Route 135	119	1
	283	5

Leave § *Mangalore* (Route 46), and proceed, via Route 46, to § *Shucklaspooram*, 84½; then pass along a good made road, leading across a hilly district, interspersed with ascents and descents; cross by double canoe, which plies here, the *Hemawutty* river, here 180 yds. wide, and quite unfordable for half the year; pass **Chota Bagow*, 3½; **Burra Bagow*, ½; **Allahy*, 1½; then cross a large nullah to § *Bellagode*, 1½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; thence the country becomes extremely hilly, then along a heavy road, across a country interspersed with steep ascents and descents; cross the **Jage* nullah; pass **Moogy*, 3; **Luckoon*, 2½; then cross large nullahs respectively; pass **Moochinmunna*, 2½; **Tuggera*, 2½; excellent encamping ground; and **Meah Sab's Ropu*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§BALLOOR (Bailur).

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, the Balloor Division of the Astagram District of Mysore (Maisur). Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Astagram Division at Mysore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore. Encamping ground, 1½ mile S. and N.E. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar, river and tanks, amply supplied. Cusbah (capital) of the Division. Thence along an undulating district, interspersed with cultivated valleys; cross by boat the Yagachy river (Buddere), a branch of the Cauvery (Kavari), here 80 yds. wide; pass *Hebbaliah, 4½; *Tipenhully, 4½; cross a large bridged nullah, and 1½ mile brings us to the ancient capital town of

§HALLABEED.

Encamping ground, 2 miles distant, on a stony hill. Bazaar, tank and river, amply supplied.

Thence proceed along a hilly, barren, low, jungly district, cross 4 large bridged nullahs; pass §Jamgullo, 1½; tank and bazaar, amply supplied; encamping ground, 1 mile W.; cross 3 nullahs; then pass along a made road, interspersed with 4 swampy places, quite impracticable for carts in the monsoon; pass *Belhully, 5½; cross a nullah; and 5½ miles brings us to the large town of

§BANAWARUM (Banavaram). (Route 41).

Thence along a narrow road, interspersed with date jungle; cross a large nullah, extremely difficult in the monsoon; pass *Sanegera, 3½; then proceed along a good track road, to *Madenapoor, ½; *Poorey, ½; *Guryengurhee, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile S., in low, dry jungle; wells and tanks, amply supplied; then pass along a bullock track, interspersed with easy, small ascents and descents, to *Gullerhully, 1½; *Ladenhully, ½; *Cancutta, 5½; encamping ground in jungle, ½ mile S., and large tank, amply supplied; and then we enter

THE CHITLEDROOG (Chitradrug) DISTRICT OF MYSORE (Route 186).—Proceed to §Hooliar, 16, and thence, via Route 135, for 119½ miles, to the town of

†§BELLARY (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216).

ROUTE 189.

MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM, BANDAR) TO PONDOOGUL (PONDIGAL) ON THE KISTNA RIVER, VIA IYLOOR, GUNTOOR (GUNTUR), AND PEDDAGOORAL.

DISTANCE, 114½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Masulipatam (Machlipatanam) to Palungipadood	13	1
Iyloor	10	7
Nundivailoogoo	13	4
Guntur (Guntur)	14	0

ROUTE 189.—Continued.

	Miles	Fur.
Maidigoontoor	10	6
Suttenpully	11	0
Rajoopallium	10	2
Peddagooral	9	1
Dulchappally	13	6
Pondooogul (Pondigal)	8	3
	114	6

Leave †§Masulipatam (Machlipatanam, Route 18), and proceed from the fort through the Pettah, which commences at 1½, and is 1½ mile long; then cross by bridge to *Goodoor, 3½; pass *Turakatoor, 3½; *Palungipadood, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to *Karcumpadood, 2½; *Coochipooddy, 2½; *Krishnapooram, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Iyloor, 2½; then cross the left (½) to the right (1½) bank of the Kistna river; cross 4 nullahs, and a branch of the Kistna river, ½ mile wide; and we then enter

THE GUNTOOR (GUNTUR) DISTRICT (Route 17).—Pass *Bomadipallium, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Toomaloor, 2½; pass *Sheevaloor, 2½; then cross a nullah, and pass *Attoda, 2½; *Nundivailoogoo, 2½; shops, amply supplied; then cross the *Toongaboodra nullah; pass *Kolakaloor, 2; *Kajipetta, ½; *Munabole Goontia, 4½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Oopalapadood, 1½; cross a nullah to *Pata-Guntur (Guntur), 4½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

†§ GUNTOOR (GUNTUR) (Route 19).—Thence along a good cart-road, across an open, flat, small jungly, cultivated district; pass on to *Kumallakoor, 2½; *Nellapadood, 1½; *Istala, 5½; pass *Maidigoontoor, 1½; encamping ground, on the right; wells and tank, amply supplied; thence cross 2 small nullahs; pass *Gungundapallium, 2½; *Korapadood, 2½; *Kunanipooddy, 1½; cross 4 nullahs, and pass *Suttenpully, 5; encamping ground, S.E.; tanks, amply supplied three-fourths of the year; thence along an open country; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Yennadainoo, 1½; *Toolipallium, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs; pass *Reddigoodum, 3; thence proceed across small jungle; pass over 3 nullahs to Rajoopallium, 3; encamping ground; tank and wells, amply supplied; then along a good road, leading through a thin jingly, stony country; pass *Pauvoottol, 2½; *Unnoopallium, 2½; then cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to *Sedaratmpooram, 3½; the *Madras Junction Road; *Pettagrool, 1½; low encamping ground, S.; tank and nullah, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Bramanapully, 4½; encamping ground; pass across 2 nullahs to *Toomalacherroo, 2½; tank, amply supplied, which pass at 2½ miles; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§DATCHAPULLY.

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Guntur (Guntur). Civil Authority, the Collector at Guntur, 54½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, low and stony. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and Naglair river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Population, 2,000. Lat. 16° 37', long. 79° 48'

Then cross the Naglair (Nagoler) river, $\frac{3}{4}$; which is merely a torrent, and completely dry in the hot season; then proceed along a bad road, across an undulating, low, thin jungly, and stony country; pass **Gaumalapaudoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 tanks, each respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large village of

§ PONDUGUL (Pondigal).

Encamping ground, loose and stony, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. and 150 yds. from the Naglair river. Travellers' bungalow. Population, 600.

ROUTE 190.

MASULIPATAM TO RAJAHMUNDRY, VIA PEDDA GOLLAPALLIUM, MOGULTOOR, AND PENOOGONDAH.

DISTANCE, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Masulipatam to Padapatam	13	3
Pedda Gollapallium	11	5
Mogulloor	13	1
Palcole	13	1
Penoogondah	9	7
Kakarapurroo	9	0
Vizaiashweram	14	0
Rajahmundry	6	4
	90	5

Leave §*Masulipatam* (Route 18), from the W. gate of the fort; pass through to the centre of the *Pettah*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and proceed along a sandy cart-road; pass **Chelakalapooddy*, 2; encamping ground; pass **Gopovannipallium*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Murreedibba*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Gokaveram*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Tallapallium*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Joonavaripallium*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Padapatam*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, but water scarce; then pass through an open district, to **Cotasutrum*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross a salt water river, $5\frac{1}{2}$; which is here 50 yds. broad, 5 deep at high, and 3 yards at low water, with a rapid current; pass **Wontrakairidibba*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Pedda Gollapallium*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground S.; wells and 4 bazaars, amply supplied; thence along a sandy road, interspersed with several muddy spots; **Chinna Gollapallium* $4\frac{1}{2}$; pass the travellers' bungalow, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross by a boat a deep salt water nullah, here 428 yards wide, and we then enter

THE RAJAHMUNDRY (RAJAMAHENDRI) DISTRICT (Route 19); pass **Calipatam*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross by boat a deep salt water river, here 276 yards wide, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ MOGULTOOR (Magalur).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District Magalur Division of Rajamahendry (Rajamahendri). Civil Authority, the Collector at Rajamahendry, 46 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the

Madras Army at Waltair. Travellers' bungalow, which consists of a salt choultry. Residence of the Tahsildar, "native collector of revenue." Thence along a sandy road; pass **Setarampoor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Bootumbada*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Narsapoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; tappelstation; bazaar, amply supplied; coolies (kulis) can be hired; thence proceed over a broad swamp; pass **Chenamammidipilly*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Gorintada*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Degamurree*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Palicole*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; lofty encamping ground; bazaar, coolies (kulis), can be hired; thence pass along a good made road, across a well cultivated district; pass **Woollumpurroo*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Jinnor*, 1; **Vadungy*, 1; **Podoor*, 1; **Cavetam*, 1; **Jugganadipooram*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Martair*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Nuggeepooddy*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Penoogondah*, 2; encamping ground $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.; bazaar, amply supplied; coolies (kulis), can be hired; **Charookoovada*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Uttempooddy Agraharam*, 2; **Pakair*, $\frac{3}{4}$; and we then enter

THE MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM) DISTRICT (Route 18); pass on to **Rapaka*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Vipurroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Capavarum*, 1; **Paravaly*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kakarapurroo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; population, 1,200; **Teepurroo*, 2; **Woosooloomurroo*, 2; **Canor Agraharam*, 1; **Pendala*, 4; **Vizaiashweram*, 5; bazaars and Godavery river, amply supplied; population, 700. On the opposite side of the river stands the large town of

§ DOWLAISHWERAM (Dowlaserum,

Dauleshwaram).

Bazaars. Lat. $16^{\circ} 57'$ long. $81^{\circ} 50'$. Attractions: The Great Godavery Anicut (Godaveri Anakatt).

Thence proceed over a good road, along the banks of the Godavery river; pass **Vadapully*, 3; **Aarunjavada*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Godavery river, and 2 miles brings us to the large and pleasantly situated town of

§ RAJAHMUNDRY (Rajamahendri), (Route 18).

ROUTE 191

MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM) TO SAMULCOTTAH, VIA MOGULTOOR (MAGULTUR), MOOMIDIVARUM YANAM, INGERAM, AND CORINGA.

DISTANCE, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Masulipatam to Mogulloor via Route 190.	38	1
Maddapallem	7	3
Chinchenada	4	3
Conkapully	15	1
Moomidivarum	10	4
Neelapully	33	4
Coringa	6	0
Cocanada	11	2
Samulcottah	10	0
	116	2

Leave § Masulipatam (Route 18), and proceed, via Route 190, to § Narsapoor, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; pass the * Rajamundry Junction Road; § Maddapollem, $\frac{1}{2}$, which, together with Narsapoor, may be called one village; * Navarasapooram, $1\frac{1}{2}$; * Yanooogovavunilunka, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § Polavaram bazaar, $\frac{1}{2}$; § Chinchinada, $\frac{1}{2}$; coolies (kulis) can be hired; bazaar and river, amply supplied; then cross the Vasista Godavery river (described in Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5), here very broad, deep, affected by the tide, and a very rough stream, during the high winds, and crossed by a flat-bottomed ferry boat to § Pullapollem, 1; then along a sandy road; pass * Rajole, 2; * Sompully, $\frac{1}{2}$; * Nagarum, 3; * Maasmiccodooroo, $\frac{1}{2}$; * Doddavarum, 4; then cross a branch of the Godavery river; pass * Payroor, $2\frac{1}{2}$, where the road becomes swampy in the monsoon; then pass along a sandy road; pass * Payroor Petah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a deep nullah to § Conkapully, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar and well, amply supplied; thence the road becomes narrow, and is intersected by several small, hollow channels, which become 4 feet deep in the monsoon; pass * Amlapoor, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; * Bhatnavilly, $2\frac{1}{2}$; * Anatarum, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § Moomidiavaram, 5; encamping ground; bazaar and tanks, amply supplied; then the road becomes bad, and we cross by a flat-bottomed ferry boat the * Bharutdoja branch of the Godavery river, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; then proceed along a good but sandy road; pass * Mooroonmulla, $5\frac{1}{2}$; § Comaragery, $2\frac{1}{2}$; § Pauta Ingeram, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; * Yadoooroolunka, 1; then cross by a flat-bottomed boat, the Gotamah branch of the Godavery river, here 2 miles broad and very deep; pass the large village of § Neelapully, 2; tappal station; bazars; encamping ground. Branch roads to Ingeram, and

THE FRENCH TERRITORY OF YANAM (Yanaon, Yanan),

Situated in lat. $16^{\circ} 44'$, long. $82^{\circ} 16'$, close to the bifurcation of the Godavery, 9 miles from its embouchure, which is choked up by sand banks, over which ships cannot pass, and the Coringa rivers, the deep channel of the latter is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen, up to this place. It extends 6 miles along the banks of both streams; has an area of 8,147 acres, half of which are cultivated, 1-10th wood and forests, 1-40th barren, and $\frac{1}{2}$ government property; and contains a population of 6,881.

Thence proceed along a high, sandy road; pass * Thilaravoo, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * Seetarampooram, 1; then pass a channel, 20 yds. broad, and 1 yd. deep at high water, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large sea port town of

§ CORINGA.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Rajahmundry. Civil Authority, Collector at Rajahmundry, 32 miles, E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Encamping ground. Bazaar and rivers, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$, long. $82^{\circ} 10'$.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Docks, which can scarcely be designated such, as they are of rude native construction, but, nevertheless, enable the numerous shipwrights and caulkers to build and repair vessels here. The estuary of the Godavery river, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and also termed the Coringa river, flows through the town and falls into the bay, which forms the harbour, at which there is a bar, with 14 feet of water on it, at spring tides, but being within not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fathoms deep. Owing to the lowness of its site it is constantly subject to the most disastrous inundations.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1787. A flood swept away no less than 4,000 of its inhabitants, and destroyed the greater portion of the town.

1832. It was visited with such a violent inundation that a considerable portion of the adjacent country was completely deluged, 15,000 persons and 100,000 head of cattle destroyed, and several vessels were swept away across the country to elevated spots, and one on the stocks into the river, where it was scuttled.

Thence cross by Dhonies the Artaya branch of the Godavery, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and also, by ferry boat, a small river; pass * Mutallapollem, 3; thence along a sandy, swampy road; pass * Chollunghy, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then cross two streams to § Jugganadhapooram, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a bridged river, to * Cocanada, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; encamping ground; bazaar; coolies (kulis) can be hired. Then pass along a rough, narrow pathway, quite impracticable for carts, leading along the top of the bank of a channel; pass * Surpavaram, 3; then in the dry season ford a nullah (but from the heavy fall of rain in the hills during the monsoon it becomes such a torrent that it is then only crossed by rafts); pass on to * Coppavaram, $3\frac{1}{2}$; * Woon-dooroo, 2; in the dry weather the traveller can proceed by a short cut across the fields to Samulcottah. Continuing our route we then cross two nullahs, similar in all respects to the previous stream, but that on the right falls into the Bay of Bengal, 10 miles to the S.E., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the military station of

§ SAMULCOTTAH.

Bazaar. Tappal station. The Cantonment, which lies to the N.W., is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, and contains fine and commodious barracks, also Sepoy lines, hospital, and Officer's bungalow, all badly arranged and miserably ventilated. Lat. $17^{\circ} 4'$ long. $82^{\circ} 14'$ Elevation, 70 feet above the sea.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1766. The Nizam ceded it to the E. I. C.

ROUTE 192.

This Route should not be traversed from June to December, at which period travellers should proceed, via Route 193, although difficult for Artillery after leaving Ellore; the climate is healthy between January and June.

**MASULIPATAM TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI),
VIA GOODEEWADA, ELLORE (ELLORA,
ELURA), GOPAULROWPETT, MUNGUM-
PETT CHINNOOR, SAIRPOOR, AND
CHANDAH (CHANDA).**

DISTANCE, ABOUT 479½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Masulipatam to Gundrum.....	10	4½
Goodeewada	13	0½
Ramachendra Arrowpett	14	5½
Ellore (Elur)	9	6
Dummapettah, via Route 130	45	3
Gunguram	15	7
Gopaulrowpett	6	1
Naganellypole (Naininpoloo)	12	0
Ashewapooram	12	7
Munnagoor	9	1
Karpaerawurram	9	3
Rajooptettah	11	5
Mungumpett	10	7
Nagarum (The Centre)	9	4
Buddicaipoor	14	2
Bullamilah	14	1
Luckaicutta	6	4½
Mahaleipoor	10	5½
Caualishweram	8	0
Chinnoor Fort	8	6
Coatapully	7	4
Nakallapully	7	4
Kooshnapully	7	4
Bapooram	8	0
Bibberce	8	4
Sairpoor (The Centre)	14	5
Cicholey	12	7½
Bendarra	9	4½
Rajoor	11	4
Chandah Fort (Chanda)	14	4
Hingghant, via Route 120	65	1
Maundgaum	7	6
Sindeegaum	11	3
Takulghant	9	1
Goongaum	8	2
Nagpoor (Nagpoor, Nagpur)	11	6
Kamptee (Kampti)	10	5
	479	2½

Leave § *Masulipatam* (Route 18), by the W. Gate of the Fort, thence proceed along a road which is quite impracticable for vehicles in the monsoon, across a flat, cultivated country; pass **Coomaragoodem*, 2½; then cross 2 swamps, one of which is bridged, and 2 water channels; pass on to **Hunoomuntroypettah*, 2½; **Rainoodoopettah*, ½; then cross 4 nullahs; pass **Cunkatah*, 1½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Gundrum*; encamping ground S., palmyra tope, with a good supply close by; thence along a bad road; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Naugarum*, 1½; **Puttalpallium*, 1½; pass over a nullah to **Coularum*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs, and pass **Coorandah*, 1½; also over 5 nullahs to **Sunteralla*, 2½; pass **Angaloor*, 1½; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; cross 4 nullahs to **Boomaloor*, 2½; proceed on to **Goodeewada*, 2½; Tappal station; encamping ground, N. W.; large

tank and well; thence the road becomes heavy; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Linguram*, 2½; **Joonapaudoo*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the Boodemir Channel, frequently impassable in the monsoon, owing to the rapidity of the current and the want of a bridge; soon after which pass over 8 small nullahs, and proceed to **Poottagooda*, 2½; **Wotirallah*, 2½; **Auroogilloo*, 1½; thence the road is sandy; pass **Kaunoomoloo*, 2½; **Ramachendra Apparrowpett*, 1½; traveller's bungalow; tank, and large brick well, amply supplied; encamping ground on the Ellore side; Branch roads to Chintalpoondy, each respectively, No. 1, 4½; No. 2, 4½ miles. The traveller is strongly advised to adopt via No. 1, as the road although sandy is good, easily traversed all the year round, free from channels or water courses, and proceeds, viz: via § *Cappauka*, 12; bazaar and wells, in a mango tope W., close to the encamping ground; then cross the sandy bed of the **Jummalaïr* river, here 60 yds wide, and 2½ yds. deep, in the monsoon; and proceed to § *Durmajeegoodem*, 15; thence the road becomes rather jungly, and 15½ miles brings us to the valley and village of

§ CHINTALPOODY.

Bazaar, amply supplied. 4 wells, which soon become dry after the monsoon.

Branch roads to Ramachendra, Apparrowpett, each respectively, No. 1, 4½; No. 2, 4½ miles. Ragoor, W. 5 miles, a Military station, at which a detachment of troops is quartered; or the Tourist can follow branch road No. 2, which proceeds via: via the Rameelaro nullah, which cross to **Bomaloor*, 1½; pass on to **Kulamaroovoo*, 1½; then cross 4 nullahs, also the Tummelaïr river, 5½; and ½ mile brings us to the centre of the Pettah (not that with the cave temple) of

§ ELLORE (Elur).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, the Elur Division of Masulipatam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Masulipatam. 48 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar and tank, W., amply supplied, with encamping ground near the Bund, also in front of the barracks at the end of the parade ground. Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Fort.

To the S. Gate (4) of which we proceed, and thence, via Route 130, to § *Dummapettah*, 4½; and then proceed along a bad road, across a jungly district; pass a shed and tank, 3; **Podalooroodium*, ½; cross a nullah, and pass **Soodapilly*, 1; encamping ground; thence the country becomes jungly; pass **Coatagoodium*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the foot of a pass, which is extremely difficult for carts to traverse; pass **Gunguram*, 4½; tank and well, amply supplied; encamping ground; then along a bad road, intersected by water courses, cross 4 nullahs; pass **Moogumootry*, 4½; cross the **Ranwagoo* nullah, which is very heavy for carts; pass **Gopalarowpett*, 1½; encamping ground; confined and small tank, supplied with bad water; then along a good road, leading across a beautiful, well cultivated, and

populous valley, in which stands the celebrated Bradachellum Swamy Temple; pass **Bogulpully* 2½; encamping ground; cross the **Pawulayroo* nullah, to **Coyagoodium*, 4½; pass **Nuggarum*, ½; then proceed along a good road, cross the heavy, sandy bed of the **Kindersanny* river 1½; from whence the road is broken into deep channels; then cross a nullah to **Boorgaumulapaudoo*, ½; encamping ground; **Naganellypole* (Naininpoloo), 2½; encamping ground on the W. bank of the Godavery river; Military station of the Nizam's troops; thence proceed along a good but circuitous road, leading through overgrown jungle; cross respectively the steep and rocky banks of 2 nullahs; pass **Saurapakum*, 1½; then cross the Vaydulwagoo nullah, also the steep banks of 2 nullahs; pass **Nellypaukum*, 5½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass **Chududacah*, 1½; **Narynapoor*, 4½; **Sheshapooram*, ½; bazaar and tank, amply supplied, and encamping ground close to the latter; then proceed along an excellent road, leading through teak jungle; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Seetarampoora*, 4½; **Peettagoodium*, ½; **Muggalarum*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass **Coyagoodium*, 1½; **Munnagoor*, ½; encamping ground; bazaar, and large tank, amply supplied; thence the road becomes extremely bad, leading through an open, well-cultivated, populous district; cross 3 nullahs, the first of which has a sandy bed; pass on to **Ramanogaiwurum*, 4½; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Lutchneepoora*, 1½; **Coatagoodium*, 1½; then cross a nullah; pass **Karpeerawurum*, 2½; encamping ground, high and dry, but covered with small bushes, and situated ½ mile to the left of the road, close to the right bank of the Godavery river; then proceed along a very bad, sandy, rutty road; cross nullahs, respectively, to **Causulgoodium*, 3½, and **Maytoopully*, 1½; pass **Aunginipully*, 2; **Beemawurum*, 1½; then proceed through dense jungle to **Bramanagoodium*, 2½; thence over a nullah; pass ½ **Rajooptettah*, 1½; encamping ground, surrounded with high jungle; bazaar, amply supplied; then along a good road; pass **Oadtagoodium*, 2½; **Cheenchoopully*, 2; then cross the deep, sandy bed of a nullah, whose banks are steep; pass **Mulloor*, 3; cross a nullah, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUNGUMPETT, (Mungapett).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Station; a detachment of the Nizam's troops are quartered here. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground, low and sandy.

Thence along a good road, across a well cultivated district, constructed on the banks of the Godavery river; cross three nullahs to **Cummala-poora*, 2½; pass **Buddapoora*, 1½; cross a nullah, to **Ramanagoodium*, 2½; then over two nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the centre of the large town of

§ NAGARUM, (Nagarum).

Bazaar, amply supplied. Encamping ground, ½ mile distant, across the deep, sandy bed of a large

stream, whose banks are extremely difficult to ascend.

Then pass along a good road, cross nullahs respectively to **Sunkarapettah*, 2½; **Ettoor*, 6½; encamping ground; cross three nullahs, and pass on to **Surroovoy*, 3½; **Buddicaipoor*, 1½; encamping ground, on a cleared spot, close to a fine large tank, amply supplied, except in the hot season; then proceed along a hilly, sandy road; cross the heavy, sandy beds, and steep banks of three nullahs; pass **Bhooputpoor*, 4½; cross two nullahs, to **Christ-napoora*, 3½; encamping ground; pass over five nullahs to **Targunjah*, 3½; pass over three nullahs, to **Bullamillah*, 3½; good encamping ground; large tank, and the Godavery river (1 mile distant); thence the road becomes good, wide, and sandy; cross the heavy sandy beds of two nullahs; pass **Bungan*, 2½; encamping ground; cross three nullahs, the E. bank of which is very steep, and the W. bank, sharp and angular, with a deep water cut in the right; pass **Luckacutta*, 4½; encamping ground, on the left, close to the Godavery river, amply supplied; then proceed along a jungly, sandy road; cross three nullahs; pass **Ummatapully*, 4½; encamping ground; pass **Sooraram*, 2½; encamping ground; thence the road becomes good; pass on to **Baygaloor*, ½; cross a nullah, and pass **Boamanapully*, 1½; **Bramanapully*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MAHADEOPOOR (Mahadepoor).

Lat. 18° 48', long. 79° 59'. Encamping ground close to a mango tree. Bazaar, large tank, and river, amply supplied. It stands close to the right bank of the Godavery river.

Thence proceed along a very heavy, sandy road; cross a nullah, and proceed on to **Yerradully*, 1½; **Cooderapully*, 1½; then cross two nullahs; pass **Mattoopully*, 2½; cross three nullahs, and 3 miles brings us to the populous village of

§ CAULAIHWERAM.

Encamping ground W. near a large tank, amply supplied, the rendezvous of the pilgrims to the Godavery river; pass on to **Pulgoolahghutapoora*, 5½; cross right bank ½, the heavy, deep, sinking, sandy bed of the Godavery river, to the left (½) bank, which is easier to traverse, and 2½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

§ CHINNOOR (Chinnu), (Route 59).

Then cross the **Paulgoo* nullah; pass **Leekapoora*, 1½; cross three nullahs; then proceed along a dense jungly road, and pass **Coatapully*, 6½; encamping ground in the jungle; large tank, 500 yds. N.E., quite concealed from view by jungle, but amply supplied. Thence the traveller can proceed to **Bibberce* (31½ miles), via Sooraram, but that route should be avoided, as the supply of water cannot be relied upon, so that he is advised to pass on to **Nakallapully*, 7½; encamping ground, S.E. of a large tank, amply supplied; cross 5 nullahs, three of which have very steep banks, and pass **Kooshnapully*, 7½; encamping ground, on the right, opposite a tank, amply supplied; **Moostapully*; and proceed to cross the **Sedigum* nullah, and proceeding to **Venkatapuram*; thence the road becomes bad, leading between wheat

fields: §Bapooram, 8; bazaar and two tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, in the rice fields, 8; then along a dense jungly, circuitous road; pass §Bibberce, ½; encamping ground, on the bank of a nullah, the N. bank of which is steep, and which separates it from Salsalla; bazaar, amply supplied; then pass along a good, broad, straight road; cross a stream, to §Rajoopully, 2½; encamping ground; cross four nullahs; pass §Mundwah, 4; §Peenchoopully, 2½; cross three nullahs; and 5½ miles brings us to the centre of the town of

§SAIRPOOR.

Encamping ground, ½ mile N. Bazaar, forage, and tank, amply supplied. The whole of the country to the N. and N.W., is open and well cultivated, whilst the other sides are covered with high jungle.

Thence along a narrow road, leading through bamboo jungle; cross three nullahs respectively to Oodocully, 4½; §Unurur, 2½; encamping ground; then cross seven nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to §CHICHEOLEY: forage and nullah, amply supplied. Wurdah river, flowing ½ mile to the E.; encamping ground, confined, but dry; cross four nullahs, to §Paitah, 2½; then pass over a nullah, to §Dannoor, 1½; cross three nullahs respectively to §Veeroor, 2½; encamping ground; §Bendarra, 2½; bazaar, large tank, and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, 1 mile S.W.; thence along a cleared road, leading through jungle; cross two nullahs; pass §Cheechapody, ¾; pass over a nullah, to §Tempooroo, ½; pass on to §Soomoothan, 3½; cross five nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§RAJOOR (Rajoor).

Encamping ground, W. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. It stands on the right bank of the Wein Gunga river. Lat. 19° 49', long. 79° 26'.

Then cross three nullahs, and proceed along a good road; pass §Toodavully, ½; encamping ground; then cross the excellent bed and steep right (§) and left (§) banks of the Wurdah river; also two nullahs; pass §Bailanpoor, 2½; encamping ground; cross three nullahs; pass §Israpoor, 2½; cross four nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

§CHANDAH (Chanda, Route 66.)

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

A.D.

1857-58-59. Here the Goorkas defeated the Sepoy rebels, Brigadier Franks routed 11,000 Sepoys, General Smith captured the Fort, and an opulent Zemindar routed the Rohillas and Patan bands that had collected in the vicinity, and the British eventually took possession of it.

Thence we proceed, via Route 120, for 65½ miles, to the town of

§HINGENGHAUT (Route 120); we then proceed along an indifferent road, leave the town at ½ mile, cross the §Wona river, here ½ mile wide; pass §Kanapoor, 1; §Boorgaum, 1½; §Kingaum, 1½; §Maundgaum, 2½; encamping ground open on the left bank of the Bore river; population, 2,000; bazaar and river, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, cross the §Bore river, ½ mile wide, and which rises in lat. 20° 47', long 74° 18', flows E. for 50 miles, then N. for 40 miles, and falls into the Taptee river, opposite to Thalsair, in lat. 21° 14', long. 75° 4'; pass §Kooney, 2½; §Nundapoor, 1½; §Pante, 1½; §Baassah, 2½; §Coowoor, ½; cross the §Chumbar Ghat nullah; pass §Sindegaum, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile to the

right; bazaars; population, 3,000; §Pursoree, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to §Assola, 3½; cross 3 nullahs, and then ascend an easy Ghat; pass to §Golhar, 1½; then pass over a nullah to §Tatalghat, 2½; encamping ground; bazaars, and nullah, 60 yds, broad, amply supplied; thence the road becomes good, leads across a cultivated district; pass over 2 nullahs, and pass §Salaidaba, 3½; §Wurgaum, 2½; encamping ground; cross the Nugget nullah to §Goomgaum, 2½; encamping ground, N.; bazaars; population, 2,000; cross the Wungunga river to §Kotivarrah, ½; cross a nullah; pass §Dygaum, 2½; encamping ground; §Siwungaum, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass §Somah-warrah, 2½; cross a nullah to §Anjunny, 1½; then cross the Nang river; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

†§NAGPORE (Nagpoor, Nagpur, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 61).

Thence proceed along a good made road; pass the §Old Barracks 1½; cross a nullah; pass a Chowky (Chauki) and bazaar, 1½; cross 4 nullahs, to §Kyre (Khairi), 4½; cross a nullah, and 2 miles brings us to the Church at Kamptee (Kampti), and 1½ mile beyond stands the town of

†§KAMPTEE (Kampti), (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 280).

ROUTE 193.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), to MASULIPATAM, MACHLIPATANAM, VIA MULKAPOOR, SOORIAPETT, MADAVARAM, AND BEIZWARAH.
DISTANCE, 210½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Miles.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad, to Hytipaumlah via	65	0
Route 17	12	7½
Taikumtlah	5	7
Sooriapett	11	0
Madaveram	12	6
Comarabunda	13	3
Juggiapettah	13	0
Nawaubpettah	5	1
Nundegamah	10	1
Cuchacacherla	1	1
Ibrahimpattam	8	4
Beizwarrah	7	0
Porunkey	12	7
Weyoor	8	3
Pamurroo	10	3½
Goodoor	5	1
Masulipatam (Machlipatanam)	210	5

Leave †§Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 280), and proceed, via Route 17, to §Hytipaumlah, 65; then along a good road, leading across a hilly district; pass §Nuckerakull, 4½; tappa station; §Inapaumlah, 1½; §Korlipand, 2½; then cross the §Moosce river, 3½; pass §Taikumtlah, ½; encamping ground, ½ mile 8; tank and bowries, amply supplied; cross a nullah; pass §Ramgoodium, 2; §Sooriapett, 3½; travellers bungalow; encamping ground on high land; bazaar, but forage scarce; then proceed along a jungly, rocky

district; pass over 2 nullahs, and proceed to **Toorazupalle*, 3½; **Oolampoor*, 2½; **Treemulgherry*, 2½; we then enter

THE MASULIPATAM DISTRICT (Route 18); pass

§ MADAVERAM, &c.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army, District, Masulipatam. Civil Authority, the Collector of Masulipatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, ¼ mile W. Bazaar, wells, and tank, amply supplied.

Branch Road S. to Warraipully.

Thence proceed along an open country; pass **Syedimazuffer Pettah*, 2½; **Moongal*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappel station; encamping ground; **Burakuloodem*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Aukoopamoola*, 3½; **Comarabunda*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground; tank and well, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and proceed across an undulating country, and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52), and then proceed to **Kodadah*, 1½; encamping ground; **Mahomeda-pooram*, 1½; **Dwaragotah*, 2½; **Nullabundagoodem*, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs, also the stony bed and low banks of the Paulair river, and we re-enter

THE MASULIPATAM DISTRICT (Route 18), and proceed to **Garekepaudo*, ¼; encamping ground; **Shairmahomedpettah*, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; pass near to **Juggiapettah*, 1½; tappel station; encamping ground, ¼ mile N. of the village, which stands 2 miles to the right of the road; bazaar, wells, and tank, amply supplied; then proceed to **Chillaluloo*, 2½; **Gowraaveram*, 4½; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Nawarupettah*, 4; extensive encamping ground, E. and N.E.; bowry, supplied with excellent water, all the rest is brackish; **Totacherla*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Moanagacherla*, 1½; **Anasagram*, ¼; §*Vandegam*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappel station; encamping ground S. close to the road; bazaar and stream, ¼ mile N., amply supplied; **Umbarroopettah*, 3½; cross the Moonair river, here 489 yds. wide, sandy bed, 4 yds. deep in the monsoon, with easy left but steep right bank and rapid stream; pass on to **Keesarah*, 2½; **Cunchacherla*, 4½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, well, and tank, ¼ mile distant; **Paretallah*, 2½; **Catanamadah*, 4; **Manchavarum*, ¼; cross nullahs respectively to **Moolupara*, ¼; and **Treelochana-pooram*, 1; then pass **Toopody*, 1; then cross a channel, and pass §*Ibrahimpatam*, 1; travellers' bungalow; extensive encamping ground, ¼ mile N.W.; Branch Roads to **Condapully*, 1 mile N., with its tappel station and encamping ground, 2½ miles distant; then cross by bridge the *Jagamundam Calwa*, and pass **Toomulpattiem*, 1½; **Soortapalem*, 2½; **Gollapode*, 1½; encamping ground; **Bhasaneepooram* (Tooracpalem), 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BEIZWARAH (Bezwarra, Bezwarrah).

Lat. 16° 3', long. 80° 41'. Trunk road from Madras to Calcutta, via the ferry across the Kishna river, *Ellore*, *Rajahmundry*, *Toony*, *Cassim Cotah*, *Vizianagaram*, *Palcodah*, *Kemedy*, *Itchapoor*, *Berhampoor*, *Ganjam*, thence, via Route described at *Ganjam* (Route 19), to Calcutta.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

Encamping ground, E., on the bank of the Kishna river: also 200 yds. S.; ferry over the Kishna river; travellers' bungalow; tappel station.

Thence pass on to **Mogalerupooram*, 2½; cross a channel to **Patamattah*, 1½; **Yennamalecodeooroo*, ½; **Kawoor*, 1½; **Tadegadapah*, 1½; **Porunkey*, ½; encamping ground, 200 yds. S.; wells, amply supplied; cross nullah: pass **Kankepauddoo*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; **Colavenno*, 1½; **Davooloor*, 1½; **Neppulla*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Weyoor*, 3½; encamping ground, S. and N.; bazaars, tanks, and bowries, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; cross by bridge the *Pollair river*; pass **Montadah*, 2½; **Kooroomuduly*, 3½; extensive encamping ground; §*Panurroo*, 2½; encamping ground, low and shaded; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; pass **Joodjaveram Choultry*, 3½; encamping ground, water brackish; **Nimmacooroo*, 1½; **Neddoomolo*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, then pass **Goodoor*, 3½; extensive encamping ground; bazaar; thence along a deep, sandy road; pass **Sultanagarum*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MASULIPATAM (Route 18); pass on to the Pettah, ¼, which leave at ¼, then cross 2 nullahs; and 1½ mile brings us to the west gate of the fort.

ROUTE 194.

MASULIPATAM TO KAMPTEE, VIA BEIZWARAH, CUMMUMET, WURRUNGUL, CHINNOOR, CHANDAH, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE.

DISTANCE, 477½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	fur.
Masulipatam to Cunchacherla, via		
Route 193	62	3½
Pullagerry	11	4
Cumbumpauddoo	10	2
Nagulwunchah	15	0
Cummumet Pettah	11	0
Teetayellapully	10	0
Murraipauddoo	12	6
Goonaipully	13	0
Ummaspooram	10	0
Lalpurtee	13	0
Wurrungul Fort	12	6
Yeddullapully	11	6
Nagawurum	11	6
Coatapully	10	2
Karlingum	10	0
Tuppacuttee	12	1
Yellaspoor	14	3
Chinnoor	216	1
Kamptee, via Route 192	477	3½

Leave §*Masulipatam* (Route 18), and proceed, via Route 193, to **Cunchacherla*, 62½. (Route 193), then pass along a good road, across a hilly district, to **Perralapauddoo*, 2; **Nuckulnetty*, ½; pass within 1 mile of **Umbarroopettah* and *Nundaloor*, 3½; cross the *Nundaloor* and *Velly* nullahs, to **Cummavarpallum*, 1½; then the road leads between hills, passes §*Pullagerry*, 1½; bazaars; **Mungaloor*, 2½; **Coondoor*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Coomodeooroo*, 2½; **Umrigaipauddoo*, 1½; **Cumbumpauddoo*, 3½; cross a nullah; pass §*Rungulcotah*, 1½; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs; pass §*Puchavoy*, 1½; bazaars and we are, amply supplied; pass over a nullah to **Coowaurpully*, 1½; and we soon enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52): pass **Moscoondah*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to **Nagulunchah*, 2½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; **Tirumal-hupooram*, 2½; and **Jagganadapooram*, 1½; pass **Bopauram*, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs to the deserted village of **Mosulapooram*, 3; then cross a nullah, and ½ mile brings us to

THE FORT OF CUMMUT (Route 76). Branch roads to Wurrungull Fort, 22 miles.

Pass through the *Pettah*, which leave, 3½; cross the Bugally Tullao river, ½; pass along a hilly, jungly country, and proceed to **Mooteagoodium*, 2½; **Arri-codee*, 1½; **Gokurray*, 3; **Teelaiyellapully*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Perravollee*, 3½; **Soobravaidoo*, 3½; then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed through a dense jungly country; pass **Murraipudoo*, 3½; encamping ground; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; **Annapooram*, 3½; **Neelecoorally*, ½; cross a nullah; pass **Chinnuncherla*, 2½; **Tailoolah*, 2½; **Goonapully*, 2½; tank and wells, amply supplied; thence along a cultivated district; **Bunderpully*, 3½; **A. artaidoo*, 1½; **Bolaipully*, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Umapooram*, 5½; bazaars; proceed along a flat, jungly country; cross nullahs respectively to **Oogulloo*, 3½; and **Verroocaidoo*, 2½; pass **Kootoor*, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs to **Laijurtie*, 2½; then cross a river, pass **Nullaville*, 3½; **Oopurally*, 1½; **Chinnavarrum*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Poollecondah*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WURRUGULL (Warangul).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, the Warangul (Wurrungull) District of the Hyderabad District. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad, 96½ miles. Military Station; a detachment of the Nizam's troops are stationed here. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office, Tappal station. The Fort is large and well constructed. Branch Roads to Cummut, each respectively 96 and 70½ miles.

(No. 2). The traveller should, if he select this Route, traverse it in July, and after leaving Cummut, cross the Marnair river, a very deep and rapid stream in the monsoon, and then proceed along a good road, leading across a wild babool, thorn, and brushwood district; pass several large villages situated amidst slightly cultivated lands for 22 miles, and we reach §*Siblain*; bazaar; forage bad and difficult to procure, and water brackish; encamping ground; then pass along a stony, deep, rutty road; cross a shallow nullah; pass 2 large villages, and proceed to §*Nursingrapett*, 20; bazaar, and forage scarce; encamping ground; then pass along a Chullatee thorn brushwood and jungly district, to §*Goortoor*, 16; encamping ground N. of an English garden, planted and arranged by Mr. Deighton; bazaars; then cross a nullah, and pass along a stunted tree and brushwood country; pass §*Nullahullee*, 16; encamping ground; bazaar. forage scarce and very dear; teal ducks and other aquatic game abundant on and close to the large tank, amply supplied; after which we pass along a good road, across an open undulating district; pass several large villages, and 22 miles brings us to the

CANTONMENT OF WURRUGUL (described above).

Then continuing our present Route (No. 1), we leave §*Wurrungul*, and proceed along a jungly, hilly district; pass **Muttauddah*, 2½; **Venkapaundoo*, 4½; **Peddut-pully*, 3; **Poolcoorty*, 2½; thence the country be-

comes flat and cultivated; pass **Russerpully*, ½; **Purkalluh*, 1½; **Nagacurram*, 1½; thence along a small jungly, hilly district; cross the **Selly nullah*; pass **Cunpurty*, 1½; **Rungapooram*, 2; **Cordunah*, 2½; **Coatapully*, 5½; population, 5,000; bazaar; houses, 500; then cross the Rumba nullah; also 3 nullahs respectively to **Nachawerrum*, 6½; and **Karlingum*, 3½; cross 6 nullahs; then pass along small jungle to **Cuondary*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Toondoolah*, 2½; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Tuppacutto*, 3½; pass over 3 nullahs to **Cogoor*, 1½; proceed on to **Vullumcoondah*, 1; cross nullahs respectively to **Poommar*, 1½; **Yellaspoor*, 2½; pass along a flat, small jungly country, to **Tarmurraigootah*, 1½; cross a nullah to the right (2½) and left (½) bank of the Godavery river; pass on to **Pokoor*, 1; **Comarrum*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Tookennipully*, 2½; pass over the Bawa nullah, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of §*CHINNOOR* (Route 192), and thence proceed, via that Route, for 216½ miles, to the town of

§*KAMITEE* (Kampti, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 280).

ROUTE 195.

MHOW TO AGRA, VIA DEWAS, SHAHJEHANPOOR, PUCHORE, RAMNUGGER, GOOND, TONGRA AND BYRAHIA.

DISTANCE, 382½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mhow to Indore (Indoor, Indur).....	12	1
Dukatcha	12	7
Dewas	10	1
Tonk	12	1
Mulki	10	0
Rojwas	6	0
Shahjehanpoor	8	6
Sarangpoor	16	6
Godunkerie	12	7
Puchore	7	4
Kurnwass	8	3
Bloura	10	0
Ummergurh (Kandy) Newulgurh	12	7
Bursud	16	4
Ramnugger	8	4
Ragooagarh	4	5
Bujrungurh	13	1
Goona (Goonah)	5	2
Miana	17	5
Budurwas	11	2
Kolarus	17	5
Tongra	12	3
Jiiri	12	6
Bulburra	7	1
Gohur	9	5
Sasrum	8	3
Kanar	9	7
Byrahia	11	4
Jora	15	1
Sehori	13	7
Dholpore	12	0
Munnia	8	5
Tehra	13	2
Aggra (The Delhi Gate of) the Fort of ..	13	1
	382	4

Leave §*Mhow* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 8); pass the Church, and proceed along an excellent road, across an undulating, open, hilly district; cross six nullahs, each from 80 to 200 feet broad, with muddy, gravelly, and stony beds; then pass over nine nullahs, and at the end of 12½ miles reach the large town of

§*INDORE* (Indoor, Indur described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book* to Bombay, Route 77); thence cross 12 nullahs, and the §*Khan* river, the approach to which is muddy, breadth, 200 feet, and bed stony; pass §*Dukatcha*, 12½; buninahs' shops, nullah, and baolee (baoli), amply supplied; carts and Coolies (Kulis), can be hired; proceed along an open, jungly district; cross the muddy and gravelly beds of ten nullahs; pass over the stony bed of the Nagdown river, here 120 feet broad; then cross the rough, bad ford of the Sippoa stream, here 600 feet broad; and 10½ miles brings us to the seat of the Powur family, the town of

§*DEWAS* (Route 157); thence the road becomes good, leads across an open, hilly, cultivated country, but which soon becomes level; cross the muddy kunkar beds of 8 nullahs; pass §*Tonk*, 12½; here neither coolies, carts, or bearers can be hired; then cross by bad ford the Teelur (Tilur) river, here 400 feet broad, with kunkar bed; also 6 nullahs, and likewise by a bad, muddy ford, the 2nd Teelur river, here 160 feet broad; pass §*Muksi*, 10; tank and baolies, amply supplied, but neither coolies, carts, nor bearers can be hired; thence the country becomes hilly; cross 6 nullahs, and at the end of 6 miles we enter the town of

shallow in the hot season; then cross the easy ford of the Kali Sind river, here 1,183 feet broad; also the sandy, stony beds of 5 nullahs; pass §*Oodunkerie*, 12½; nullahs and wells, amply supplied; then cross 3 nullahs, also the excellent ford over the stony bed of the Newaj river, here 765 feet broad; pass §*Puchore*, 7½; travellers' bungalow; coolies (kulis) and carts can be hired, but no bearers; cross the coarse, sandy, and muddy bed of a nullah and watercourse; pass §*Kurnuass*, 13; bazaars, badly supplied; wells; carts, and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers; then cross the stony, muddy beds of 3 nullahs; also the bad, stony ford of the Doodi river, here 540 feet wide; also the good ford over the gravelly bed of the §*Agnar* river, here 412 feet wide; pass §*Bioura*, 10; bazaars; markets on Tuesdays; cart and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers; travellers' bungalow; then cross 6 nullahs, also the bad, rough ford of the §*Purrun* river, here 646 feet wide; pass §*Ummergurh* (Kandy, Newlurgurh), 12½; provisions obtainable at *Nassaro*, 2½ miles E.; carts and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers; then cross the gravelly, muddy banks of 8 nullahs, the Bysnoo river, with a similar bed, and width of 20 feet, and the bad, rough ford over the gravelly bed of the Parbutty stream, and we soon reach §*Bursut*, 16½ (Route 160); and thence proceed, via that Route, for 31½ miles, to the town of

GOONA (Goonah, Route 156).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys fortified it, but the British soon drove them out.

Thence proceed along an excellent road, interspersed with easy ascents and descents, leading across an undulating, hilly, open, jungly country; cross the muddy, gravelly beds of 10 nullahs; §*Dumnao*, 7½; then §*Moon*, 10½. Buninahs' shops; carts and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers; cross the muddy beds of 10 nullahs; pass §*Budurwas*, 11½; travellers' bungalow; carts and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers; thence pass §*Kolarus*, 17½; §*Touara*, 12½; travellers' bungalow; §*Shiri*, 12½; §*Enlburra*, 7½; §*Gohur*, 9½; travellers' bungalow; §*Sosum*, 8½; §*Kanar*, 9½; §*Eyralia*, 11½; travellers' bungalow; §*Jora*, 15½; §*Schori*, 13½; travellers' bungalow; and we soon enter

THE DHOLPORE TERRITORY.

Which lies in lat. 26° 30' and 26° 57', long. 77° 32' and 78° 20'; is 54 miles long from N.E. to S.W., 23 miles broad; has an area of 1,626 square miles; population of 550,000, chiefly composed of *Jats*, a spurious offshoot of the Rajputs (Rajpoots); yields an annual revenue of £70,000, and maintains a military force of 2,000 men. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Agra, S.E. by Chumbul, and W. by Korowly. It is well watered by the Chumbul, Banganga (here called the Ootungun), and Parbutty. The E. part of this district is level and sandy. The S.W. portion thickly covered with ranges of sand-stone hills, nevertheless irrigation has rendered it so fertile that it is completely interspersed with excellent crops of grain and mango topos. Its chief tows are Dholpore (the capital), Baree, and Rajakhara. The main roads lead from N. to S. and proceed from Agra, via Dholpore to Gwalior.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It belonged to the ancestors of the present Rana, who were the Zemindars of the capital when it was held by the Bamrowly tribe, a member of whom, named Gohud, in the

§*ROJWAS*.

Territory, Holkar's Dominions. District, Indoor. Civil Authority, the Resident at Indoor. Military Station and Cantonment of the E. Malwa Contingent, 1 mile E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division at Saugor. Travellers' bungalow. Bazar, amply supplied. Coolies and carts can be hired, but no bearers. Then pass the stony beds of 5 nullahs, and pass along a hilly, close jungly country; then pass over by good ford the §*Sookundra* river, here 400 feet broad, and we then enter the

§*SHAHJEHANPOOR DISTRICT*,

Which yields an annual revenue of £25,000, the third portion of which belongs to a princess of the Scindian family, and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§*SHAHJEHANPOOR* (Shahjehanpoor.)

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Malwa. Civil Authority, the Resident at Indoor, 84 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazar and river, amply supplied. Post Office. River: the Teelur (Tilur), on the left bank of which it stands. Lat. 23° 24', long. 76° 18'. Then cross 10 nullahs, one of which is 50 feet broad, with deep, muddy bed, and the remainder stony; also by ford the §*Teelur* river, which is here 500 feet broad; and at the end of 16½ miles we reach the town of

§*SARUNGPOOR*.

Civil Authority, the Political Agent at Sehore. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars and river, amply supplied. Post Office. Carts and coolies (kulis) can be hired, but no bearers. Lat. 23° 31', long. 76° 30'. River: the Kali Sind (Kalee Sindh), here 400 yds. wide, with rocky and sandy bottom, but very

18th century, so distinguished himself that the Peishwa (Bajee Rao) bestowed this distinction upon him; but in

1761, he rebelled after the battle of Paniput (Paneeput), and took possession of Gwalior.

1779. He entered into a treaty with the E. I. Company, and stipulated that he should hold the Fort of Gwalior when peace was concluded with the Marathas, provided that he held the above fortress at that period.

1780. The British took possession of it and restored it to the Rana; but in

1784, Scindia captured, and held possession of it, as the Rana, by treacherous conduct, had forfeited all claim to British protection.

1804. The British Government interceded in his behalf, and obtained for him, from Scindia, the possession of Dholpore, Baree, and Rajahkeri, on condition that he relinquished all claim to Gwalior, which the Rana maintained had formerly belonged to his family and his hereditary dominions of Gohud.

1857-58-59. The Indore and Mhow rebels took possession of it. Here Scindia halted after his rebellious Contingent Force had defeated him, after which the British soon took possession of it.

And at the end of 12 miles we enter the town of

§ DHOLPORE (Dholpur, Dholpoor).

Territory, Dholpore. District Dholpore. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, at Ajmeer. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Bengal Army at Meerut. Travellers' bungalow, a large building. Lat. 26° 41', long. 77° 58'. Bazaar and Chumbul river, amply supplied. Elevation 650 feet. Encamping ground. River: the Chumbul here crossed by ferry, but fordable 4 miles higher up at Keyri, its channel is 2 mile wide and in the monsoon it overflows the right bank, but the left is high and steep, and therefore does not suffer from inundation.

ATTRACTIONS:—

The Mosques and Mausoleums, some of which are very antique, elaborately-carved, freestone edifices, one of which was erected in 1634, by Shah Jehan, and the trellis work upon some of the stone and screens is as beautiful and fresh as if only recently executed.

The Fort, a fine structure, stands on the summit of the steep, left bank of the Chumbul river, and presents a striking appearance, when viewed at a distance.

The Palace was founded by Baber in 1566, who also had a pleasure ground and tank erected close to it.

Position.—It stands 1 mile distant from the N.W. or left bank of the Chumbul river.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was founded by Prince Daula, hence its name.

1857-58-59. It was held by the Sepoys and Indore rebels during the rebellion, but the British soon drove them out.

Thence proceed to §Munna, 8½; travellers' bungalow; we then pass along

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (described in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 27), and enter

THE AGRA DISTRICT (described in Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 235).

We then proceed to §Tehra, 13½; and 13½ miles beyond brings us to the Delhi Gate of the Fort of the city of

† § AGRA (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 235).

ROUTE 196.

MEERJAN TO DHARWAR, VIA THE ARBYLE GHAT, YELLAPOOR, AND DAIVICOOPAH.
DISTANCE, 94½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Meerjan to Goondoobala.....	12	½
Sookoosaul	11	5
Arbyle	12	4
Yellapoor	11	3
Kerooty	12	1
Daivicoopath	8	5
Yemmitat	13	1
Dharwar, Fort of	12	5
	94	½

Leave §Meerjan (Meerjaun), travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; fort; bazaar; and proceed along a good road, leading across a dense jungle, hilly country; pass over the *Coodrullah nullah, 1½, and a small ghat, and proceed to *Betacoly, 1½; the *Sedasbegur Junction Road, 2½; *Yairgoth, 1½; *Dingsurroo, 1; then cross a nullah; pass *Marokh, 3½; *Goondoobala, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; wells and Gunga river, full all the year round, and which is a watercourse of the Ganges, and diverges from that stream in lat. 28° 6', long. 78° 34', flows S.E. for 50 miles, divides the Collectorate of Budaon, Allypore, and Mynpoore, flows through Furruckabad for 45 miles, and falls into the Ganges, in lat. 27° 26', long. 79° 33'; cross a nullah; pass *Marokh, 2½; *Yilloor, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs, and at 2½ miles the Gunga river, here 290 yds. broad, pass *Yebbar, 1½; tappal station; *Sookoosaul, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; nullah, wells, and Gunga river, amply supplied; thence the road leads along the course of that stream; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Yekkaur, 2½; then pass over 8 nullahs to *Arbyle, 9½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; Gunga river, amply supplied; then commence the easy ascent, practicable for carts, of the Arbyle Ghat, 2½, 5½ miles long; pass *Yeddoogandy, 5½; 4½ mile brings us to the end of the ghat; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Coandy, 1½; *Chinna Sirroo Ghat, 4½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ YELLAPOOR (Yellapur, Tutthial, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 217).

Civil Authority, Collector of Canara at Mangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara District, at Cannanore, under the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore; and thence the

veller can proceed (Route 217 of *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), via § *Sambrance*, 1½; § *Kulkerra*, 6½; and § *Dharwar*, 10½; total distance about 29½ miles, or continuing our present route, we pass along a good road, leading across a dense jungly, hilly district, infested with huge elephants and ferocious tigers; pass the Sedashegur Junction Road, 4; cross three nullahs; pass § *Jungoody*, 2½; pass over a nullah to § *Coorigerah*, 4; then over three nullahs; pass § *Kerooty*, 5½; encamping ground and large tank, amply supplied; then proceed across a dense bamboo jungle, and we soon enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80); pass § *Sun-guicopah*, 3½; cross a nullah; pass § *Carcedoo*, 2½, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DAIVICOOPAH.

Territory, the Southern division of the Bombay Army, District Dharwar. Civil Authority, Collector at Dharwar, 2½ miles, E.; encamping ground ½ mile S., close to a large tank. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Bazaar and tanks, amply supplied. Then cross three nullahs; pass § *Kuikuttigay*, 4½; § *Toomericopah*, 2; § *Wolumby*, 1½; cross a nullah to § *Mootty*, 3; cross two nullahs; pass § *Jemmhuthy*, 1½; encamping ground, in grain fields; well and nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah; pass § *Jemmhail*, 2½; § *Duticpah*, 1½; § *Kunnami Wonapoor*, 2; § *Jogiyella-poor*, 2; then cross three nullahs, pass along some undulating land, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DHARWAR (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 197.

MOHINABAD (AMBAJOGEE) TO HINGOLEE,
VIA GUNGAKAIR AND OWNDAH (AHOON-
DAH).

DISTANCE. 92½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mominabad (Ambajogee) to Purly	14	7
Urrungool	8	5
Gungakair	8	4
Jungaum	14	0
Pundragaum	10	7
Jargaum	7	4
Ownadah (Ahoondah)	13	4
Hingolee	14	4
	92	3

Leave § *Mominabad* (Ambajogee, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 256), and proceed along a stony road, leading across a hilly district, interspersed with jungle; pass the Secunderabad Junction Road, (Sikundarabad) 18½ mile, distant; § *Ambawaddy*, 1½; § *Pipra*, 1½; § *Kerooty*, 2½; then cross three nullahs; pass § *Boos*, 1½; cross two nullahs; pass § *Mundagow*, 2; then cross two small nullahs, and 5½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PURLY.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad, 18½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer com-

manding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 18½ miles. Bazaars, wells, and stream, amply supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 10,000.

Thence along an open, flat, cultivated district; cross a nullah; pass § *Meeret*, 2½; thence the country becomes jungly; pass § *Purraadary*, 2½; cross the Boar nullah to § *Wookally*, 1½; proceed on to § *Urrungool*, 2½; § *Waddy*, 2½; cross two nullahs to § *Peddagium*, 1½; § *Pamurwaddy*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GUNGAKAIR (Khair, Kheir).

Encamping ground. Bazaars and Godavery river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 18° 58' long. 76° 50'. Population, 10,000. It stands on the right bank of the Godavery river. Boats ply on the above stream in the monsoon.

Then cross the right (4) and left bank (4) of the Godavery river, and proceed through an open, cultivated district; pass § *Dargaum*; § *Moollie*, 2½; § *Ungulgaum*, 2½; § *Mai Soona*, 2½; § *Dola*, 2½; § *Shuracowry*, 2½; § *Jargaum*, 1½; wells; encamping ground just before entering the village; § *Purragaum*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass § *Pingale*, 2½; § *Dungarpur*; § *Assoola*, 4½; cross a nullah; pass § *Pundragaum*, 2; Poorna river, amply supplied, and which is here crossed by boats, with a rapid current; cross the right (4) and left (4) banks of the Poorna river, to § *Burra Nandgaum*, 4½; encamping ground; § *Hatta*, 3½; § *Chikkully*, 1½; § *Argaum*, 2; encamping ground on both sides of the river, amply supplied; § *Bore*, 1½; § *Kunjala*, 2½; § *Jowlah*, 2½; § *Assairah*, 1½; § *Wuggervaddy*, 3½; then pass between hills, and 2½ miles bring us to § *Ownadah* (Ahoondah); bazaars, shops, small tanks, and goots, amply supplied; houses, 500; population, 8,000; thence the road continues between hills, across a jungly district; pass § *Waijhee*, 2½; § *Sooraigaum*, 1½; § *Yellaigaum*, 1½; cross two dry nullahs, and pass on to § *Heurah*, 2; § *Pipree*, 2½; § *Nimbalah*, 1½; § *Bailwaddy*, 2½; then cross the Kialla river, and ¾ mile brings us to the Jaulna Junction Road, at the town of

§ HINGOLEE (Route 146).

ROUTE 198.

MOHINABAD (AMBAJOGEE) TO AURUNGA-
BAD, VIA DHAROOR, BEEBY, PEEPUL-
NAIR, AND TANKY DOONGAUM.

DISTANCE, 116½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mominabad to Aurus	9	6
Dharoor	10	2
Cheer-h-ne	11	2
Bestly Peepulnair (Peepulgaum)	10	3
Panchgaum	10	1
Deoroy or Gowrye	7	3½
Shaguri	9	5½
Tanky Doongaum	11	6
Enterwatir	11	2½
Cheeta Peepulgaum	13	2½
Aurangabad	116	3½

Leave §Mominabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 256), and pass along a good, but rather stony road, leading across an open, undulating country, with well-cultivated table land, to *Chandye, 2; *Kunchnee-Ki-Baolee, 3½; §Aurus, 5½; encamping ground W.; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; then along a broken road to *Wagootie, 2½; *Paugvee, 1½; *Oorgaum, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§DHAROO (Daroor, Darroor).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, Resident at Hyderabad. 21½ miles, N.W. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 215½ miles. Encamping ground, S., close to the travellers' bungalow, 1 mile. Travellers' bungalow, ½ mile on the road to the Ghat, but which, as well as the town, travellers need not visit unless so disposed. Bazaar, nullah, and 5 tanks, amply supplied, except in the dry season. Tappal station. The Fort, a well constructed fortress. Lat. 18° 50', long., 76° 11'.

DAKES to Jaulna, 72 miles, S.

The traveller can proceed along this route without entering the above place, for about 2 miles beyond Oorgaum; he proceeds along a stony road, which leads across a table land, between ravines, to the summit of the Ghat, 1½; thence 1 mile brings us to the foot; thence proceed along a stony valley, cross the Koonka river at three different places; pass *Chor Amba, 2½; then re-cross the above stream, ½; pass *Phargaum, 2½; re-cross the same river to within ½ mile of *Cheechone, 2½; encamping ground opposite, on the steep banks of the Koonka river, full all the year round, and amidst a mango tope; pass along a good road, leading across a level country for 1½, to the Temple on the Kundy Ghat; then pass high hills to the N., and proceed across a fine plain; pass *Bawa Ram Doss Dargah*, 3½; then cross the high banks of the deep *Gharoo-oothar river, 1½; pass *Alipoor, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§BEEBY PEEPULNAIR (Peepulgaum).

Encamping ground, between the town and the Mahra Nuddy, the water in which is bad. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and well, S., amply supplied. Thence along a good road, across a fine open country, pass *Goonda, 3; cross the Kerpura nullah, ½; thence the road passes along its right bank; proceed to *Oorgaum, ½; *Kocurgaum, 2½; cross the *Sind-punna river, ½; pass *Panchgaum, 3½; encamping ground; thence proceed along a swampy road, pass *Jilooka, 2½, after which it becomes good, leads across an open, level district; cross a nullah, proceed to *Deoroy (Gowrye), 7½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; cross the *Aidroopa nullah, ½; pass *Peepulgaum, 1½; then pass over the *Garoony and *Door nullahs; proceed on to *Khangaum, 4½; cross the right (½) and left (½) banks of the Godavery river, and we pass on to the ruined village of *Shah-gurh* (Shegurh); encamping ground; Godavery river, amply supplied, here fordable in the hot season; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Manghy, 6½; *Mulwaddy, ½; *Tanky, 1½; *Tanky Doongaum, 2; encamping ground; *Panchore; travellers' bungalow; then cross the Pearnia river, and proceed to *Enterwatrie, 5½; encamping ground; Seury Bahi nullah, ½, amply supplied; cross it to *Adoor, 5½;

then proceed along an undulating, hilly country; pass *Peepulgaum, 2; cross the Peala nullah, 4; *Pandrie, ½; *Cheeta Peepulgaum, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; nullah and bowrie, amply supplied; then cross the *Gaundaily nullah, 3½; pass *Nipany, 1-32nd of a mile; *Jetta, 2½; and 5½ miles brings us to the Hyderabad Gate of Aurangabad, and 1½ mile beyond stands the Cut-wall's Choultry of the town of

§AURUNGABAD (Auranzabad, Owrungabad, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52)

ROUTE 199.

MOMINABAD (AMBAJOGEE, UMBA JOGEE, TO AHMEDNUGGER (AHMADNAGGAR, NUGUR), VIA DHAROO, BHEER (BHIR), AND TEESGAUM.

DISTANCE 1:91 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Mominabad to Cheechone, via Route 198	31	2
Mydah	7	0
Bheer (Bhir)	17	6
Arwie Yellum	17	2
Akolee	15	2
Teesgaum	11	0
Kuspoorie	15	2
Ahmednugger (Ahmadnagar, Ahmednuggur, Nugur)	14	4
	129	2

Leave §Mominabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 256), and proceed, via Route 198, to *Cheechone, 31½; thence along a bad, rocky road, leading between low hilly ranges; pass *Mydah, 7; thence along an undulating, stony, barren, low hilly district, pass *Pakree, 1½; *Ghatsolie, 1; *Dhakumoor, 2½; *Nabrunder, 3; *Dhykullah, 1½; *Cheebolie, ½; §Bheer (Bhir), 4½; encamping ground; tappal station; thence along a good road, pass *Rajpoorie, 8; *Kolapoorie, 5; *Jaum, 2½; which belongs to the Scindia family, as also *Arwie Yellum, 12; encamping ground, in an old garden; soon after which we enter

THE AHMEDNUGGER (AHMADNAGAR) COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5).

Thence along a very bad, rocky road, leading across stony, ridged and low hilly ranges; pass *Bhalgaum, 2½; *Mongaswah, 1½; then the road re-unites; pass *Timbourseir, 4; *Mahuj, 4; *Akolee, 3; encamping ground open; thence along a bad, rocky, ridgy road, leading across an open plain, partially cultivated, and intersected by small ravines; pass *Watoor, 2; *Warrie, 3; *Patturee, 2, which belongs to Scindia's family; *Dahmungaum, 2½; *Newrungh, 2; *Teesgaum, 2; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; branch road to Elliegaum (15 miles); thence along a good road, with a hilly range on the right; pass *Mandwah, 2½; *Mahuj, 3; *Seerah, 5; *Aurwarra, 2½; *Kaspoorie, 2; thence along a hilly country, interspersed with beautiful, fertile valleys between the hilly ridges; pass *Emampoor, 3; *Jeor, 2½; *Dungurwarra, 2½; *Sindee, 2½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of §AHMEDNUGGER (AHMADNAGAR, NAGAR, Route 5).

ROUTE 200.

MOMINABAD (AMBAJOGEE) TO AHMEDNUGGER (AHMADNAGAR), VIA DHAROOR, YEAT, KURRAY ASHTEE, AND SIDDOGAUM.

DISTANCE, 129½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Mominabad to Aurus	11	2
Dharoor Fort	9	6
Mussay	12	1
Satray	12	0
Nanduisir	12	4
Naeggauum	13	6
Cheechapoor	11	7
Julgauum	12	5
Sapoorkair	7	2
Siddoogaum	10	3
Sarolla	9	7
Ahmednugger	6	0
	129	3

Leave § Mominabad (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 256), and proceed, via Route 199, to § Dharoor, 21; then cross a nullah; pass *Myt-warry, 2½; after which the country becomes flat; pass *Darmala, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Lovdi, 3½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Gotee, 3; § Mussay, 1; encamping ground, W.; bazaars and nullahs, amply supplied; cross nullahs respectively, to *Urrungauum, 1½; and *Sangee, 1½; pass *Baboolgaum, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively, and pass within 1 mile of *Nandoor, ½, standing to the left; *Potray and *Satray, 3½; then pass on to *Pippree, 2½; *Hingnee, 2½; cross a nullah to *Sousalay, 1½; pass *Mahwaddy, 1½; *Yeet, 3½; encamping ground; cross the *Manjera river, and we then enter

THE AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5); pass *Nandaisir, ½; encamping ground on the right bank of the above stream; proceed to *Jataigaum, 2½; thence the road leads between stony hills; we then cross a nullah at two different places; *Moharee, 5½; *Kurraida, 1; then the country is flat and open; cross a nullah; pass *Tellingisee, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Naeggauum, 3; encamping ground, E., on the bank of a nullah; pass along a good road, with an open country to the left, and hills on the right; pass *Gir-rijapoor, 4½; cross nullahs respectively to *Sambok-kair, 4; *Cheechapoor, 3½; encamping ground, W., across the nullah; *Ashray, 1½; *Pandree, 4½; *Kur-ray Ashtee, 2½; *Kussaree, 2½; and *Julgauum, 2½; encamping ground, N.W.; thence along an open, flat country, and cross nullahs respectively, to *Waddy, 1½, and *Kudday, 2½; then cross the *Kury river; pass *Sapoorkair, 2½; encamping ground, S.W., close to the Sirpoor; adjacent nullah, amply supplied, which cross to *Dhanoor, 2½; cross the Maikree river; pass *Amboora, 5½; re-cross the stream to *Siddoogaum, 2½; encamping ground, S. and river, amply supplied; re-cross the stream, and pass on, to *Cheechapoor, 1½; *Wurgauum, 1½; *Dobigauum, 1½; cross the *Kussoor nullah; pass *Tackly, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Sarolla, 1½; encamping ground W., and nullah, amply supplied; which cross to *Simboodee, 1½; then

cross 2 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the Fort; then cross a nullah, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ AHMEDNUGGER (Ahmadnagar, Nagar, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 5).

ROUTE 201.

NELLORE (NELLUR) TO CUMBUM (KAMBAM) FORT, VIA DOOVOOR, CULLIN. GHERRY, IYANCOTSAH, CANNAGHERRY, AND CALAJOOVALAPAUD.

DISTANCE, 127 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Nellore (Nellur) to Doovoor (Duvur)	12	7
Cheeroomanah	13	7
Culligherry	11	0
Bamunpully	10	6
Iyancottah	13	4
Cherloopully	10	2
Doorguun (Cannagherry)	11	1
Pantapaudoo	11	2
Calajoovalapaud	11	5
Turlapaudoo	10	6
Cumbum (Kambam) Fort	10	0
	127	0

Leave § Nellore (Nellur, Route 17), by the N. gate of the fort, and proceed along a good road, across an open, well cultivated country, interspersed with mango trees; pass over the right (½) and left (½) banks of the Penna river, and proceed to *Poduttipallium, 1½; then cross a small nullah; pass *Damarumudoopee, 2½; *Jungunipully, 3½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Boochireddypallium, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DOOVOOR (Duvur).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army, District, Nellore (Nellur). Civil Authority, the Collector at Nellore, 12½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, N.E. near a large tope. Large tank and wells, amply supplied. Houses, 400. Population, 6,000.

Then pass along a good but occasionally stony road, cross a nullah, and pass on to *Siddipooran, 1½; *Puddanmettappalliam, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to *Sungum; tappal station; encamping ground; *Coremerlah, 3½; pass *Nelapallium, ½; *Cheeroomanah, 3½; large tank, amply supplied, cross over the bund, and proceed along a low, flat, open, and cultivated district; pass *Appasuepettah, 1; cross a nullah, and pass *Jummavaram, 1½; *Cotapettah, 2½; *Goonperlapaud, ½; then cross 2 nullahs to *Yello-goopaud, 2; pass over 3 nullahs to § Culligherry, 3½; tappal station; bazaar; tank, E. and bowries, amply supplied; residence of a Tahsildar, "Native Collector;" then along a rocky road, leading across an open, level, district; pass *Polaimairy, 3½; *Coodoomooladinnapaud, 1½; *Anador, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Jungulputty, 1½; *Bamunpully, 2½; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; then along a stony, sandy,

dense jungle, undulating, and partially cultivated district; cross a nullah and the Ootair river; pass *Chintaldavy, 1; cross the Mowligoonta nullah to *Yelliguntah, 3½; also the *Mumair river; pass *Akkumapettah, 1½; encamping ground; thence pass over 3 nullahs respectively, to *Borawaddah, 1½; *Markapooram, 3½; then pass over 5 nullahs to *Iyancootah, 1½; bazaar and large tank, amply supplied; then along a stony cart-road, across dense jungle, with hills in the distance; pass *Maiterpallium, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Yerlapudoo, 2½; encamping ground; *Vengatumpully, 1½; cross 6 nullahs, and we then enter

THE CUDDAPAH (Kadapa) DISTRICT,

(Route 1).

Civil Authority, the Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary.

Pass *Cherloopully, 4½; encamping ground on all sides; large tank and bowries, amply supplied; thence along a rocky road, leading across an open, level country; cross a nullah; pass *Oodapallium, 2½; *Mundapudoo, 1½; then cross the Palaur river, and a nullah; pass *Yairooverpully, 1½; cross 4 nullahs; pass *Chinna Yerlapudoo, 2½; pass over a nullah, and proceed to *Sunkawerum, 2; *Doorgum (Cannagerry), 1½, situated at the bottom of a bold, bluff rock; encamping ground; bazaars and tank N.W., amply supplied; thence the traveller has a choice of two Branch Roads, viz., No. 1 direct, distance, 34½ miles, which, after leaving this place, leads across a flat country; pass *Dodichintla, 8; *Yaimulpud, 8; proceed across the Yaimulpud Ghat, which is very bad for carts, and 3½ miles long, to *Nagulmurrugoo, 7½; and 1½ miles brings us to *Cumbum (Kambam), 2, which continues along our present route, distance 43½ miles, therefore we proceed from *Doorgum; and pass along a rocky road, leading across a hilly, jungle, and partially cultivated district; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Cassipooram, 2½, and *Toomrugaontah, 2, and we then re-enter

THE NELLORE (Nellur) DISTRICT (Route 17): Civil Authority, the Collector at Nellore; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army; pass *Perroogootair, 3; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Puttapudoo, 5½; encamping ground; tank and bowries, amply supplied; thence along a good but stony road, leading across an open district, interspersed with jungle; pass *Yengulapully, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Eedulavarpully, 1½; cross 4 nullahs; pass *Toompudoo, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Narreddipully, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to *Garladimpy, 1½, and *Calajovalapud, 1; encamping ground and bowries, amply supplied; thence across a hilly country; pass the Ongole Junction Road, 1; *Vobulapulla, 2½; *Juggernantapooram, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Turlapudoo, 5½; cross a nullah; also the Goondalacumma river, and we re-enter

THE CUDDAPAH (Kadapa) DISTRICT (Route 1). Civil Authority, the Collector at Cuddapah. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army; pass along a good road, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country; pass *Bondalrud, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Lunjeecottah, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to *Nadimpully, 1½, and *Kundapooram, 2, and 2½ miles bring us to the town of

*CUMBUM (Kambam) Route 52; pass through it for ½ mile, and ½ mile beyond stands the Fort (Route 52).

ROUTE 202.

NAGPORE (NAGPOOR, NAGPUR, AND KAMPTEE (KAMPTI) TO SAUGOR (SAGAR), VIA SINDWARRA, AMBERWARA, CHOTA GURJAWARRA, KEERPANEE, AND GOURJHAMAR.

DISTANCE, 236½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fols.
Kamptee (Kampti) to [Sindwarra, via Route 78]	75	0
Singoorree	13	4
Amberwarra	11	0
Joongawancee	6	4
Chodana	9	4
Hurrye	8	4
Chota Moondree	12	5
Butchye	10	5
Chota Gurjawarra (Nursingpoor Cantonment)	10	4
Keerpanee	12	4
Bhamnee	10	2
Maharajpoor	10	0
Deoree	7	6
Ghourjhamar	11	2
Soorkee	10	0
Mainpanee	11	2
Saugor Cantonment	5	7
	236	5

Leave †§ Kamptee †(Kampti) Church (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 280), and proceed, via Route 78, to § Sindwarra, 75; should the traveller require to reverse this route, and proceed from Saugor to Kamptee, he must bear in mind that on his arrival at this place he can divide the 4½ stages to *Ramakona, total distance, 27½ miles, thus, viz.—*Surwura, 9; *Tullon, 9½; *Ramakona, 8. Then proceed along a good road, leading across a hilly, jungle district; cross a nullah; pass *Sone, 2; then ascend a small Ghat; pass *Chowkudda, 1½; cross a dry nullah; pass *Turna, 1½; *Chunguadda, 1½; cross 6 nullahs; pass *Pedda Rajako, 3½; *Rajako, 1; cross the Paich river; pass § Singoor, 1½; encamping ground, N.E.; tanks and wells, well supplied, but bazaars indifferently; ample supplies obtainable from Amberwarra (11 miles distant); thence along a bad, rocky, stony road, leading across a hilly, jungle district; cross a nullah; pass *Chowara, 1½; *Chinow, 2½; then cross a nullah to *Taidony, 2½; also a nullah and ghat to *Burrugudda, 2½; pass on to § Amberwarra, 2½; bazaars (from which a store of supplies should be laid in to Hurrye, 2½ miles) and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, N.; cross a nullah; pass along a good but stony road, across an open cultivated country; pass *Pipporia, 1½; *Karpadole, 1½; cross the *Tail river, here 150 yds. wide; also 3 nullahs to *Joongawance, 3½; encamping ground, 1 mile distant; nullah and wells, amply supplied; then along a rugged, loose, stony road, across a hilly, jungle district; cross 5 nullahs and 2 ghats, practicable for carts, with slight assistance; pass *Kappa, 4; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs; pass *Jumman, 2½; then descend the Maladary and Dooladary Ghats, each ½ mile long; cross the Sukkur river to *Chodana, 4½; encamping ground surrounded by hills; river, amply supplied; then along a good road;

cross 3 nullahs to *Chota Bussooria, 3; pass over 2 nullahs to *Burra Bussooria, 2; then cross 4 nullahs to *Sulaz, 2; cross the Sukkur river; also 2 nullahs; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ HURRYE.

Territory, Nagpoor (Nagpore). District, Sindhwara (Deoghar above the Ghats). Civil Authority, the Rajah of Nagpore (Berar), under the Resident at Nagpore, 122 miles W. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 124 miles. Encamping ground, N. Bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied. Population, 30,000. Lat. 22° 36', long. 79° 14'.

DAWS to Gurwarra, 33 miles S.E.

Thence along a very bad hilly, stony road, leading across a jungly district; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Oomrie, 1; and *Baidiah, 2; pass over 2 nullahs and 2 small ghats; pass *Uttikore, 3; then cross 3 nullahs to *Jamuntria, 3; pass over a small Ghat, and we soon enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66). Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Narsingpoor (Chota Gurwarra); Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor and Nerbudda Division of the Madras Army,

Then pass *Chota Moondree, 2; encamping ground on the S. bank of a nullah, 1 mile distant; then proceed along a stony, jungly road; cross the *Macha Rewa river, 1; at two different places; pass *Burrul Moondree, 1; cross 5 ascents and descents; re-cross the above stream; pass the hamlet of *Baroda, 3; *Bubbry, 3; cross a nullah; pass *Butchye, 1; encamping ground; provisions must be previously ordered if troops are passing this place, and 10½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHOTA GURWARRA (Nursingpoor, described Route 150). Thence proceed along a good road; cross by ford, the *Oomrie river, at two different places; pass *Choripariah, 3; *Daiwoocutchara, 1; thence pass by ford, the *Shair river; pass *Oomeriah, 1; *Bamoree, 5; then cross by ford and canoes, in the monsoon, the *Nerbudda river, 240 yds wide, and 8 nullahs; pass

§ KEERPANEE, 2.

Bazaar; bad encamping ground; population, 5,000; cross 6 nullahs, and pass on to *Coomarorah, 5; *Godawari, 1; *Ruchayee, 1; then pass over 3 nullahs to *Paddayee, 1; cross a nullah to *Bhaminee, 1; cross 2 nullahs to *Rahlee, 1; thence proceed along a good road, leading across the Seerah Ghat; pass *Purris, 4; Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Dumoh, under the Agent to the Governor General, and Commissioner to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, at Jhansi; cross a nullah to *Majooria, 1; pass over 2 nullahs to *Kanaria, 1; cross a nullah to *Maharajpoor, 2; encamping ground; cross 4 nullahs to *Richayee, 2; cross 2 nullahs to *Bijora, 1; then cross a stream to *Mudjavah, 1; cross a nullah to *Deoree, 3; encamping ground, N. bazaar, amply supplied; then cross the *Sookoochain river; pass *Sulaz, 2; cross several nullahs and a small Ghat to

§ GHOURJHAMAR, 9½.

Encamping ground, in a large mango tope; bazaars, and bowries, amply supplied; population, 4,000; pass on to *Puty, 2; cross a small Ghat to *Bourkotee, 2; pass over 4 small nullahs, and pass *Natpoor, 1; *Comaraj, 1; cross 3 nullahs to

§ SOORKEE, 3½.

Encamping ground, W.; bazaars, and bowries, amply supplied; population, 3,000; thence cross three nullahs to *Bailya, 3; Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Saugor; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army; then cross several nullahs to Chittora, 4; pass over the *Laiwus river, and a nullah to *Rampoor, 1; cross several bridged nullahs to *Mainpanee, 2; encamping ground; then cross a Ghat to *Tillu, 2; pass the Junction road to Jubbulpoor, 2; and one mile brings us to the Cantonment of

§ SAUGOR (Sagar, Route 149).

ROUTE 203.

NAGPORE (NAGPOOR, NAGPUR), AND KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), TO MHOW, VIA BURRUMPOOR, SEONY, MOOLTYE, BAITOOL, CHERAPATLA, TIMBOORNEE, HINDIA, UNCHODE, AND AKBARPOOR.

DISTANCE, 295½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Kamptee to Koorady	7	1
Burrumpoor	11	7
Oomree	13	6
Chicholee	10	3
Seony	7	5
Teegaum	12	2
Chichoka Chowky	9	3
Mooltye	8	3
Synkairah	11	2
Bayiwarra	12	2
Baitool (Baitul)	5	3
Koomaria	9	7
Chicholee	8	4
Cheerapatla	14	6
Gowashin	11	3
Oushkully	10	1
Timurnee (Timboornee)	10	6
Hurdah	9	4
Hindia	13	0
Sundulpoor	7	0
Mhow, via Route 157	90	7
	295	3

Leave the 'Main Guard at § Kamptee (Kampti, described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 280), and proceed along a good but stony road, leading across an open, cultivated country; cross a nullah to *Waragawm, 3; then pass over 3 nullahs to *Sooradary, 2; cross a nullah to *Koorady, 1; bad encamping ground; Kannan river, amply supplied. If the traveller proceed direct from Nagpore to this place, the distance is 7½ miles. Thence along a good road, across an undulating and cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Goglee, 2; *Sonookawdy, 1; cross a nullah; pass *Baboolthara, 2; encamping ground; the Nagpore Junction Road; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Chanooa, 2; Burrumpoor, 3; encamping ground in an open plain on the right bank of the *Chunderbaga river. If the traveller proceed from Nagpore direct to this place, the distance is 15 miles; then cross a *nullah to

**Adassa*, 2; pass over 2 others and the Koel river; pass **Saonair*, 4½; **Munsa*, 3; cross a nullah, and pass along an open, well cultivated mango and tamarind tree wooded district; pass **Omvee*, 4½; encamping ground, and nullahs, amply supplied; then cross by ford 6 light jungle covered nullahs, and a few ascents and descents; pass **Unggaum*, 7½; cross several small nullahs; pass § *Chicholee*, 2½; bazaar; population, 3,000.

ATTRACTION.—The large, gigantic banyan tree.

Thence along a stony, undulating road, leading across dense jungle, infested with tigers: cross by ford 5 nullahs; pass **Rajna*, 4½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Seony*, 2½; encamping ground, and flowing streams, amply supplied: then along a good road, which becomes very bad in the monsoon; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Mordongree*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass over several ascents and descents; pass **Pandorna*, 3½; cross the Jam river (Jamni), which rises in lat. 24° 8', long. 78° 42', flows N., passes the Bhagurh district of Bundelcund, and falls into the Betwa after a course of 90 miles, in lat. 25° 15', long. 78° 40'; cross a nullah; pass **Bundarvoomy*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Teegaum*, 3½; encamping ground; market on Friday; river Jam, amply supplied; thence along a hilly country, across a stony road; cross 2 nullahs, and we enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (Route 66): then pass several ascents and descents, and proceed to **Kunjura*, 5; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed to a spot called **Chichola Chowky*, 4½, where there is always a mounted guard stationed; encamping ground close to the left bank of the Wurdh river, full all the year round, and here 50 yds. wide; cross that stream, and pass on to **Phova*, 2½; **Malligum* (a hamlet), 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MOLTYE (Mooltaee).

Territory, the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. District, Baitool (Baitul). Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Baitool (Baitul), 28½ miles E. by S., under the Agent to the Governor-General of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Extensive encamping ground. Lat. 21° 47', long. 79° 17'. Population, 4,500. Bazaars, large tank, and bowries, amply supplied. River: the source of the Taptee is close at hand.

Thence along a rough, bad cart-road, leading across an undulating country, interspersed with cultivated valleys; cross a nullah; pass **Woonee*, 2½; **Bomady*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass § *Dhane*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs; pass **Kohoor*, 3½; § *Syukairah*, 1½; bazaar and streams, amply supplied; encamping ground stony; cross by ford a nullah, and proceed along a rugged jungle road, interspersed with several ascents and descents; pass **Taiby*, 2; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Joonum*, 3½; cross a nullah; pass **Sungairy*, 1½; **Gowrah*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Bupjwarra*, 3½; encamping ground dry; thence proceed along a good road: cross the **Sapna* river, here 50 yds. wide; pass *Baitool Pettah*, 1½; **Wuadoor*, 3; cross the **Macha* river, here 40 yds. wide, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ **BAITOOL** (Baitul, described, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 86)

Two Branch Roads to *Chicholee*, viz.: No. 1, via *Kheree*, 8, and thence direct to *Chicholee*, 14; total distance, 22 miles. No. 2, via *Koomaria*, 9½, and thence to *Chicholee*, 8½; total distance, 18½ miles. Continuing our route, and proceeding, via Branch Road No. 2, we pass the Hoshungabad Junction Road, 2, at which cross a Ghat; then proceed along a jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Jhugree*, 3½; **Choti Munday*, 2½; cross a **nullah*; pass **Koomaria*, 2½; encamping ground and *Macha* river, amply supplied, here 60 yds. wide; cross it, and proceed to **Deotan*, 1½; also by ford 2 nullahs; pass **Jagolee* 3½; cross a nullah to **Khappa*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CHICHOLEE.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Population, 4,000. Lat. 22° 1', long. 77° 40'.

DAWKS to Hoshungabad, 50 miles S.

Two branch roads to Baitool, each respectively 2½ and 18½ miles, and described above.

Then proceed along a good road; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Seetadongree*, 3½; cross a small Ghat and nullah; pass **Alumboor*, 3½; thence the road leads across a hilly, stony, jungly district, intersected by fordable nullahs, but quite impassable for carts; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Patakuira*, 2½; cross 8 nullahs; pass § *Cherapatia*, 5½; market on Sunday; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Alungurh*, 1½; then cross 4 nullahs; pass **Ummaporam*, 2; **Tanda*, 2½; cross 5 nullahs; pass **Gowrishin*, 5½; nullah, amply supplied; cross it, as also a nullah, and pass **Kopoor*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs, and then proceed along a bad road, across a jungly country, infested with tigers; pass **Oushkully*, 7½. Civil Authority the Deputy Commissioner, at Hoshungabad; nullah and 2 bowries, amply supplied; then proceed along a good road, and we enter

THE GWALIOR (Scindia) TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 8).

Then proceed to **Temmagaum*, 2½. Civil Authority, the Marajahs Scindia and Holkar, under the Agent to the Governor General at Sehore; **Ondakuchoo*, 3½; cross a nullah, and proceed along an excellent road; pass **Sataka*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Limacha*, 2; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ TIMUREE (Timboornee, Timboorney).

Territory, Scindia and Holkar's. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor General at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army. Lat. 20° 23', long. 75° 10'. Fort. Bazaar, amply supplied. Then cross a nullah; pass **Chairkaira*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Kodah*, 3½, and we soon enter

THE HURDAH, (Hurda) Pergunnah,

Which belongs to Scindia, and yields an annual revenue of £14,000.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1844. It was placed under British administration, for the maintenance of the augmented *Contingent Force*.

We then proceed to the town of

§ HURDAH (Hurda).

Territory, Scindia's Possessions. District, Hurdah Pergunnah. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor General, at Sehore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sauror Division of the Madras Army, at Sangor. Lat. 22° 18'. Long. 77° 7'. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Then pass along an open, cultivated country: pass the Asseergh Junction Road, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Chota Hurdah, 2½, and thence proceed across a dense jungly district; cross a nullah; pass *Uttar-samay, 1½; *Uppigam, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs; pass *Kolipoora, 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass through the town of

§ HINDIA (Route 155).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1857-58-59. The rebel Sepoys held possession of it, but were driven from it by the Madrasces.

During the execution of a Sepoy rebel, the rope broke, when the mutineer himself twisted it round his own neck, and thus heroically met his well deserved fate.

Then proceed, via Route 157, for 7 miles, to § Sundupoor, and then, via route 151, for 90½ miles, to the Fort of the large military station and town of § Mhow, (described *Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 8.)

ROUTE 204.

NAGPORE (NAGPOOR, NAGPUR), AND KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), TO HOSHUNGABAD (HUSHANGABAD), VIA BURRUMPOOR, BAITOOL (BAITUL), SHAHPOOR AND KAISLA.

DISTANCE, 175½ OR 171½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nagpore to Baitool, via Route 203.....	109	5
Hushungabad (Hushangabad), via Route 132	66	1
Or	175	6

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nagpore to Burrumpoor (direct).....	15	0
Baitool (Baitul), via Route 203	90	5
Hoshungabad (Hushangabad), via Route 132	66	1
	171	6

Leave †§ Nagpore (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61), and proceed, via Route 203, for 109½ miles, to the town of § BAITOOL (Baitul, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 86); and thence proceed, via Route 132, for 66½ miles, to the large town of § HOSHUNGABAD (Hushangabad, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 68).

Or the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed by the most direct and shortest route, and leave § Nagpore, and pass on direct to § Burrumpoor, 15; and thence, via Route 203, for 90½ miles, to the town of § BAITOOL (Baitul), Route 133; and then, via that Route, for 66½ miles, to § Hoshungabad (Hushangabad).

ROUTE 205.

NAGPORE (NAGPOOR, NAGPUR), AND KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), TO HAZAREEBAGH, VIA KAMLAH, KHYRAGURH, RUTTEN-POOR, SIRGOOJANUGGER, DHOOREE, AND LOHURDEGA.

DISTANCE, 592½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nagpore to Sonaigaum	13	1
Tarsa	6	7
Mohurgaum	10	2
Moharee	10	6
Toomsur	8	4
Durda	11	0
Doniwarra	11	7
Konwah	9	4
Kamta	9	6
Lanjee	16	3
Moglejeree	15	4
Brinjarah	7	6
Khyragurh	13	4
Madodah	10	7
Dhumdah, (Damoondah)	12	5
Tarcory	9	4
Sirdah	10	4
Sacra	13	4
Goorsenna	13	4
Surgaum	11	3
Pottery	14	2
Tincotee	9	6
Ruttunpoor	10	5
Palce	13	7
Chytmah	8	0
Choorhee	15	5
Sutringah	14	1
Urseemani	13	5
Dandgaum	17	2
Andelah	13	3
Sirgoojanugger	19	2
Burree	13	7
Laroo	12	4
Maunpoor	11	2
Dipadee	9	0
Jheruah	9	1
Dhooree	10	1
Joombah	8	4
Koothee	7	3
Burwanugger	8	2
Burrangaum	4	4
Kootamb	14	2
Kowrah	15	2
Loahduga, (Lohurdega)	10	0
Teekoo	11	6
Nowataud	8	2
Choorah	10	0
Omadundah	15	0
Beenjah	8	2
Belliah	13	6
Hazareebagh	15	2
	592	1

Leave †§ Nagpore (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); pass through the Omraut Gate, and proceed along a flat country to *Pardee, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Capaigaum, 2½; then cross 2 nullahs; pass *Mahelgaon, 1½; *Nairree, 4½; thence

along an open, small jungle, and uncultivated country; pass **Sonaigum*, 2½; Kanan river, amply supplied, and which cross to *Narachara*, 2½; then pass over 3 nullahs to **Tarsa*, 3½, which the traveller can reach direct (from *Kamptee*) in 12 miles; nullah, amply supplied; pass **Nimootah*, 2½; **Raiwanur*, 3½; **Dhurrumpory*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Mohurgum*, 1½; bazaars, and river, amply supplied, and flowing on the left; pass **Myलगुम*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bosur*, 2½; **Mandasur*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Malgaum*, 3; also to the town of

§ MOHAREE, 1½ miles.

Territory, Nagpore. District Nagpur (Deogarh below the Ghate). Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore, 40 miles E.N.E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee (Kampti), 33 miles. Fort; bazaar, and nullahs, E. and W., amply supplied. Population, 10,000. Lat. 21° 19'; long. 79° 43'.

DAWKES to Jubbulpore, 130 miles S.

Cross 2 nullahs; pass **Koosary*, 1½; **Purruswara*, 2½; **Tamsawarry*, 1½; then pass over a nullah to **Toomsur*, 2½; bazaars, wells, and the **Payne Gunga* river, all amply supplied; cross that **stream*, and proceed along a road, close to which flows the above river; pass the **Kuroda Ghat* 2½; and proceed on to **Chandore*, 2½; **Berole*, 2½; **Neddiar*, 2½; **Duroda*, 8; bazaars, and large tank, amply supplied; population, 5,000. A little beyond, and on the right, we pass **Kyrbodh*, 1½; **Kotchawayee*, 3½; **Beddiar*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Sonagum*, 1½; pass on to **Saspor*, 1½; thence proceed over 2 nullahs, and pass along thin jungle, to **Doniwarra*, 2½; 3 tanks, amply supplied; then proceed along a dense jungle, flat, country; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Kokah*, 4½; **Sooria*, 4½; **Konwah*, 4½; tanks, amply supplied; then pass along a flat but cultivated country; pass **Katunghy*, 1½; **Nagra*, 2½; **Ambora*, 1½; **Kattia*, 2½; **Pirsi*, 1½; **Kamiah*, 1½; bazaars (10), wells, and tanks, amply supplied.

ATTRACTION:—The beautiful English garden, artistically laid out by Mr. Wilkinson. Thence along an open, cultivated district; pass **Bhagoly*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Dainily*, 2½; then pass over the Bag river; pass **Sowree*, 2½; **Dola*, 1½; **Puttegaum*, 4½; **Doolapoor*, 2½; **Lanjee*, 2½; **Moglerjee*, 15½; **Brinjara*, 7½; **Khyragurh*, 13½; bazaars, 20; 2 branch roads to Rutenpoor, viz.: No. 1. The shortest by 18 miles, but the line of country has not been minutely described: the traveller, after leaving *Khyragurh*, proceeds, via **Kothelee*, 14½; **Kaklee*, 14½; **Sigowna*, 18; **Nowagurh*, 14½; **Mohgelee*, 12½; **Tukulpur*, 12½; **Rutenpoor*, 12½; total distance, 97½ miles. No. 2 (total distance, 115½ miles): by which we proceed, and pass over the Peepria nullah, to **Moompur*, 4½; re-cross that stream, and pass **Pandgaum*, 4½; **Rugogum*, 1½; **Dingam*, 2½; cross the Annair river to **Madodah*, 1½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; thence along a good road, interspersed with tanks; cross nullahs respectively, to **Gahwanny*, 2½; **Irrodalgaum*, 2½; pass **Acholee*, 1½; then cross a nullah to **War-gapoor*, 2½; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ DEUMDAH (Dumoondah).

Encamping ground. Bazaars and tanks, amply supplied. Lat. 21° 23', long. 81° 44'. Branch road, S. to Ryepoor. The Fort, a well-constructed fortress, is built of hard stone.

DAWKES to Ryepoor, 30 miles N.W.

Then pass the S. Road to Ryepoor; proceed along a flat, open country; pass **Modipoor*, 1½; **Copra*, 1½; **Pendree*, 1½; thence cross the Sevanar river; pass **Mogulree*, 2½; **Dungapaud*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Tarcory*, 2½; nullahs and tanks, amply supplied; pass **Ferella*, 2½; **Pat*, 1½; **Daralimby*, 1½; **Laiswarra*, 2½; **Sirdah*, 2½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; houses, 400; then proceed along a jungle country; pass **Simtain*, 1½; cross the Sew river, leave 400 yds. wide; pass **Raca*, 2½; **Kuttia*, 1½; re-cross the above stream; pass **Singah*; Ryepoor Junction Road, 3½; **Sacra*, 3½; **Kiroonye*, 2½; re-cross the Sew river; pass **Nandgaum*, 7½; then proceed along an avenue of trees, interspersed with tanks; pass **Goorsenna*, 3½; **Soolnan*, 4½; **Kotia*, 1½; **Muswara*, 1½; **Kiroonah*, 1½; **Surgam*, 3½; tank, amply supplied; thence cross the Piswah river; pass **Mouta*, 4½; then cross the **Muniaree* river; pass **Petery*, 9½; 3 tanks, amply supplied; **Pursoda*, 1½; **Pippa*, 1½; **Pilaspore*, 2½; then cross the Urba river; pass **Tincotee*, 4½; tanks, amply supplied; **Summurda*, 3½; **Jellaso*, 2½; **Parady*, 1½; **Chikry*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RUTUNPOOR, (Buttenpoor; Rajepoor, Raipur, so called after the Rajah, Rutun Singh.)

Lat. 22° 14', long. 82° 8'. District, Choteesgarh (Chhattisgarh, Raipur.) Encamping ground.

Two branch roads to Khyragurh, No. 1, 97½ miles; No. 2, 115½ miles.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances. Population, 10,000.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins, and very beautiful antique remains of tanks, &c. Bazaars, and large tanks, the water in which is collected by an embankment two miles long. It is very picturesquely situated in a fine country, interspersed with beautiful groves.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

1744. It was bestowed upon the Gond Rajah of Deogarh, by the Rajah of Berar, who had stripped him of his own territory.

1761. Here Law, and the French associates of Shah Alum, 120 in number, were entertained by the Maratha commander, who afterwards had them most treacherously massacred.

We then proceed along a flat, cultivated country interspersed with numerous fine tanks; pass **Paik*, 13½; **Chytmah*, 8; and 15½ miles brings us into the Bengal Presidency (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal*, Route 1) and we then enter

THE CHOTA NAGPORE DISTRICT, (Nagpoor, Nagpur, Nagpore, "The Less.")

Which lies in lat. 22° 28' and 23° 40', long. 83° 54' and 85° 56'; is bounded on the N. by Palamow and Ramgurh; E. by Pachete and Singhbom; S. by Singhbom, Bonel, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor; and W. by Oddepore and Singonia. It has an area of 5,308 square miles, elevation of 3,000 feet, and together with Palamow (which has an area of 1,200 square miles), contains a population of 482,900; chiefly composed of the Khetauri, Keeri, Dhanur (impen. and unconquered barbarians); Cole and Lulla Cole, who principally inhabit Tamar and the hills tract, the females of which are clothed, but those of the Surka caste are completely naked, merely wearing a small cloth round their loins, and are Hindus of the

most degraded caste, and several tribes who dwell in the almost impenetrable bushy fastnesses, of whom little is known, except that they are designated by the Brahmans as "abominable," and maintains a military force of two companies of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery. It is well watered by the tributaries of the Soobun, Reeka, Coel, and Byturnee rivers. Its productions are teak, palms, ebony, and simoo trees, wheat, barley, rice, pulse, cotton, sugar cane, coal, iron, esculent plants, lac, coarse silk, gum, catechu, &c. It abounds with gaur, a gigantic member of the bovine family, wild buffaloes, nyalgas, deer, hogs, antelopes, lions, tigers, leopards, cheetas, bears, hyenas, wolves, jackals, foxes, boa constrictors, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulus, bees, and lac insects, from which most valuable dye and gum is procured. The climate is but little modified, the average range of the thermometer in the plains being 77° to 82° in the monsoon, and 32° to 66° in the cold season (January), and it has been known to fall even as low as 28°. There are three seasons, viz., the hot, which begins about the 20th of March. The rainy, commencing on the 15th June; and the cold, setting in about the 1st October. The chief roads extend North to South.

1. From Hazareebagh, via Kishenpore and Dorinda to Sumbulpore.

2. From Hazareebagh, via Lohardugga to Nagpore.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES :—

1832. This district was the scene of such considerable disorganization, that a military force was called in to suppress it, after which a firm system of administration was adopted, which not only re-organized it, but has maintained it in peace and tranquillity.

Soon after which we enter the town of

§CHOORHEE (Chooreea).

Territory, Chota Nagpore (Nagpur, Nagpore). Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore, 237½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee, 290½ miles. Bazaars and river, amply supplied. Lat. 23° 31', long. 85° 7'.

DAWKES to Lohaugga, 23 miles N.E.

River: Dummooda (Damodara, "the sacred appellation of Vishnu," Damoda, Damadi), which rises in Ramgaurh, in lat. 23° 55', long. 88° 1', thence S.E., through the Ramgaurh, Pachet Bencora, and Burdwan Districts to Burdwan, in lat. 23° 5', long. 88° 1'; thence S., through the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, and, after a course of 350 miles, during which it receives several streams, the largest of which is the Barrachur, it falls into the river Hooghly on the right, in lat. 22° 13', long. 88° 7'. About 50 miles above its mouth, it is crossed by a ferry. At 85 miles higher up, at Raneegunj, its bed is 500 yds. wide, fordable, has rapid stream, and is 1 foot deep in the dry season. At Goonah, 90 miles above, its bed is 250 yds. wide, with a fine slender stream. It is navigable for vessels of 20 tons in the monsoon for 170 miles, viz., from the Hooghly to its confluence with the Barrachur. The Calcutta railway will pass through the valley of this river, which abounds in coal and iron; the latter mineral, however, cannot be manufactured for the want of limestone, but if such were introduced (imported), then bar iron could be made here in large quantities, at 20 per cent. less than now paid for that which is imported from England. Thence pass on to *Sutragah*, 14½; and 13½ miles brings us to the town of

§SURSEEMANT (Urseemaree).

Lat. 22° 43', long. 82° 48'. Bazaar, amply supplied. DAWKES to Ruttunpore, 65½ miles N.E. by E.; Sum bulpore, 118 miles N.W.

Thence proceed to *\$Dandgaum*, 17½; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares; *\$Andelsh*, 13½, and we then enter

THE SIRGOOJAH DISTRICT (Route 111), and 19½ miles brings us to the ruined town of

§SIRGOOJANUGGER (Sirgoojah, Sarguja, Sirgooja, Surgoojah) "Joona Nugger."

District, Sirgoojah. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General's Commissioner of the S.W. Frontier at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army at Dinapore. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 23° 8', long. 83° 8'.

DAWKES to Calcutta, 340 miles W.; Mirzapore, 140 miles S.

Thence pass *\$Burree*, 13½; *\$Laroo*, 12½; and 11½ miles brings us to the town of

§MAUNPOOR.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 23° 41', long. 83° 13'.

DAWKES to Sirgoojah, 40 miles N.

Then proceed to *\$Dipadee*, 9; *\$Jhernah*, 9½; *\$Dhooree*, 10½; *\$Joombah*, 8½; *\$Koothee*, 7½; and 8½ miles brings us to the town of

§BURWANNUGGER.

Territory, Chota Nagpore. Lat. 23° 9', long. 84° 19'.

DAWKES to Lohurdega. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Thence pass on to *\$Burragaum*, 4½; *\$Kootamb*, 14½; *\$Kourah*, 15½; and 10 miles brings us to the town of

§LOAHDUGA (Lohurdega, Lohadduggah).

Civil Authority, Resident Assistant to the Commissioner at Chota Nagpore. The Jail is a large, well ventilated structure. A fair is held annually on the banks of the Soobnureeka river. Lat. 23° 26', long. 84° 40'. Military Station. Cantonment.

Thence proceed to *\$Teekoo*, 11½; *\$Nowataud*, 8½; *\$Choorah*, 10; and 15 miles brings us to the town of *\$Omadundah* (Omedunda). Lat. 23° 39', long. 85° 19'; bazaar, amply supplied. Then pass *\$Beenjah*, 8½; *\$Belliah*, 13½; and we then enter

THE HAZAREEBAGH (Ramgaurh) DISTRICT (Route 169), and 15½ miles brings us to the large town of

§HAZAREEBAGH (Hazarebag, Hazarbg, Hazaribaugh, so called from Hazari, "commander," and bagh, "garden.")

District, Hazareebagh. Military Station; a detachment of the Ramgaurh Native Battalion is quartered here. Residence of two of the Ex-Ameers of Sind, here. Bazaar, amply supplied. Post Office. Jail.—A large commodious edifice. Position.—It stands on an extensive elevated plateau, interspersed with numerous mango groves. Elevation, 1,750 feet. The Protestant Church is but an indifferent structure. Lat. 24°, long. 85° 24'.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances, Bengal.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

The Mahrattas devastated it.

The four Ex-Ameers of Sind were located here, but two of them were removed to Lahore.

1857-58-59. Here the rebel Sepoys mustered in great force, headed by the Santal Chief, Kookur Coonia, but were eventually driven out of it by the British.

ROUTE 206.

NANDAIR TO CHANDAH, VIA OOMERKAIR, HEWRAH, MUDNAPPOOR, BOREE, AND KHAIR.

DISTANCE, 191½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nandair to Ardahpoor	10	4
Wurungah	11	4
Uchar	7	6
Danoorah	8	0
Oomerkair	8	0½
Danke	11	3
Poolsangwee	11	6
Hewrah	9	5
Pursah	10	6
Mudnapoor	5	5
Kukrah	9	5
Chandah, via Route 148	87	1½
	191	6

Leave §Nandair (Route 150), and proceed along a good road, across an open cultivated district; pass over three nullahs, to §Sawngy, 3½; cross the §Asnah river; pass §Peepulgaum, 1½; §Dabuty, 1½; §Ardahpoor, 3½; market on Thursdays; bazaar, tank, and wells, amply supplied; houses, 500; population, 8,000. Then pass along a hard road, across an open, jungly district; cross two nullahs, and pass §Chisbone, 2½; §Pardy, ½; cross four nullahs, to §Wurrood, 2½; then pass over three nullahs, to §Batiegaum, 2; then commence the ascent of the Kokery Ghat, ¾, which is ¾ mile long; pass §Wurungah, 1½; well and nullah, amply supplied; cross two nullahs: pass §Kortary, 2½; pass over three nullahs, to §Chichly, 1½; then cross the gravelly, sandy bed of the §Karr river, 2½, here 40 yds. broad; pass §Uchar, 1½; tank and wells, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass §Tahung, 1½; §Marlegaum; §Peepkair, 1½; then cross two nullahs to §Danoorah, 1½; wells and Karr river, amply supplied; then cross three nullahs to §Shewpoore, 2½; pass over two nullahs, and proceed on to §Callissur, 3½; hence cross the gravelly, sandy bed and steep banks of the §Payne Gunga river, ½, here 180 yds. wide; pass §Beterygaum, 1½; then cross over three nullahs, and we soon enter

THE OOMURKEIR (Oomerkair) DISTRICT,

And at the end of 2½ miles, the town of

§OOMERKAIR (Oomurkeir).

District, Oomerkair. Cusbah of the Talook. Encamping ground, E., close to a large tank. River: the Payne Gunga. Bazaar, tank, and river, amply supplied, and on the left bank of which it stands,

Lat. 19° 33', long. 77° 45'. Then cross a nullah; pass §Yadval, 4½; §Danoora, 2½; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to §Mallagaum, 2½; §Dankee, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed along a confined, stony road, with hills close at hand, and at 5½ commence the Ghat, which is ½ mile long; pass on to §Ninganoor, 1½; then along an open country; pass §Eesoor, 2½; thence along a jungly district; cross a nullah; pass §Poolsangwee, 1½; nullah, amply supplied; cross it, and pass over nullahs respectively to §Kully, 2½, and §Tainby, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass §Wurrood, 1½, and §Casperbail, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs to §Coulah, 1½; cross the §Pooss river to §Hewrah, 1½; encamping ground; river, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a flat, open, and partially cultivated country; pass §Sungum, 1½; §Dhanoorah, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass §Dysallee, which stands on the left bank (1½) of the Payne Gunga river, which cross, and 3 or 4 miles to the S.E. there stands on a very steep hill the town of

§MAHUR (Mahoor).

Bazaar, and Payne Gunga river, on the right bank of which it stands, amply supplied. Lat. 19° 50', long. 78°.

DAWKES to Ellichpoor, 98 miles, S.S.E.

The traveller does not pass through it, but crosses the right bank (½) of that stream, and passes on to §Nair, 1½; §Nimbyt, ¾; then cross 2 nullahs to §Turle, 2½; pass over a nullah, which is difficult for carts to traverse; pass over a nullah, to §Pursah, 2; encamping ground; then proceed through dense jungle; cross nullahs respectively to §Wursah, 1, and §Mudnapoor, 4½; bad encamping ground, in jungle; then cross the §Payne Gunga river, and pass §Wurrood, 1½; then cross 3 steep banked and bad nullahs, difficult for carts, to §Kaup, 2½; cross the §Arran river; pass §Kirkah, 3½, (Route 148), by which proceed for 87½ miles to the town of

§CHANDAH (Route 166).

ROUTE 207.

NURSINGPOOR (CHOTA GURRAWARRA) TO DUMOH, VIA MAHARAJPOOR.

DISTANCE, 86 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Nursingpoor, to Deores, via Route 202	40	4
Chandpoor	12	0
Bulleyah	12	4
Imetea	12	0
Dumoh (Dummow)	9	0
	86	0

Leave §Nursingpoor (Chota Gurrawarra, Route 150), and proceed, via Route 202, for 40½ miles, to §Deoree, Route 202; thence along an uneven, jungly road, cross by ford 3 muddies, also 5 Ghat nullahs and 12 miles brings us to the town of

§CHANDPOOR.

Territory, the Saugor Military Division of the Madras Army. District, Saugor and Nerbudda. Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Dumoh, 23½ miles, under the Governor General's Agent and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer command

ing the Sangor Division at Sangor, 20 miles. Elevation, 1,575 feet. Lat. 23° 36', long. 79° 3'. Bazaar, amply supplied.

DAWKS to Sangor, 20 miles S.E., Jubbulpore, 65 N.W.

Thence along a good road, interspersed with ascents and descents; cross by ford the *Kopra river; also three nullahs; pass **Bulleyah*, 12½; the road now becomes stony and jungly; cross five nullahs, to **Imeeza*, 13; provisions, if required, on arriving at this place, but must be ordered previously; thence along an excellent road, which so continues for three-fourths of the year, and we then enter

THE DUMOH (DUMMOW) PERGUNNAH, (Route 163), and at the end of 9 miles we reach the town of

§ DUMOH (Dummow).

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Lat. 23° 50', long. 79° 30'.

DAWKS to Calcutta, via Allahabad, 775 miles; Sangor, 46 E.; Jubbulpore, 65 N.W.

ROUTE 208.

NIRMUL TO SIRONCHA, VIA POONAKUL AND INDARUM.

DISTANCE, 139½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	£ ur.
Nirmul to Korye-Kulloo	11	5
Timmapooram	11	1
Yellacurpoy	7	3
Desterbad	9	5
Kowalpettah	9	3
Poonakul	6	3
Doorgun	12	7
Etkerralla	12	6
Goddeput	10	1
Indarum	13	5
Palumpully	9	1
Chimoor	10	5
Devulwarra	11	0
Sironcha	3	7
	139	4

Leave § *Nirmul* (Route 69), and proceed along a good road, interspersed with many excellent tanks; pass **Sillia*, 12; cross a nullah; pass **Yellumpully*, 12; cross a nullah; pass **Uttai-olah*, 3½; cross a nullah; pass **Nursapooram*, 1½; **Basupooram*, 8; **Korye*, 12; **Kuloo*, 3½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; cross nullahs respectively, to **Kalooooram*, 2½; **Nulla*, 3½; thence the country becomes more open; pass **Timmapooram*, 5½; encamping ground in a deep, to the right, close to a nullah, which, together with the bazaar, is amply supplied; then proceed along dense jungle; pass **Jellapooram*, 1; **Sunpully*, 1½; **Yellapooram*, 1; **Masapettah*, 2½; then cross a tributary of the Godavery river, and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ YELLACURPOY.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secun-

derabad. The Fort is well constructed. The Musjid, neither remarkable for its architecture or size. Population, 15,000. Houses, 1,000. Bazaars (30) and tanks, amply supplied; then pass on to **Muddipary*, 1½; **Bellala*, 4½; cross the Tain (Payne) Gunga river, and proceed along a stony road, to § *Desterbad*, 3½; bazaars, amply supplied; then cross the *Pomalgundy Ghat*, 1½; which is ½ mile long, and quite impracticable for carts; thence the country becomes hilly, and thickly covered with dense jungle; pass **Nu singapooram*, 12; § *Kowalpettah*, 6½; bazaar and tanks, amply supplied; houses, 200; population, 4,000; pass on to **Kowalla*, 2; **Poonakul*, 5½; encamping ground bad; tank, 1 mile distant, amply supplied. Detachment of infantry, artillery, and a battering train, have marched from thence to *Sironcha* (84 miles); then along a stony road, parallel to which flows the Godavery river, leading through a dense teak jungle; pass **Rajoopully*, 5; cross three nullahs; pass **Ramapooram*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Goodlepettah*, 13; **Doorgun*, 2½; river, amply supplied; cross a nullah; pass *Yellagunoor*, 3½; **Kaibunpully*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Vencatampettah*, 2½; **Kooloor*, 3; **Etkerralla*, 12; encamping ground, ½ mile W.; **Papapully*, 2½; **Melapully*, 13; **Adepooram*, 2; **Goodeput*, 3½; encamping ground, ½ mile, N.E.; **Munsoria*, 2½; **Wurapully*, 2½; **Muncherralla*, 3½; **Nusoor*, 2; **Singhapooram*, 1½; **Ramswampet*, 1; **Indarum*, 1½; encamping ground, ½ N.W., then proceed up to the summit of a gradual ascent, 6½; pass **Palumpully*; encamping ground, bad and jungly, ½ mile W.; **Kistnapoor*, 7½; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of § *CHINNOR* (Route 65); pass on to **Raopully*, 5½; **Devulwarra*, 2½; encamping ground on the banks of the *Prunheeta* river; cross the right (8) to the left (3) bank of that stream; pass **Nugrum*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SIRONCHA.

Bazaar, amply supplied. The Fort is a small but compact stone structure.

ROUTE 209.

NIRMUL TO NANDAIR, VIA TULLAIGAUM. DISTANCE, 79½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	£ ur.
Nirmul to Dasirpooram	8	3
Ullirigay	10	2
Yittoly	11	7
Jowlah	9	7
Dhunoora	7	4
Tullaigaum	6	1
Doogaum	10	0
Umbala	6	4
Nandair	9	2
	79	6

Leave § *Nirmul* (Route 69), and proceed from the *Durmasagarum Gate*, along a good but sandy road; pass **Kader-Ally-Pettah* 1; cross the *Soorna* river; pass **Chittalla*, 3; **Sirraipooram*, 1; § *Dasirpooram*, 3½; bazaar, wells, and tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, left, and 1 mile distant, near a large village; then along a good road, interspersed with several fine tanks; pass **Rahutpoor*, 3; **Nura-*

pooram, 2½; cross the Sotae river; pass ***Potipillay, 2½**; ***Maniada, 1½**; §**Ullirigay, 1½**; bazaars, tank, and wells, amply supplied; ***Sattigam, 1½**; ***Poosoor, 2½**; ***Yeddoogutty, 3½**; ***Yittoly, 3½**; wells and large tank; thence along a stony road; pass ***Moodiara, 3**; cross a nullah to ***Dowlatabad, 2½**; hamlet; pass §**Jonalah, 4½**; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; cross it, and proceed along a very stony road, impassable for vehicles; pass ***Yowty, ½**; ***Burray Gaim, 1½**; ***Soonay, 2**; ***Paungree, 1**; cross a nullah to §**Dhunoora, 2½**; bazaar and well, amply supplied; then commence the ascent of a Ghat, ½, quite impracticable for carts, and 2½ miles long; pass ***Chinchinara, ½**; then cross a nullah; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TULLAIGAM.

Encamping ground near a large tank on the left. Bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied. Lat. 18° 59', long. 77° 14'. It stands on the left bank of the Godavery River. Then pass an open country; pass ***Jamgum, 2½**; cross a nullah to ***Senooogum, 1½**; pass over 2 nullahs; pass ***Chindee, 3**; ***Doogam, 2½**; wells, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs to ***Moodookairah, 3½**; pass over 2 nullahs, to §**Umbala**; and pass on to

§ MOOKOOT 3½ miles,

both having bazaars and nullahs, amply supplied; houses, 550; population, 6,000; encamping ground on the other side of the road; then along an open, flat country; pass ***Sarraigam, 2½**; cross nullahs respectively to ***Dye-nullah, ½**; ***Dondah, 3½**; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of §**NANDAIR** (Route 55).

ROUTE 210.

The traveller should proceed by this route from October to the middle of May.

OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND) TO CANNANORE (KANNANUR), VIA THE NEDDOOWUTTUM PASS, GOODALOOR, GUNA PUDDYWUTTUM, MANANTODDY, AND THE PERIA PASS.

DISTANCE, 129½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ootacamund (Utakamand) to Pyakerra	10	6
Goodaloor (Gudalur).....	11	2
Nelliahum (Nellialam).....	16	0
Gunapuddywuttum (Ganapaddiwattam)	15	0
Punnamurtacotah (Pannamurtakota)	15	3
Manantoddy (Manantwaddy, Manantawadi).....	7	7
Dindoomullah.....	5	1
Peria.....	9	3
Neddoobooranchalay.....	7	0
Canote.....	8	4
Cotianguddy.....	9	0
Cannanore (Kannanur).....	14	0
	129	2

Leaving §**Ootacamund** (Utakamand, Route 42), we proceed along a good road, leading across hills and dales, through an open country; pass ***Cundal, 1½**; cross by basket-boats the ***Pyakerra river**, here 140 yds. wide, and we then enter

THE MALABAR DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY; Route 21

And pass through

THE WYNAAD (Wainad, Bainad, Nelakal, "open country," Wainatil), DISTRICT,

Which has an area of 1,188 square miles; is an elevated, rugged, forest, jungly, mountainous country, and particularly celebrated for the magnificence of its picturesque forest scenery. It produces the finest cardamoms (distinguished by the number of fine white seeds), in the world, and sandal wood, "*Scutellaria Alburn*."

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

It was governed by a Native Raja, but in 1789, that Prince ceded it to the Raja of Kuz (Coorg).

1792. Tipu Sultan yielded it up to the British, but the Raja (Paichi Raja) resisted the annexation.

Pass on to ***Pyakerra, 9½**; travellers' bungalow; then ascend the steep ghat of the Neddoowuttum Pass (6½), the road across which is good, country hilly, but difficult for vehicles; pass the travellers' bungalow at ***Neddoowuttum, ½**; and 3½ miles brings us to the end of the Pass; pass on to §**Goodaloor, ½**; travellers' bungalow, at which travellers may, if they feel inclined, remain 2 or 3 days, without being attacked with fever; market on Thursdays; shops and nullah, amply supplied; Bearers and coolies ("kulis") can be hired; peons, "policemen," are stationed here to assist travellers; then proceed along an excellent road, across high bamboo; pass through the Numbicootah Valley, after which the country becomes marshy, and the road leads over several high ascents and steep descents, to §**Nelliah, 16**; travellers' bungalow; water obtainable from the peons ("policemen"); then along an excellent road, across an open, cultivated district, cross 3 nullahs; pass ***Colpulli, 2½**; ***Cherangootay, ½**; ***Nacechira, 1½**; ***Nellimadoo, 1½**; ***Chulicode, 2½**; ***Mungum, 1**; ***Cotahand** (Golawuddy), 2½; and 3 miles brings us to

§ GUNAPUDDYWUTTUM ("Sultan's Battery.")

Travellers' bungalow, an old redoubt, surrounded by a ditch, most picturesquely and beautifully situated on an eminence; bazaar, excellent; cross a nullah, and thence proceed along a hard, sandy road, across a dense jungle country, to the Calicut Junction Road, 1½; pass ***Yeddoor, 2½**; ***Wulla-oor, 1½**; The Calicut Road, §; ***Pannapaddy, 3½**; ***Poodaymadon, ½**; ***Nuddapary, 1½**; ***Pootung Ungady, 1½**; cross 2 nullahs to ***Punnamurtacotah, 1½**; the Peshcherry Cutcherry; travellers' bungalow; direct road to Manantoddy, via The Pagoda, is only passable after November, on account of the streams; then cross the ***Cubany river**, here 100 yds. wide; pass along a country covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests; ***Koopatullah, 1½**; ***Cotilair Naudoo, 1½**; then cross a river; pass ***Yelloorvadoo Naudoo, 2½**; ***Velloor Umun Covil, 1**; cross 2 nullahs; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

IMANANTODDY (Manuntwaddy, Manantawaddy), Route 94.

DAWKS to Calicut, 43, N.E.; and Cannanore, 50 miles, E.

Route to Bombay (809½ miles.)

Thence the traveller can proceed to Bombay via § *Bawal*, 10½; § *Kakaukuta*, 8½; § *Autersauli*, 13½; § *Kargola*, 13½; § *Chattenhalli*, 11½; § *travellers' bungalow at Mysore*, 10½; § *Nairnali*, 10½; § *Sos-ili*, 8½; § *Shiva Samudrum* (private bungalow), 9½; § *Munawali*, 14½; § *Niratur*, 12½; § *Chinnopatnam*, 13½; § *Closept*, 7; § *Biddadi*, 9½; § *Kingari*, 10; § *Bangalore*, 10½; § *Madaveram*, 11; § *Tappad Bagur*, 11½; § *Smyr* (Dobb's Pettah), 8½; § *Tumkur*, 12½; § *Kora*, 7½; § *Nehal*, 6½; § *Marlagaudennalliam*, 10; § *Sira*, 7½; § *Jaunkondanahalli*, 12½; § *Harur*, 12; § *Ayamanagur*, 11½; § *Chitradurg* (Chittledroog), 12½; § *Vijayapur* (Vijapur), 9½; § *Brahmasugaram*, 8½; § *Anagad*, 10½; § *Davengadi*, 10½; § *Harihar*, 8½; § *Allekkairi*, 14½; § *Holavikonda*, 9½; § *Sirakupa*, 9½; § *Soruba*, 11½; § *Bew-uli*, 13½; § *Bairdkanni*, 5½; § *Allawali*, 9½; § *Sereppa*, 11½; visit the superb falls, six times larger than those of Niagara; § *Wosud*, 13; § *Honawar* (Honore), 4½, thence to Bombay, 340 miles. Total distance, 809½ miles.

Continuing our route we pass along a steep, stony road, leading across a hilly, dense jungle, bamboo country, cross a bridged nullah; pass § *Cunharuttoo*, 1½; § *Dindomullah*, 3½; encamping ground; stream, amply supplied; then along an undulating country, pass a travellers' bungalow, 1½; cross two bridged nullahs to a § *travellers' bungalow*, 1½; cross a bridged nullah, and pass § *Mucul*, ½; § *Bugganvutty Ummun Covil*, 1½; cross two bridged nullahs to § *Cooticandary*, 1½; then proceed along a steep, stony road, leading across a hilly, jungle country; cross two bridged nullahs to § *Peria*, 2½; bazaar and stream, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; and 2 or 3 miles beyond lies the encamping ground; then cross a bridged nullah, to the summit of the *Peria Pass*, 2½; cross a bridged nullah, and then descend the stony and steep declivity of the ghat, the average maximum slope of which is 1 foot in 15, passable for vehicles, and we soon reach § *Neddo-booranchatry*, 4½; bazaars and stream, amply supplied; encamping ground, low, N.W.; then proceed along a made road; pass § *Komairae*; cross two bridged nullahs; pass § *Canote*, 5½; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; encamping ground, low, in paddy (rice) fields, 1½; and bad in the monsoon; § *Chitturriperambo*, 1½; § *Manundairy*, 2; cross a bridged nullah; pass § *Ayaly*, 2; § *Pallye*, 1; the § *Junction Tellicherry road*, from whence the traveller, if he feel disposed, can proceed, via § *Colaparamba*, ½; travellers' bungalow; and 8½ miles beyond will bring him to the town of

TELLICHERRY (Tellicheri, "White Village." Tall-Chari, Talaitcheri).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army, District, Canara. Civil Authority,

the Collector at Calicut. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore. Bazaars. Encamping ground, 1½ mile S., under the walls of the Fort, an oblong structure, 117 yds. long and 34 broad, extending parallel to the sea shore, and standing on an eminence, 40 feet above the level of the sea, and close to it.

The whole of the N.W. side of the citadel contains a fine lofty edifice, the upper part of which comprises the Criminal Court Offices, and Hospitals; the lower portion is converted into a Jail, abreast of which small vessels anchor.

The Reef of Rocks, situated 614 yds. from the shore, extend 472 yds. in length, and form a natural breakwater, and has, in the S.W. monsoon, sufficient water to admit of vessels from 200 to 600 tons burthen, riding safely at anchor within 2 miles of the town, on a soft muddy bottom; nevertheless large ships should anchor in 7 or 8 fathoms, as the N.W. wind and current render the water rougher upon the beach opposite this reef than it is to the south of it.

The Flagstaff has erected on its summit a double light, which shines conspicuously all night long.

The Climate is so salubrious that it is justly termed "The Montpellier of India," but its humidity is extremely detrimental and trying to Europeans of delicate constitutions. Rain.—The average annual fall is generally from 120 to 140 inches. Population 2,000, the greater portion of whom are Moplahs, "Mussulmans," Brahmans, and Christians.

Position.—It lies on low land, most picturesquely situated, open to the sea on the W., with the background studded with luxuriant wooded hills, interspersed with fertile valleys, well watered by that beautiful stream the Mahé river, which flows from the Western Ghats, but is unnavigable for vessels of even moderate burthen, although boats can ascend up a considerable distance inland, but small craft only can cross the bar at its mouth at Niate in safety.

Productions.—The country in this immediate vicinity yields two, and in some parts three crops of grain annually. Cocoa-nut trees abound here, and are thus applied, viz.:—The trunks of them are converted into boats and houses; the leaves for thatching, mats, and baskets; the nuts for the food of the natives and oil; the milk, an agreeable beverage; the sap, which is converted into toddy, but when distilled, into arrack. The cardamoms of Wainad, which are indigenous to many parts of Malabar, flourish best on the side of moist cool hills (which localities are generally private property), although they grow in plainland gardens, and in various other parts. Sandal wood, of excellent quality, which is exported in large quantities. Pepper, ginger, arrowroot, cinnamon, &c., abound here.

Commerce.—A very extensive and lucrative trade is carried on in the exportation of the above valuable productions.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1683. The British factory was first opened here for the purchase of pepper and cardamoms, by order of the President of Surat.

1708. The E. I. C. obtained the grant of the Fort from Cheral Raja.

1781. Her Majesty's ship *Superb*, 74 guns, was lost here, having anchored in 5 to 5½ fathoms, owing to a heavy sea setting in, when she struck on the anchor of the ship *Sultan*, moored inside of her.

1782. Hyder Ali besieged this place, but was compelled through the obstinate resistance of the British, under Major Abington, to raise the siege.

1790. The British held it, at which period it contained a Council and Arsenal.

1793. The British establishment at this place was moved to Mahé, when the British dislodged the French from that settlement, but in

1815, they returned, upon Mahé being restored to the French.

Excursions to the French settlement of *Mahé* (4½ miles, described Route 91), which is well worth a visit. Roads lead to *Mangalore* (Mangalur), 99½ miles, via *Cannanore*, 13½; *Palla Angadi*, 13½; *Kanwal*, 10½; *Katkacheri*, 9½; *Pudukote*, 7½; *Baikal*, 7½; *Kaseragod*, 8½; *Kumbhar*, 8½; *Manjeshwaram*, 8½; and 12½ miles brings us to *Mangalore*. Total distance, 99½ miles. The traveller can proceed to Bombay from this place, (553½ miles), via *Mangalore*, 99½; *Suraikal*, 10½; *Mukki*, 7½; *Kap and Estamad*, 10½; *Udapi*, 8½; *Brahmavara*, 7½; *Kota*, 5½; *Khundapur*, 10; *Karinuneshwar*, 9½; *Bednur* (Bednore), 6½; *Baikal*, 13½; *Murdeswar*, 8½; *Monke*, 9; *Honavar*, 6½; thence to *Bombay*, 340 miles. Total distance, 553½ miles.

Then continuing our present route we pass on to *Moonambria*, ½; cross a nullah to *Cotiagaddy*; encamping ground N. of the old Fort and E. The Fort is an old dilapidated edifice. Bazaar and nullah amply supplied; the country becomes very jungly; pass on to *Muddowatre*, 1½; *Mumbarum*, 1½; cross a breakwater, here ½ mile broad, and pass *Cataloo*, 2½; encamping ground; *Moonampallem*, 1½; *Shalay*, 1½; encamping ground; *Sholatutay*, 3½; here the Tellichery Junction Road unites; the Mercara Junction Road, 1½; the Mangalore Junction, 1½, and 3½ miles brings us to the Barracks at *Cannanore* (Route 89).

ROUTE 211.

OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND), TO CANNANORE (KANANUR).

DISTANCE, 141 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Ootacamund (Utakamand), to Manantoddy, via Route 210.....	76	2
Poolinjai.....	7	6
Matalet.....	8	2

ROUTE 211.—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Cotiaddy.....	11	0
Cotipooram.....	6	4
Parata Coonah.....	8	5
Cotaparamba.....	8	2
Cannanore (Kannanur).....	14	3
	141	0

Leave † *Ootacamund* (Utakamand, Route 42), and proceed, via Route 210, to *Manantoddy*, 76½, Route 210; then cross the *Cubbalay* river, and proceed along a very bad, hilly, circuitous road, across an open country; pass **Palakeel Angady*, 3½; **Poolinjai*, 1½; encamping ground 1 mile N.E.; nullah, amply supplied. Formerly a military station, having a detachment of 2 corps of troops quartered here. Thence along a very hilly, open, jungly district, interspersed with cultivated valleys, and very bad for cattle to traverse in the moonsoon; pass **Carrother*: travellers' bungalow; **Mutalet*, 8½; encamping ground S.W., low and damp; and rivulet, amply supplied; thence the road becomes rugged, leads between dense jungle, and up a steep ascent to the summit of the *Cotiaddy Pass*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the foot; proceed on to **Cotiaddy*, 7½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground confined; then along an excellent road, skirting dense jungle; pass **Cotipooram*, 6½. Here a Rajah formerly resided. Then proceed along an excellent circuitous road, which although hilly as first soon becomes good; passes through a beautiful country, interspersed with luxuriant pepper plantations: cross a broad river, 4, navigable by dhomes; pass **Parata Coonah*, 4½; bazaar; encamping ground; climate extremely salubrious, and formerly used as a military station; **Panoor*, 2; branch road to *Tell-cherry*, 9½ miles, via *Panoor*; **Cotaparamba*, 6½; travellers' bungalow; broad river, amply supplied, which cross by large boat to the town of † *CANNANORE* (Route 42).

ROUTE 212.

OOMRAWUTTY TO HOSHUNGBAD, VIA BIJNOOR, SANGWAH, PANDOORNAH, MOOLTYE, BAITOOL, AND DHAR.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 192½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Oomrawutty to Naundgaum.....	7	5
Sundoolah.....	10	6
Bijnor (Bisnoor).....	12	0
Ashty.....	8	0
Sangwah.....	12	4
Juddulkairah.....	8	7
Narkair.....	12	3
Pandoorah.....	10	7
Teegaum.....	6	0
Baitool (Baitul), via Route 203.....	37	2
Hoshungabad, via Route 131.....	66	1
	192	3

Leave *Oomrawutty* (Route 279, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book* to *Bombay*), and proceed along an excellent road, intersected by 2 nullahs, leading across an underwood, flat hedged, enclosed country; pass **Rhyantgaum*, 3½; **Kuttoorah*, 1½; **Musoor*, 4½; **Naundgaum*, 1½, situated ½ mile from the road; and

camping ground N.N.W.; bazaar, well, and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a rutty pass, which is bad for cattle, as it is sunk below the levels on each side; pass **Shamsee*, 1½; **Savilkadee*, 1½; **Peepulkaira*, 2½; thence the road becomes good, passes across a level and well cultivated district, to **Seungumgaum*, 2½; encamping ground; **Puteahpoor*, ½; **Sundoolah*, 2; encamping ground N.N.E. by N.; also, 1 mile before entering, and 1½ mile beyond it; thence along a good road, across a close, brushwood, hedged country, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Morsee*, 1½; **Tuligum*, 2½; **Tuesah*, 2½; cross the Wurdah river, here 2 feet deep, with broken banks and approaches, extremely difficult to cross in the monsoon; pass

§ BIJNOOR (Bisnoor), 5½ miles;

encamping ground on the bank of the river, also S.E. by S.; bazaar, amply supplied; thence along a level road, between hedges, leading across an enclosed, cultivated country; pass **Burrunnaddy*, 2½; **Pahnaddy*, 3½; encamping ground; **Ashty*, 2½; encamping ground N.N.E. by N.; bazaar, nullah, and wells; thence along a very stony road, which soon afterwards leads over a low portion of a hilly range, and then we commence the stony ascent, and proceed down a declivity of a Ghat; pass through a rough, hilly, stony district, slightly cultivated; pass **Duddy*, 3½; encamping ground; **Sawoor*; **Jamgaum*, 2½; then cross a small stream which becomes dry in December; pass on to **Artoor*, 1½; **Selloor*, 2; **Sangwah*, 2, situated 3 miles to the right, where provisions can be procured, as also from **Amnair*, 8½, and **Kamptee*, 39 miles; encamping ground S.S.E. on a healthy spot; large stream, amply supplied; then proceed along a good level road, across a cultivated district; pass **Wahkul*, 2; **Umbarra*, ½; **Woodie*, ½; **Burree Powny*, ½; **Juddukairah*, 6½; encamping ground E., intersected by a deep, dry nullah; provisions obtainable from the town of **Amnair*, which stands on the Jambah (Jaum) river, a tributary of the Wurdah, in lat. 21° 23', long. 78° 29'; thence the country becomes enclosed and cultivated; pass **Somervapet*, ½; **Morsee*, 2½; **Tovagaum*, 1½; **Genoah*, 1½; **Dinkaidah*, ½; **Kinjowly*, 2;

§ NARKAIR, 3½ miles;

Bazaar and Muddar river, amply supplied, which flows 100 yds off, and half way up it stands the village of **Kuruvole*; Branch Road on the left, *via* **Goozrkhair*, but quite impassable for carts, owing to the stony Pass over which it leads at the hamlet of **Goozrkhair* to **Pandoomah*, 9½; thence continuing our Route we proceed along an excellent road, across a stony but cleared country, interspersed with rises and declivities; pass **Moderry*, 2½; **Cauldy*, 4½; encamping ground; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SPANDORAHA.

Territory, Nagpoor. District, Nagpoor. Civil authority, the Resident at Nagpoor, 53½ miles. Military Station. A detachment of the Nagpoor regular Horse is quartered here, on the banks of the Indee river. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Encamping ground N.W. by W. Bazaar and rivers, amply supplied. Lat. 21° 36', long. 78° 33'.

DAWS to Ellichpoor, 70 miles, N.E. by E. Two branch roads to Narkair; No. 1, *via* the **Goozrkhair* Pass, impracticable for carts, 9½; No. 2, *via* **Moderry*, 10½. Rivers: The Indee and Jam (Ambe); cross the latter, also a nullah; pass **Bundah*, 2½; cross a nullah; and 3½ miles brings us to

§ TEEGAUM.

Bazaar, wells, and Jam river, amply supplied, half a mile from which stands the encamping ground, S.E. by S., on an elevated salubrious spot. It stands ½ mile from the road. Soon after which we enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66); pass **Chichoka Chowky*, 9½, standing on the left bank of the Wurdah river, which cross, and proceed, *via* Route 203, for 37½ miles, to the town of

§ BAITOOL (Baitul), Route 203, and then proceed for 66½ miles, *via* Route 131, to the town of

§ HOSHUNGABAD (Route 68, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*).

ROUTE 213.

The nearest and best route.

OMRAWUTTY TO HOSHUNGABAD, *VIA* KARTPOORA, SUNDOORJUNNAH, THE SAUTNOOR GHAT, KAIREE, BAITOOL, AND DHAR.

DISTANCE, 148½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Omrawutty to Mahowly	12	2
Kartpoora	11	6
Moorchee	11	2
Loney	12	7
Sundoorjunna	3	4
Puttan	9	1
Dholun	13	1
Kairee	7	2
Baiyara	9	3
Baitool (Baitul), <i>via</i> Route 203	5	3
Hoshungabad, <i>via</i> Route 131	52	5
	148	4

Leaving Omrawutty (Route 279, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), we proceed along an excellent road, leading across an open, cultivated district; pass **Roadgaum*, 4; cross three nullahs; pass **Nandgaum*, 4½; encamping ground; **Mahowly*, 4; encamping ground S.; wells, amply supplied; **Danjaum*, 3½; **Shirajgaum*, 2½; encamping ground; **Mungrool*, 1; **Goorgaum*, 2; **Kartpoora*, 2½; encamping ground S., and wells, amply supplied; **Larkee*, 3; cross the small Sarkair river, ½; pass **Peepulkotah*, 1½; **Eeriah*, 4½; then cross the **Tarmote* river, 2; thence along a hard stony road, across a jungly, open country; and pass **Moorchee*, 1; extensive encamping ground S.E.; Nadur river and wells, amply supplied; **Tarpoory*, 1½; **Maingwaddy*, 2; cross the **Mardoo* river, 1, whose banks are very steep; also the **Gokra* river; pass **Yaligully*, 1; then cross the **Bagh* river; pass **Hewirkair*, 1; encamping ground; **Bellona*, 1½; **Sinkaidie*; **Chingonee*, 4½; cross the Dowell river, and 1½ mile bring us to the town of

§ LOONEY.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground S. Bazaar, and Dowell river, amply supplied. Lat. 20° 44', long. 77° 43'.

DAWKs to Ellichpoor, 33 miles S. by E.
It stands on the banks of the Dowell river. The Fort is a small compact mud structure.

Thence the road leads across an open and well cultivated country, and also through lanes; pass *Nambore, 1½; *Guggunah, 1; *Mungrool, ½; *Dah-wergaum, 1½; *Ratsore; Serroor, 1; *Bunmoodoo, 2½; then cross the Shudarmun river, ½; and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ SUNDORJUNNAH.

Encamping ground stony N.E. Bazaar, and wet nullah, which flows through the town, amply supplied.

Pass *Pooslee, 1½; *Sautnoor, ½; then cross the steep Qomree nullah, 2½; and we then enter

THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 66), and proceed to the foot of the *Sautnoor Ghat, 1½; commence its steep, stony, and jungly ascent, ½ mile long, and practicable for carts; pass *Jeezee, 1½; *Put-tun, 1½; bazaar, wells, and small tank N. amply supplied; encamping ground S; ruined fort; then along an open, cultivated district; pass *Mungora, 2; cross the *Ambora river, ½; pass *Deogaum, ½; *Wugora, 1½; *Amraoly, ½; encamping ground; *Astee, 1½; *Pursore, 1½; *Tabla, 2½; thence the road becomes stony; cross the *Taptee river; pass *Dholun, 2½; encamping ground, ½ mile S.E., on the left bank of the above stream, amply supplied; *Kavree, 7½; encamping ground, 400 yds. S.W.; stream and wells, amply supplied; then along a hard, stony road, across a steep, stony Ghat, impracticable for bandies, who must make a detour of 2 miles; pass *Bayiwarra, 9½; encamping ground W. in an open plain, marked out by pillars; tanks 300 yds. distant; and proceed, via Route 203, for 5½ miles, to the town of

§ BATTOOL (Baitul, Route 131), and then proceed, via that Route, for 5½ miles, to the large town of

§ HOSHUNGABAD (Route 68, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 214.

PALAVARAM TO ARCOT, VIA CONATOOR
AND RAJAH CUTTRUM.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 60½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palaveram to Conatoor	5	2
Streepermadoor, (Shri-Perumbudur, } Sripermatara)	11	6
Arcot (Arcat, Arkat) via Route 1	43	7
	60	7

Leave

§ PALAVARAM (Palavaram).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Chingleput. Civil Authority, the Collector of Chingleput at Pulicarny. Military Station. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 12½ miles. Encamping ground. Lat. 12° 58', long. 80° 15'. Bazaar, amply supplied. Telegraph Station at Madras, 12½ miles. Tappal station. The Cantonments are spacious and well arranged.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Thence proceed from the Cantonment along a good road; pass *Ankapooloor, 2; cross the Adiar river to *Randangutlay, 1½; pass the Poonamallee Junction Road, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CONATOOR.

Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow, 15 bazaars, tanks, and goontas, amply supplied. House, 300. Population, 4,000.

Then proceed along a flat, open, and cultivated district; pass *Shoracooloor, 1½; *Kumamuchutur, 2; *Amarumbaid, 2½; *Pillaiapaukum, 3½; *Putnam caran Chuttrum, ½; the Madras Junction Road, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ STREEPERMADOOR (Shri-Perumbudur, Sri-Permatara).

Route 1, and proceed, via that Route, for 4½ miles, to the town of
=†§ ARCOT (Arcat, Arkat, Route 1).

ROUTE 215.

PALAVARAM TO NAGGERY, VIA POONAMALLEE AND KAUKALOOR.

DISTANCE, 53½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palaveram to Poonamallee	7	5
Koratoor	8	1
Kaukaloor	6	1
Ramumjairy	11	5
Nellatoor	11	6
Naggery	8	4
	53	6

Leave § Palaveram cantonment (Route 214), and proceed, via that route, to *Randangutlay, 2½; then cross a bridge, pass the Conatoor and Madras Junction road, ½; *Coinipaukum, 1½; *Mavagund, 1 and 1½ mile brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ POONAMALLEE (Punamulle, Punamalli, Route 1), and thence proceed, via Route 7, for 4½ miles to the town of

§ NAGGERY.—(Route 6).

ROUTE 216.

PALAVARAM (PALAVARAM) TO NELLORE (NELLUR), VIA ST. THOMAS' MOUNT, INAVARAM, AND SOOLOORPETT.

DISTANCE, 118½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palaveram to St. Thomas' Mount	3	3
Inavaram	11	3
Nellore (Nellur), via Route 17	103	3
	118	6

Leave § Palaveram, Route 214, and proceed from the Cantonments to *Meenumbaukum, 1½; pass St. Thomas' Mount, 2; Bazaar (Route 10); cross the Marmalong; Munro and Wolair bridges to Inavaram, 11½; and thence, via Route 17, for 103 miles to the town of

†§ NELLORE (Nellur), Route 17.

ROUTE 217.

POONAMALLEE (PUNAMULLE, PUNAMALLI),
TO NELLORE (NELLUR) VIA CHEMBEL-
WARUM, AND WOJELLY.

DISTANCE, 108½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poonamallee to Tirmulvoil	7	0
Chembelwarum	8	2
Poodoovil	7	2
Nellore (Nellur), via Route 17	86	2
	108	6

Leave §Poonamallee (Route 1), from the S. gate of the fort, and proceed along an open, flat, cultivated country; pass *Chennapa Nyken Coopun, 1; cross the *Madras river; pass *Tiroovavadi, 1½; *Soondersoravaram, ½; cross the Trivelloor Junction Road; pass *Nimmale Chuttrum, 2½; *Tirmulvoil, 1½; cross two nullahs; pass *Pootoor Chowry, 1½; *Potoon, 1½; *Kistampett, 1½; *Andantangul, 2½; *Schembelwarum, 2; and thence proceed, via Route 17, for 86½ miles, to the town of
†§NELLORE (Nellur), Route 17.

ROUTE 218.

POONAMALLEE (PUNAMALLI, PUNAMULLE),
TO TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI), VIA
CHINGLEPUT, VILLAPOORAM, ASSANOOR,
AND VALCOONDAHPOORAM.

DISTANCE, 192½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Poonamallee to Goolan Chowry	7	6
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), via Route 10	184	6
	192	4

Leave the Fort of Poonamallee (Route 1), and proceed along a good road; pass *Maungaud, 1½; *Koinipankam, ½; *Rundangulay, 2½; cross the Adair river; pass *Ankashootor, 1½; *Goolan Chowry, 2½; encamping ground; and thence proceed, via Route 10, for 184½ miles, to the large town of
††TRICHINOPOLY (Trichinapalli, Route 10).

ROUTE 219.

PONDICHERRY TO SALEM, VIA PUNOO-
RUTTY OOLUNDOORPETT, CHINNA SALEM,
AND AHFOOR.

DISTANCE, 127½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Pondicherry to Murdoor	10	7
Punoorutty, via Route 87	74	1
Salem, via Route 87	42	3
	127	3

Leave §Pondicherry (Route 9), and proceed along a good road; pass *Villenoer, 5½; then cross the *Arian-coop river; pass *Tennul, 2½; and we then enter
THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ARCOT (Route 9); pass *Mundlaguputtoo, 2½; *Pandashora Nellore, 3; *Raumbankum, 3; cross the Panar River to Comara-mungalum, 1½; and 5½ brings us to Punoortty, and thence proceed, via Route 87, to the town of
§SALEM (Shelam, Chelam, Route 13).

ROUTE 220.

PAULGHATCHERRY (PALGHATCHERY),
TO CALCUT (KOLIKOD, KALIKOD), VIA
LUCKRICOTAH, ANGADIPOORAM, MUN-
JAIRY, ARRIACODE, AND THE BAYPOOR
RIVER.

DISTANCE, 93½ MILES.

ROUTE.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Paulghatcherry (Palghatchery) to Luck- ricotah	15	4
Cherrappoolchairy	13	2
Angadipooram	11	0
Munjaury	12	5
Arriacode	11	1
Calicut, per Boat	35	0
	93	4

Leave Paulghatcherry (Palghatchery, Route 23), and from the N. Gate of the Fort proceed; pass the Lines to *Sultanpettah, ½, pass the town of
§PAULGHATCHERRY, 1 mile, (Route 23); then pass along a very uneven road, across a hilly, cultivated district, to *Pullipooram, ½; *Carrumberkand, 1½; *Poodoor, 1½; then cross, by basket boat, the broad, deep *Ponany river, here 220 yds. wide; and pass *Chundrasaigarapooram, ½; *Mundalacode, 3; then re-cross, by a jungar, the above stream, here 440 yds. wide; and we then enter

THE MALABAR DISTRICT (Route 21); pass *Mun-curray, 2½; encamping ground: *Putripaulay, 2½; §Luckricotah, 1½; bazaars (10); Houses (100); population, 1,500; travellers' bungalow; thence along a very uneven road, across a hilly country, interspersed with valleys, cultivated with rice; pass *Nellicoorchy, 2½; *Chennugaud, 2; *Vairraode, 1½; *Kodacoorchy, 2½; *Tirocaddacherry, 2; §Cherrappoolchairy, 2½; bazaars; encamping ground, small; tappa station; travellers' bungalow; thence along a better road; pass *Karul-wanna, 1½; cross, by canoe or jungar, a nullah; pass *Toodack, 2; *Verratturay, 1½; *Yerryamungalum, 2½; pass the Ponany and Sooleul Junction road, 1½; *Paroondalamma, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ANGADIPOORAM (Angaddypooram).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, Malabar. Civil Authority, the Collector at Calicut. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore. Bazaars (14) and stream, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Tappa station. Lat. 10° 58', long. 76° 17'.

DAWKS to Coimbatore, 50 miles, W.
Thence along an avenue of trees, leading across a hilly, stony, country, impracticable for carts; pass the Mallipooram Junction road, 1½; *Tiroovavadi, 1½; *Munguddy, 2½; *Kurrundonay, 1½; *Wullithay,

2½; *Wullikaperry, 1½; then cross the *Tony river, here 100 yds. wide; pass the Malliapporam Junction road, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MUNJAIRY.

Lat. 11° 7', long. 76° 11'. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Tahsildar's, "Native Collector," Cutcherry. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Thence along a barren, hilly country; pass the hamlet of *Mallagum, 1½; *Kurroumbarum, ¾; cross by bridge, 4 nullahs; pass *Poolpattay, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Totakaudoo, 1½; *Chungurray, 1½; cross a ghat, which is 200 yds. long; pass *Kavunoor, 2½; *Poolattum; the Eddamunna Junction road, 1½; *Arriacode, 1; bazaar, and Beypoor river, amply supplied. Boats ply to and from Calicut; a Cutwul is stationed here to assist travellers, see Route 91; thence proceed, all the year round, by a boat on the Beypoor river, for 35 miles, to the town of

† CALICUT (Kolikod, Kalikod, Route 91).

ROUTE 221.

PAULGHATCHERRY (PALGHATCHER
CALICUT (KOLIKOD, KALIKOD)
TIRTALLY AND TANOOR.

DISTANCE, 84½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palghatcheri (Paulghatcherry) to		
Tirtally, via Route 20	39	0
Kongapully	8	1
Pootun Angady	8	7
Tanoor	8	3
Chalium	12	6
Calicut (Kolikod, Kalikod)	7	2
	84	3

Leave § Paulghatcherry (Palghatcheri, Route 22), and proceed via Route 20, to § Tirtally, 39 (Route 20). If the traveller has to proceed, via this route, in the monsoon or rainy weather the stages from this place should be thus, viz.: § Tirtawall, 13; § Tanoor, 12½, by which the heavy, bad, and low ground at Kongapully and Pootunangady will be avoided, and the deep, heavy, sandy portion of the route much easier. Thence along a deep, heavy, sandy road, difficult for carts; pass *Kootootoray, 3½; *Kodaloo, 2½; *Puntoor, 1½; cross the Ponany river, ¼ mile wide; pass *Kongapully (Kongapoya), situated on the right bank of the Ponany river, near which there is encamping ground; *Gootipooram, 8; travellers' bungalow; *Velancherry, 1½; *Tirtawall, 2½; en-

camping ground; Mr. Warden's bungalow, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ POOTTUN-ANGADY.

Territory, the Malabar Division of the Madras Army. District, Malabar. Civil Authority, Collector at Calicut, 28½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Malabar Division of the Bombay Army at Cannanore. Encamping ground. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Tappal station. Population, 18,000; Houses, 1,000; Shops, 200. Pass *Trocundioor Umbalum, 1½; cross the *Tiroo-oopandy river, 1½; pass *Minnootoo-yoor, 2½; *Kalasurum, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TANOOR (Tannoor, Tanore, Tanur.)

Travellers' bungalow, and in front of it, encamping ground. Bazaar. Tappal station. Lat. 10° 56', long. 75° 56'.

DAWKS to Mangalore, 170 miles; Bombay, 546 miles.

Two branch roads to Tirtally (No. 1), via Pootun-Angady, 8½, where there are 2 curious Kodé Kals Sepulchres; *Kongapully, 8½; § Tirtally, 3½; total distance, 25½ miles. (No. 2), via *Tirtawall, 13; § Tanoor, 12½; total distance, 25½ miles. Position.—This seaport stands on a small river, which falls into the Arabian Sea, but is not marked on the Trigonometrical Survey Map.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.—

A.D.

1782. Here Colonel Humberstone, with the troops under his command when en route against Hyder Ali, took shelter from a storm which lasted 5 days.

Thence along a very deep, heavy, sandy road; pass *Kaitookulputty, 2½; cross three nullahs; pass *Purpanadoo, 3½; encamping ground; *Kudal-wandy, 5½; cross by jungars or boats a very difficult and rapid river, to § Chalium, 2½; encamping ground, S., ¼ mile, but water extremely scarce in the dry season; bazaars; then cross a backwater, and ¼ mile brings us to the seaport of

= † § BAIPOOR (Bepur, Beypoor, Veipoora, Vaipura, Valpoor, called by Tipu Saib Sultanpatanam, "City of the Sultan."

Encamping ground, S. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 11° 10', long. 75° 51'. Population, 1,000. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. The railway to Madras (412 miles), being now finished, this seaport is likely to become the landing place for European travellers and imports, whereby the dangers of crossing the surf at Madras will be avoided. Position: It stands most picturesquely on the N. side of the Bepur (Baipoor Sharapoy's) river, which flows from the Western

Ghats, down which large quantities of teak are floated; vessels drawing 14 feet of water can float over the bar with casks at high tide, which has within it a good depth of water. Iron ore is abundant, and the natives have smelted it with advantage. Timber, immense quantities of which come down from the ghats, and are exported. Saw mills have been established, but as they are worked by wind, which is very uncertain in this place, they are not productive of the beneficial results anticipated.

Then cross by boat a very rapid and difficult river, over which a regiment of troops have been ferried in 40 to 50 minutes, and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

†‡ CALICUT (Route 91).

ROUTE 222.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY (PALGHATCHERI) TO
CALICUT (KOLIKOD, KALIKOD), VIA
LUCKRICOTAH, ANGADIPOORAM, COON-
DOTY, AND FEROKABAD.

DISTANCE, 83½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri) to Munjary (Route 220)	52	3
Coondoty	12	5
Ferokabad	11	5
Calicut (Kolikod, Kalikod)	6	7
	83	4

Leave §Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri, Route 23), and then proceed, via Route 221, to §Munjary, 52½; and pass along a road, leading through an avenue of trees, which is difficult for carts, across a hilly country; pass *Kotoowuttay, 1½; *Poolanoor, 2½; *Pooliacedoo, 2½; *Moryoor, 1½; *Neddiyirripoo, 2½; §Coondoty, 1½; bazaars, amply supplied; encamping ground on the right, and E.; then pass along an open country, interspersed with ascents and descents, still impracticable for vehicles; pass *Kolattoor, 1½; *Pulikul, 2½; cross a small pass, and proceed to *Parriarum, 4½; *Cotamungalum, 2½; §Ferokabad, ½; shops and river, amply supplied; then cross the *Mumbully river, ½ mile wide; pass *Chirowanoor, 1½; *Punniunkerry; the *Mullipooram Junction road, 2½; cross a salt water inlet, 220 yds. wide;

and pass on for 2½ miles, and we then reach the seaport town of

†‡ CALICUT (Kolikod, Kalikod, Route 91).

ROUTE 223.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY (PALGHATCHERI) TO
CALICUT (KOLIKOD, KALIKOD), VIA
MALLIAPOORAM AND CUDDALWUNDY.

DISTANCE, 83½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri) to Angadiipooram (Route 220)	39	6
Malliaipooram	11	2
Chairnaud	12	5
Cuddalwundy	9	3
Calicut (Kolikod, Kalikod)	10	1
	83	1

Leave §Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri), Route 23), and proceed, via Route 220, to §Angadiipooram, 39½ miles; then pass along a good road to *Tiroovacaud, 1½; *Aripooray, 1; *Punniunkerry, 1½; *Wuttaloor, 1½; *Mukkarumpooram, 1; then cross the Irumbooe river to *Cotulangady, 1½; then cross the above stream to §Malliaipooram; Military Station; a detachment of troops are stationed here; bazaars; Houses, 100; population, 1,200; the road from thence to Calicut is the best of all the routes from Paulghautcherry to Calicut; thence proceed along a bridged road, across a hilly country, and at 4½ miles commence the ascent of a ghat, which is ½ mile long; pass *Mailmoory, 1½; encamping ground; *Vungara, 2½; then cross the Kaimuttoor river, to §Chairnaud, 2½; bazaars; re-cross the above stream; pass *Purpanaud, 5½; here the road unites with that which leads along the sea coast; §Cuddalwundy, 3½; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; then cross by jungars or boats, the Cuddalwundy river; pass *Chalium, 2½; then cross the Beypoor (Baypoor, Valpoor) river, 1½, here ¼ yd. wide, and rises in the Neilgherry range, where its head is formed by the water from the tabular lofty mass of hills N.W., at Neddivuttum; from thence it flows near to the fall of the Moyaur, where a sharp spur sends its course over the Carcoor ridge (Yellannully Hills), from whence it flows to Beypoor, near Calicut; proceed for 1½ mile to the seaport town of

§ **BAIPOOR** (Valpoor, Baypoor, Bepaz, Beypoor, Vaipura, called by Tipu Sultan Saib, *Sultanpatanam*, "City of the Sultan," Route 221).

Then pass **Nuddowuttum*, 2; **Punniungerray*; the Paulghautcherry (Paulghaut) Junction Road, 1½; then cross a salt water inlet, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ **CALICUT**, (Kolikod, Kalikod, Route 91).

ROUTE 224.

PAULGHAUTCHERRY (PALGHATCHERI, PAULGHAUT), TO BANGALORE, (BENGALUR), VIA COIMBATORE, (KOIMBATUR), SIROOMOGAY, (SIRUMUGA), GUZZELHUTTY GHAT, (SOAMWARPETTAH, TULCAUD, AND CAUCANHULLY.

DISTANCE, 201½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Paulghautcherry (Palghatcheri) to Coimbatore (Koimbatu), via Route 23	30	3
Godaloor (Gudulur)	11	6
Siroomogay (Sirumuga)	13	0
Danykenootay	10	1
Guzzelhutty	9	1
Tulla nullay	6	2
Chikka Guzenoor	12	5
Soamwarpettah	9	4
Kaggaiwaddy	12	0
Tulcaud	9	4
Dasendoddy	11	0
Cuddehully	11	1
Suttanoor	9	0
Caucanhully Pettah	10	7
Arrahully	10	6
Kuggalipooram	8	6
Vussuntapooram	7	6
Bangalore (Bengalur) Cantonment	7	5
	201	1

Leave § *Paulghautcherry* (Palghatcheri, Paulghaut, Route 23); proceed, via Route 21, to the jail at § *Coimbatore* (Koimbatu, Route 21), 30½, and then pass along a good road, across an open, uncultivated district, to the Bowany junction road, ½; cross two nullahs; pass **Chunganoor*, 2½; cross three nullahs, to **Toodaloor*, 3½; also two nullahs to **Narrynkenpallium*, 1½; cross four nullahs to **Parrynkenpallium*, and at the end of 3½ miles we reach

§ **GOODALOOR (Gudulur).**

Encamping ground N. and S. of the nullah. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Bowries and nullah, amply supplied.

Thence along a narrow, stony road, across a confined, jungly country; cross three nullahs respectively to **Vilitchy*, 3; **Kunapollum*, 3; encamping ground; after which the country becomes open to **Bellawry*, 1½, then jungly; cross two nullahs, one of which is very difficult for carts, and pass on to **Yellagumpollum*, 4½; § *Siroomogay* (Sirumuga); tappa station; encamping ground. E. on the right bank of the Bowany (Bhawan) river, which flows close by, and is full all the year round; cross

two nullahs, and proceed along a good road to **Kunapollum*, 6; and pass over a nullah to **Lamooday*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, both rather difficult; thence the road becomes narrow, and bad; pass across the **Bowany* river, 2½, here 100 yards wide, with sandy bed and banks, 20 ft. high, traversed by basket boats in the monsoon, and flowing close to the road side; proceed to **Danykenootay*, 2½; encamping ground on both sides the river, full all the year round; then along a stony road; pass **Kot-pollum*; **Bodicoopa*, 4½; then cross by boats the Moyaur river, here 40 yds. wide, with sandy bed, and low banks, and which rises in the Neilgherries at the foot of the Makurty peak, in lat. 11° 23', long. 76° 35', where it receives the streams which flow through the Pichul and Pykara valleys, then down the hills by the fall, near Naddiwuttum, afterwards E. into the plains, passes the base of the Neilgherry range, and then unites with the Bowany (Bhawan) river, in lat. 11° 23', long. 77° 10'; at *Danykenootta*, is crossed by a masonry bridge at T'pacandra, and after a course of 70 miles, falls into the Cauvery river; thence we proceed; pass the Sattimungalam junction road, 1; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a jungly, hilly country, to

§ **GUZZELHUTTY (Guzelhutti), 4 Miles.**

Route 22.

Bazaar and river, amply supplied; lat. 11° 33', long. 77° 4'; encamping ground at the foot of the Ghat, is a valley, through which the pass leads.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruined fort stands close to a small tank, just above the Pass. Position.—It lies on the left bank of the Moyaur river, which is amply supplied.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Hyder Ali held it until

1768, when Colonel Wood wrested it from him; but the Mysorean Prince soon regained possession of it.

Thence proceed along a bad, stony road; pass a ruined **Choultry*, 1½; cross a nullah, and then commence the passage of the Pass, the road along which is very steep, and impracticable for carts, having an average slope of 1 foot in 7, leading though a great gorge, the sides of which, towards the S.W., are formed by the precipitous Neilgherry range, which here has an altitude of 4,000 feet above the Moyaur river, which flows through it, and on the N.E. by the steep declivities of the range towering towards Mysore, which is 2½ miles long, and we then enter

THE BANGALORE (Bengalur) DIVISION of MYSORE (Route 1).—Then pass § *Tullamully*, 2; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, bowries, and tank, amply supplied; the fort is a small mud structure; encamping ground W; proceed along a narrow, stony road, across a hilly, jungly country; pass **Modianoor*, 2; **Nyjdulpooram*, 2; descend a Ghat ½ mile long, 2½; pass **Ummanny Umma Chuttrum*, 1; **Wossapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Tullawaddy*, 2½; **Chikka Guzenoor*, 1½; a gootta, supply supplied; encamping ground between this and the **Tullawarra* nullah, 1, which cross, and we then enter

THE ASTAGRAM DIVISION of MYSORE (Route 47). Then pass along a good road to **Wooderully*, ½; thence the country becomes jungly, and the road leads across paddly (rice) fields; cross a nullah to **Vemkatay-Chuttrum*, 4; **Ardenhully*, 1½; encamping ground; pass over a nullah to § *Soamwarpettah*; shops and tank, amply supplied for one-fourth of the year; 3 Branch roads to *Banasamoodrum*, by either of which the traveller can proceed.—No. 1 (46½ miles), via **Mungalam*, 7; **Yellandoor*, 6½; **Kolagui*, 10½; **Dasendoddy*, 12; **Banasamoodrum*, 10; at all of which

ROUTE 225.

This is the best route for travellers.

PAULGHATHCHERRY (PALGHATCHERI;
PAULGHAT) TO HASSANOOR, VIA COIM-
BATORE (KOIMBATUR).

DISTANCE, 87½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Paulghathcherry (Palghatcheri) to Gun- jecotay	7	3
Walaiyar	8	4
Muddookuray	8	7
Seravanumpetty	12	6
Ummoor	13	4
Poolunipetty	9	7
Mooreocuntoray	9	6
Bennary Ummun Coll.	5	1
Hassanoor	12	1
	87	7

Leave §Paulghathcherry (Palghatcheri, Paulghat)-
Route 23), and proceed along a good road; pass
*Suumpetty, 5; *Coona oor, 18; *Pondicherry, 2;
cross the *Nurragumbooly river, to *Ganjecotay, 28;
river, amply supplied, re-cross it to *Shooinuray, 7;
pass *Wutt-pary, 23; cross the Walaiyar river, and
we then enter.

THE COIMBATORE (Koimbatu) DISTRICT, (Route
21): then pass along a very jungly country, to
*Walaiyar, 31; river, amply supplied; encamping
ground on the W. bank, rough, and bushy, but good
on the E.; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Poodoo-oor, 33;
*Yetimuray, 11; cross a nullah to *Muddookuray,
4; bazaars, nullah, and wells, amply supplied; en-
camping ground; thence proceed along a flat,
cultivated country, for 6½ miles, to the halting lines
of the Cantonment of

§ COIMBATORE (Koimbatu), (Route 21): cross a
large nullah, and pass on to *Gannupetty, 23;
*Avarampallum, 4; *Seravanumpetty, 25; *Valium-
pallum, 23; *Coorambennollum, 5; *Coilpallum,
13; *Coonator, 1; *Cuddator, 1; *Yellumpallum,
13; *Curriumpallum, 13; *Coomaripallum, 13;
*Ummoor; travellers' bungalow; large tank, amply
supplied; thence pass the Junction of the Trichi-
nopoly (Trichinapalli), on the E.; and the Cotaca-
mund (Uttakamund) roads on the W., 13; *Allico-
tum, 1; *Chinna Mettopallum, 13; *Pushoo-oor,
13; *Pongaloor, 13; *Edda-nken-pallum, 2;
*Chellapumpallum, 13; *Poolunipetty, 23; travel-
lers' bungalow; shop; and bowries, moderately
supplied; *Poornimpallum, 13; *Kunna Kurra-
senpallum, 4; *Nulloor, 13; *Pannumpally, 13; *Vel-
lalapallum, 33; *Topenpallum, 1; cross a nullah;
pass *Mooreocuntoray, 13; Bowary river, amply
supplied, which is here 190 yds. wide; cross it to *Cota-
mungalam Madura, 1 mile (a hamlet joined to that
of *Cotamungalam, which stands some distance to
the left); travellers' bungalow; pass the Cotamun-
gulum Junction Road, 13; cross 3 nullahs; pass
*Armapallum, 23; cross the *Bennary nullah to
*Bennary Ummun Coll., 1, (Route 102); and thence
proceed, via that Route, to

§ HASSANOOR (Route 102).

there is good encamping ground. No. 2 (49) miles),
via *Mungalam 1 mile to the right, 63; *Mogoor, 10;
*Soilly, 83; *Manavully, 153; *Banasamoodrum,
83; but the traveller is strongly advised to adopt
No. 3 (42) miles), by which our present route leads as
the country passed across is much higher, although
when artillery is transported across it, a party of
pioneers must be employed to assist in clearing a
passage for the ordnance. Continuing our journey,
we pass the Seringapatam Junction Road, 23; after
which the road is bad, and leads across an open dis-
trict, but rising to the W. of *Mungalam, 7, which
pass, and proceed to *Kaggadawaddy, 5; tank, amply
supplied; 1 shop; thence the road becomes good, and
leads on to the Boundary, 4; *Taggarapoorah, 2;
cross the *Cauvery river, here broad, shallow,
and easily forded, to *Tuleand, tappal station; 10 shops,
and river, amply supplied; houses, 1,000; popula-
tion, 12,000; then cross a branch of the Cauvery
river, and pass on to *Boponcondapoorah, 63; *D-
sendoozy, 43; tank and nullah, amply supplied; *Don-
goor, 78; *Bandsamoodrum, 23; 3 Branch roads to
*Soamcarpettah, respectively described (see Soamwar-
pettah) Thence along a road with hills in the dis-
tance on each side: cross the Cuddumma river, here
100 yds. wide, to *Cuddenhully, 13; river, amply
supplied; encamping ground; *Ugoor, 23; cross the
*Bema river, and pass on to *Bussavapooram, 4;
*Dellawee Comahully, 13; *Oonahully, 13; *Sattanoor,
23; tanks, amply supplied; 1 shop; encamping
ground; cross 2 nullahs to *Peria Uthul, 33; then
pass over a nullah, and we re-enter

THE BANGALORE (Bengalur) DIVISION OF
MYSORE (Route 1). Pass *Sivconihully, 23; *Gu-
datsihully, 13; cross a nullah to the Fort of Cancan-
hully, 23; and 1 mile brings us to

§ THE PETTAH OF CANCANHULLY.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras
Army District, Bangalore (Bengalur). Civil Au-
thority, the Superintendent of the Bangalore
Division at Bangalore. Military Authority, the
Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the
Madras Army at Bangalore. Extensive encamping
ground. Lat. 12° 33', long. 77° 28'. Bazaar. Tanks
and river, amply supplied.

DAWS to Seringapatam, 48 miles E.

The river Arkawutty, which is here 220 yds. wide,
cross it, and proceed to *Raeesamoodrum, 3; *Teppen-
hully, 13; cross a nullah; pass *Juggasamoodrum, 33;
encamping ground; *Arabhully (Arawelly), formerly
a large village; tanks, amply supplied; encamping
ground; pass the Ryaacottah Junction road, 33; cross
a nullah to *Kuppauddy, 23; cross the *Soornamooky
river, which rises in lat. 13° 26', long. 79° 11'; flows
N.E. for 78 miles, through the N. Arcot, and thence
for 21 miles across Nellore, and falls into the Ocean,
in lat. 14° 8', long. 80° 11'; pass *Cuddy Coesendooddy,
23; re-cross the above stream at two different places;
pass *Somunihully, 23; *Motoosaruntra, 2; *Kaguti-
poorum, 13; bazaar; tanks (one of which is full all the
year round); encamping ground; then proceed across a
low jungly district, along a road very much cut up in
the monsoon; pass *Coovindupetendooddy, 1; *Sinta-
goody, 2; *Tullagutpetty, 24; *Vassuntapooram, 23;
bazaar; 2 tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground
nullah to Chinnakulenduram, 13; pass the Fort of
Bangalore, and at the end of 3½ miles enter the
Pettah Gate, and 24 miles brings us to the town of

† BANGALORE (Bengalur, Route 1).

ROUTE 226.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALIAM KOTTA) TO NEGAPATAM (NAGAPATANAM, NEGAPATNAM), VIA WOTTAPADARUM, RAMNAD, THE SEA COAST, TO CHAITOOWAWA CHUTTRUM, PUTTOOCOTAY, AND TRIVALLLOOR.

DISTANCE, 233½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palamcottah (Palliam Kotta) to Shiviperry (Shivilperri)	7	4
Paragootum (Paraguttam)	9	4
Wottapadarum (Wottapadaram)	8	0
Vaidanattam (Vaidanattam)	10	1
Vypar (Vaipar)	8	0
Tungamahapooram (Tangamapuram)	9	3
Kuddagooshundi (Kaddagushandi)	14	0
Shetkal (Shekal)	11	0
Ooterracoshamungye (Utarakoshamangai)	8	3
Ramnad	7	5
Daviputnum	9	4
Oopoor	9	6
Tondy	11	3
Kullianagarry Chuttrum	6	1
Meenbosul	9	3
Meenmailgoody	10	7
Yenadinaudoo	6	1
Chaitoowawa Chuttrum	9	5
Puttoocotay	13	3
Negapatam (Nagapatnam, Nagapatnam), via Route 181	53	
	233	1

Leave \$ Palamcottah (Palliam Kotta, "Camp Town," and proceed from the N. Gate of the Fort, to

\$ PALAMCOTTAH.

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, Collector, at Tinnevely. Military Station, Bazaar. Post Office. Elevation, 120 feet above the sea. Lat. 8° 43', long. 77° 48'.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

Position.—It stands on a large plain, 1 mile from the right bank of the Chindinthoora, crossed by a good bridge, forming a communication with the town of Tinnevely, 3 miles distant, on the opposite side of that river.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Fort, situated on a slightly elevated surface of granite rock, but free from deleterious exhalations, owing to its not having a wet ditch. The tanks situated to the N. are shallow. The wells in the Fort are from 8 to 12 feet, full all the year round, but brackish. The European Artillery barracks are placed within the fort, on the highest ground, and commodiously arranged. The quarters of the Officers, situated on the S. face of

the fort, form an oblong square, and have baths attached thereto. Place of Arms is sufficiently large to admit of a regiment performing their evolutions, and close to it stand the Hospital and Jail, both old structures in bad repair. The Native Lines are outside the Fort. The Church is a neat structure.

Pass along a good, broad road, leading across an open, flat country, to **Shetticolum*, 3½; cross a nullah at three different places; pass **Triloo-oor*, 1½; pass **Keelpatam*, 1½; then cross by boat the steep banks and sandy bottom of the Tamberperny (Tambara-vari, Tamraparni, Chundinthura, Pambour) river, which is here 500 yds. wide, and rises in lat. 8° 52', long. 77° 20', on the E. end of the Eastern ghats, then serpentines S.E. for 80 miles, and falls into the Manar Gulf, near Punnakoil, in lat. 8° 38', long. 78° 10'. Vessels cannot pass up it, owing to the bar at its mouth. The Chetura falls into it, in lat. 8° 48', long. 77° 5'. There is a very handsome bridge erected over it, about 35 miles from its mouth, which unites Tinnevely to Palamcottah; pass *Shiviperry*, (Shiviputtur, Shivilperri); encamping ground, ¼ mile E; bazaar and river, amply supplied; boats ply on the river. Lat 9° 30', long. 77° 39'.

DAWKs to Tinnevely, 55 miles, N.

EXCURSION to the Pearl Fisheries of Tuticorin (Tuttukudi, Tutikorin, "scattered habitations"), 24 miles. Route, via **Shingatakurchi*, 4½; **Mel* (W) *Chakragudi*, 3½; cross a sandy nullah, to **Kallamuramben*, 3½; cross a rivulet, 30 yds. wide, to *Mel* (W) *Thattapaura*, 2½; **Varahapati*, 1½; **Madaturpathi*, 3½; and 4½ miles brings us to the important port of

\$TUTICORIN(Tutacorin, Tuticoreen, Tut-tukudi, Tutikorin).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnevely, 33 miles, E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground. Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 8° 48', long. 78° 12'. Position.—It stands on the N.W. coast of the Gulf of Manar. Commerce.—Conch (Shankh) shells (pearly white univalves) only found here, and in the Palk Straits, are shipped in large quantities to Bengal, and all parts of India. The Hindus use them in their pagodas and hermitages as musical instruments, where they are blown at stated periods. They are also cut into bracelets, rings, and ornaments, but in the warlike age the heroes used them as trumpets.

The Pearl Fishery, the lion of the *locale*, although inferior to that on the banks near Ceylon, is carried on to a considerable extent, and the average sum paid by the contractors to the Indian government for that exclusive privilege, from 1803 to 1814, amounted to £30,000 per annum, but it is now rented for only £500 per annum. The shells are uniformly oval, 7½ inches in circumference. The finest are procured in 6 to 8 fathoms of water. The Great Pearl Banks in the Gulf of Manar extend 30 miles.

N. to S., and 24 from E. to W. From this place the traveller can make the following

EXCURSIONS, viz., to

Truendur (Trichendoor, Tritchindoor), 18 miles S. Attraction.—The Temple of Subramana, which stands on a rock projecting into the sea, is constructed of hard white sandstone.

Manapar (Manepadu, Munahpand, "sand town"), a small port, situated on a point of land, was originally a Dutch settlement.

Golaisairputnam (Kulasekharapatnam), further to the N., is a town of considerable importance.

Thence proceed along a waving, hilly country; cross three nullahs; pass **Thevellapperry*, 3½; **Ooterpully*, ½; **Poovany*, 1½; encamping ground; then along a narrow but good road; pass **Muniachee*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Paragottam* (Paragoottum), 2½; encamping ground, ¼ mile W.; bazaars and tanks, dry in the hot, but amply supplied at other seasons; pass **Cundasannampooram*, 1½; cross three nullahs to **Coombady*, 1½; also two nullahs to **Kolayanelloor*, 1½; pass **Wottapadarum* (Wottapadarum); encamping ground; tappal station; bazaars, flowing stream, and tanks, amply supplied; thence along a prickly, jungly country; cross a nullah to **Jyundaveram*, 2½; pass **Kukerumpully*, ½; then cross a nullah to **Velayidiuerram*, 1½; cross two nullahs; pass **Shunmoogaveram*, 2½; **Venkataisveram*, 1½; cross two nullahs; pass **Vaidannuthum* (Vaidannattam), 1½; encamping ground, E. and W., on both sides of the road; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; **Kollator*, 3; **Ramachandrapooram*, 1; **Vypar* (Vaipar), 2½; encamping ground, ¾ mile, N. and S.; tappal station; Vypar river, amply supplied, and here 200 yds. wide. Attraction.—The pagoda. Cross the river, and pass along through a flat, barren, and small jungly country; pass **Kulgoottum*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Iddoovumpully*, 1½; and **Maimunday*, 2; pass **Chenmoogaveram*, 1½; **Shoorungoody*, 1½; **Tungamahapooram* (Tangamahapuram); encamping ground, E., on both sides of the road; bazaar, goontas, and bowries, amply supplied; thence the road becomes narrow, and ½ mile beyond we enter

THE MADURA DISTRICT (Route 177); pass on to **Shenupully*, 1; **Turracoody*, 3½; **Shaylicoody*, 4½; encamping ground; then cross the Coondul Ar, which is here 200 yds. wide; pass over a nullah to **Kuddagoodshundy* (Kaddagushandi), 4½; encamping ground, ¼ mile E.; tank, nullah, and bowries, amply supplied; **Chowky*, 2; **Shailoovanoor*, 2½; **Talakoz*, 2; cross nullahs respectively, to **Kotukolam*, 1½; **Killineermungalum*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§SHEKUL (Shekal).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Madura. Civil Authority, Collector at Madura, 60 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly. Bazaar, amply supplied; tanks, E. and W., seldom full. Tappal station. Large

Chuttrum. Houses, 200. Population, 1,500. Lat. 9° 15', long. 78° 43'.

Thence along a flat, open, dry, cultivated country; pass **Undichicottum*, 2½; **Chetty Umbalum*, 2; **Nuliyerrakay*, 1½; **Ooterracoshamungey* (Uttarakoshamangai), 2½; encamping ground; bazaars and tanks, E. (the largest) and W., amply supplied; pass on to **Vellah*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Venugoody*, 1½; **Pootumbul*, 1½; pass on to **Koorloor*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§RAMNAD (Route 177); thence proceed along a salt swamp road, but passable for bandies, leading across a flat, well cultivated country; pass **Perracoor*, 2½; cross the **Vygay Ar*, to **Pillungoody*, 2½; then pass over two bridged nullahs, to **Nayendairy*, 1½; cross four nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§DIVIPUTNAM (Davadanaputty).

Lat. 10° 8', long. 77° 43'. Encamping ground, ¼ mile S. and N. E. Bazaar, tank, and well, amply supplied. Tappal station. Chuttrum. Pagoda. The sea lies about 200 yds. to the right.

DAWES to Madura, 53 miles N.W.

Then cross a nullah, 220 yds. wide; pass **Chumbay*, 3; **Venattoor*, ½; pass over two nullahs, and pass **Tirpalgoody*, 1½; encamping ground; **Vellamaoor*, 1½; **Naganundul*, 2½; **Oopoor*, 1½; bazaar, indifferently supplied; but wells and stone bowry, amply; encamping ground; thence across a jungly country, along a broad, sandy, but still salt, swamp road, passable for vehicles; pass **Cuddaloor*, 1½; **Cherundainundul*, 1; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Mannacoody*, 1½; **Veerasungli-Chuttrum*, 2½; encamping ground; cross a stream; pass **Choolingoody*, 1½; **Numbootalay*, 1½; encamping ground; cross the **Numbootalay* river, and 1½ mile brings us to the large village of **Tondy*; bazaars, wells, goontas, and river, amply supplied; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, W.; thence proceed along a waving country, interspersed with cocoanut trees; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Moondrumkingiputrum*, 1½; **Coodipoongoo*, 1; cross a river, to **Wulatum*, 1½; **Kullianagarry-Chuttrum*, 1½; encamping ground, ¼ mile, E.; large chuttrum, and 3 stone bowries, amply supplied; we soon afterwards enter

THE TANJORE (Tanjur) DISTRICT (Route 9); thence pass along a narrow cart road, leading across salt swamps, and a waving, prickly, jungly district; pass **Tetandutanum*, 1½; cross a river; pass **Scondrapandienputrum*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass **Yennady*, 1½; **Sirroocadanacotay*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Chemangolay*, 1½; pass **Poodooputrum*, 1½; cross the Colawen (Coleroon) river, which is here 220 yds. wide, 92 miles long, and falls into the Cauvery river; pass **Meendobul*, ½; chuttrum, bazaar, river, and tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, ¼ mile S.; the sea, 200 yds. to the right; thence along a broad but swampy road, practicable for carts, through a flat country, intersected with an olive tope, "grove,"

and paddy (rice) fields; pass **Konapunwayel*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Juggadaputnum*, 3; then cross nullahs respectively, to **Kotaputnum*, 1; and **Codicolum*, 1½; pass on to **Ummaputnum*, 1; **Mummailgoody*, 2; bazaars, tank, and well, amply supplied; the sea and salt pans are situated on the right; encamping ground, ½ mile; then along a flat cultivated country; cross the Vellar river, here 160 yds. wide; pass **Puttungaui*, 1½; **Moombalay*, ½; then cross a nullah; pass **Seodramuniapooram*, 2½; **Yenadinaudoo*, 2; encamping ground, ½ mile, S.; small tank, but the water therein is bad; the sea is situated ½ mile to the right; pass on to **Cuttomavady*, ½; cross 3 nullahs to **Somanadaputnum*, 2½; then pass over 2 nullahs to **Vellancolum*, 3½; cross the Umbil river; pass **Chaittoobawa Chuttrum*, 3½; 15 shops, tank, and well, amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile, E.; the sea is situated 200 yds. from this place; **Gosae Chuttrum*, 1; cross nullahs respectively, to **Pullatoo*, 4½; and **Cotahgoody*, 2½; pass **Colaitipully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Puttocotay* 3½ (Route 181); and then proceed via that Route, for 5½ miles, to the town of

†§ **NEGAPATAM** (Nagapatnam, Nagapatanam, Route 181).

ROUTE 227.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALIAM-KOTTA) TO COOTALLUM (KUTALLAM, TRI-COOTALLUM), VIA ALLUNCOLUM (ALANKOLAM).

DISTANCE, 38 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palamcottah (Palam-Kotta) to Kanguyuncolum (Kangaiamkolam)	9	2
Alluncolum (Alankolam)	10	4
Pootallum (Kutallum, Tricootallum) ..	18	2
	38	0

Leave § *Palamcottah* (Palam-Kotta, Route 226), from the Madura gate, and proceed along a good road, across an open, flat country; pass **Moorowungoorchy*, ½; cross the right (½) and left (¼) banks of the Tambrapoorney river; and we enter the

TINNEVELLY COLLECTORATE.

See Route 178.

Pass the Madura Junction Road, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ **TINNEVELLY** (Tirunelveli, Tenneveli, "sacred rice hedge.")

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, the Officer

commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Population, 20,000. Capital of the Collectorate.

DAWKS to Madura, 86 miles S.; Madras, 350 S.W.

Position.—It stands on the left bank of the Chidnithoor (Tambrapoorney, Tamraparni) river, across which a handsome bridge is erected (the patriotic act of Sulochamma Mudelar, a rich native gentleman, who defrayed the entire cost, £6,500), which enables a direct communication to be carried on between this place and Palamcottah (Paliam-Kotta), standing on the opposite (right) bank.

ATTRACTIVE.—The Pagodas, dedicated respectively to Shiva and Shri, and constructed of granite.

EXCURSIONS to the Waterfalls of Cootallum (Tricootallum, Kuttallam), 35 miles, along which route we are now proceeding; and Papanasham (Paupanassanum), 27½ miles; Route: via *Peta*, 1½; *Shankarananargam Chuttrum*, 1½; **Kundanagaram*, 1½; **Kikkallur*, 2½; cross the **Tamraparni* river to **Shairmadevi*, 2½; **Vaidinaden Covil*, "Lord of Physic Church," ½; travellers' bungalow; **Karhurchi*, 1½; **Kilankolam*, 1½; **Vellangudi*, 1½; cross the Kurier river to **Kaidakurchi*, 1½; pass through for 1½; cross by bridge the **Tamraparni* river to **Ambasanudram*, 1½; **Pudapatti*, 2½; **Vikramasingham*, 2; and ½ mile brings us to **Papanasham Kovil* (Papanassanum).

ATTRACTIVE.—The three Falls, viz.—1, the Cataract, only 80 feet high, with a much greater body of water than the Cootallum Chittr Fall. Close at hand are seen several lofty peaks, the most considerable of which is the Agastya Mallé, 6,000 feet high, from which flows the Tamraparni river. 2, The Bana Tirtham, and 3, The Pambanassari Falls are situated higher up the river. Continuing our journey, we pass the **Paupanassanum Junction Road*, ½; and at ½ mile leave *Tinnevely*; then proceed to **Tootlocuncolum*, 3½; **Kangyuncolum*, 1½; bazaar, amply supplied; **Kuruvanelloor*, 2½; **Poodoor*, 1½; **Maranday*, 1½; **Kuroompillwoot*, 2½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ **ALLUNCOLUM** (Alankolam "banyan tank").

Travellers' bungalow. Population, 4,000. Shops, indifferently supplied. Thence along an open, flat country; pass **Kishnapairy*, 4½; **Sivakani-pooram*, 2½; **Paoor*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs and the Chittravutty river (which rises in lat. 13° 35', long. 77° 54', flows S. for 22 miles through Mysore, thence for 50 miles across the Bellary Collectorate, and after flowing 50 miles N.E., falls into the Pennar river in lat. 14° 47', long. 78° 45'); and we enter the town of

TENKASHY (Tenkashi, "S. Benares").

Bazaar and Chittravutty river, amply supplied. Tappal station.

Attraction.—The dilapidated, ruined Pagoda, which is much frequented, as this place is considered a holy spot; proceed through it for a mile; re-cross

the Chittiravutty river; pass **Mailaveram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Coodiyirapoo*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a bridged stream, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Zemindar's chuttrum at the large village of

§ COOTALLUM (Kutallam, Tri-cootallum, Route 178).

ROUTE 228.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALLIAM-KOTTA) TO TUTICORIN (TUTACORIN, TUTICOREEN, TUTTUKUDI, TUTIKORIN).

DISTANCE, $31\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palamcottah to Shevelperry (Shevel-peri), via Route 226	7	1
Mail Shuckragoody (Mel Chakragudi) ..	8	2
Mail Thattapaura (Mel Thattapaura) ..	6	0
Tuticoria (Tuttukudio, Tutikorin) ...	9	6
	31	1

Leave §*Palamcottah* (Palliam-Kotta, Route 226), and proceed via Route 226, to §*Shevelperry* (Shevel-peri), $7\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed along a bad road; pass **Shingalacourichy*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Mail Shuckragoody* (Mel Chakragudi), $5\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground opposite the village; cross a sandy nullah; pass **Cullamoorumben*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then over a rivulet, here 40 yds. wide; pass **Mail Thattapaura* (Mel Thattapaura); $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the left, amply supplied with water; **Varahutty*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Mudatoorputty*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the important seaport of

§ TUTICORIN (Tutacoria, Tuticoreen, Tuttukudi, Tutikorin, Route 226).

This place was formerly a large Dutch settlement.

ROUTE 229.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALLIAM-KOTTA) TO THE PAUPANASSUM (PAPANASHAM) FALLS, VIA VYDINADEN COVIL (VAIDINADEN KOVIL).

DISTANCE, $29\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palamcottah (Palliam-Kotta) to Vydinaden Covil (Vaidinaden Kovil)	14	4
Paupanassum (Papanasham)	15	0
	29	4

Leaving §*Palamcottah* (Palliam-Kotta, Route 226), we proceed from the lines; then cross by bridge the Tamberperny river, and then proceed along a beautiful avenue road, across a flat, cultivated country; pass **Veeragavoopooram*, 2; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ TINNEVELLY (Tinneveli, Tirunelveli, "sacred rice hedge," described Route 227), and thence via the Excursion at that Route to

THE FALLS OF PAUPANASSUM, $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles (Route 227). See Excursion.

ROUTE 230.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALLIAM-KOTTA) TO QUILON (KAYAN-KULAM), VIA TENKASHY (TENKASHI), AND THE ARIANGOLE PASS.

DISTANCE, $102\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Palamcottah (Palliam-Kotta) to Tenkashy (Tenkashi), Route 227.	34	0
Chungota	5	0
Ariangoles Pass	9	4
Mammillatory	12	2
Puttanampoor	14	2
Cosgarherry	9	4
Koodary	8	3
Quilon (Kayan-Kulam)	9	3
	102	2

Leaving §*Palamcottah* (Palliam-Kotta, Route 226), we proceed, via Route 227, to the town of

§ TENKASHY (Tenkashi, Route 227); then cross the *Chittiravutty river, and we enter

THE TRAVANCORE DISTRICT (Route 122); and pass on to §*Chungota*, 5; bazaar, and 2 large tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, E; leave it at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and thence proceed along a very bad, loose, stony road, quite impassable for vehicles; pass **Pulinary*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, which leave at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then commence the Pass, $1\frac{1}{2}$, in the vicinity of which there are extensive coffee plantations; then proceed close to a choultry, $\frac{1}{2}$; after which we pass a tree; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the head of the Pass at **Ariangoles*; cross three bridged nullahs, and at the end of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles we reach the end of the Pass, through which palanquins (palkis) and bullocks can pass easily; pass a garden, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes very bad, and leads across a country infested by elephants, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Shaullikurry river; pass **Mammillatory*, 1; travellers' bungalow; river, amply supplied; here reside a vast number of Brahmans. Thence along a large, forest tree, elephant, grass, jungle country; cross the above stream, also three nullahs; pass **Puttanampoor*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; then cross a river, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and pass along a

bad road, impracticable for carts, across a broken, small hilly country; cross two nullahs to **Nuddoo Teeroo*, 3; pass over a nullah to **Tullaroo Perravoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to *Mooty Teeroo*, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass over a bridged nullah to §*Cortargherry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.W.; bazaars, amply supplied; then proceed along a good, hard road, across a stony, jungly, high country, interspersed with narrow valleys; cross two bridged nullahs; pass **Nuddumbury Quilon*, $\frac{1}{2}$; §*Kondary*, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars, amply supplied; encamping ground; §*Sheermoly*, 3; **Paroor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; after which the road becomes very sandy to **Keelivellore*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ QUILON (Kolam, Kayan Kulam).

Territory, Travancore (Trivankodu). District, Kolam (Kulam). Civil Authority, the Resident at Trivandrum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 261 miles. Military Station, at which only one regiment is now quartered, but prior to 1830, it was the head-quarters of a subsidiary force, consisting of 5 regiments and a company of artillery. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaars are extensive and amply supplied. Population, 20,000. Lat. $80^{\circ} 53'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$. The shops are numerous, and the best are kept by the Parsis. Productions.—Timber, cocoa-nuts, coir, cocoa-nut-fibre; pepper, cardamoms, ginger, betel-nuts, and coffee.

DAWKs.—See Table of Distances.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Cantonment, which has an area of five miles in circumference, lies E. of the town on a healthy gentle ascent close to the sea, and 40 feet above it, and the broad road round it is the boundary between the British and Travancore territories. The Infantry and Artillery Barracks and Hospital are spacious buildings, and afford accommodation for a large force. The British Residency is a fine edifice, lies to the N. of the Cantonment. The Pagoda, dedicated to Krishna, is a very ancient structure. The Episcopal Church is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating a numerous congregation. The Jail is large and well ventilated.

Quilon stands on the sea coast in a snug bight, affording safe anchorage for ships at 3 miles distance from the Fort, a small but strong structure. The Backwaters are connected with each other by means of the Canals, which are dug parallel to the shore, and also join the Lake together. They afford water communication the whole way to Trivandram (Trivandrum), the capital of Travancore. Water communication is carried on between Allepi (Allepalli) and Cochin, but the road communication between those places is also extremely good and pleasant to traverse. Pattymars, "phatemarks," and dhonies ply between this place and Chaitwa and Kanannur (Cannanore) in 5 or 6 days, so that the sea route between the above places is preferable, and more convenient than *via* dāk.

ROADS.—A military route leads through the district, a bad, sandy path N. along the beach to Allepi

(Allepalli) and Cochin, and a very bad footpath N.E. *via* a mountainous pass to Tinnevely.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

825. It is supposed to have been founded about this period, as the Hindus and Christians of this part consider that as their era.

Alexius Menezes, the 1st Archbishop of Goa, here held his first conference with the St. Thomas Christians, when he converted a number of the Nestorians to Romanism.

829. The Court of Appeal and Office of Diwan "Minister," were removed to Trivandram.

ROUTE 231.

PALAMCOTTAH (PALLIAM KOTTA) TO NAMCUL (NAMKAL), *VIA* KYTAR, WAIPULPUTTY, TIROOMUNGALUM, DINDIGUL AND CAROOR.

DISTANCE, 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Ft.
Palamcottah (Palliam Kotta) to Shadikhan's Chuttrum	6	1
Kytar (Kaitar)	12	5
Yerrashaiwul (Yerrashaiwal)	9	7
Coilputty (Koilpatti)	7	5
Satoor (Satur)	14	0
Waipulputty (Waipalatti)	5	1
Virdooputty (Virdupatti)	12	1
Kullagore Chuttrum (Kallaguri Chat-tram)	7	4
Tiroomungalum (Tirumangalam)	9	2
Tiroovadagum (Tiruvadagam)	12	6
Chullacolum	8	3
Ummattiray (Ammattiray)	12	7
Chengolalapputty (Chengolalappatti)	10	5
Vadasandoor (Vadasandur)	9	0
Audiaputty Fort (Audiapatti Fort)	11	1
Aravacoorchy (Aravakurchi)	6	6
Pootamboor Chuttrum (Putambur Chuttram)	10	0
Caroor (Karur)	8	0
Vangul (Vangal)	6	3
Moganoor (Mogaur)	2	5
Namcul (Namkal)	12	0
	194	6

Leave § *Palamcottah* (Palliam Kotta, Route 226), from the W. gate, and proceed along a good road, across an open, undulating country; cross a nullah to **Tambrapurry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross by bridge the **Chindinthoora* river; pass **Tuchacoorchy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass §*Shadi Khan's chuttrum* (Shadikhan's chuttram), $\frac{3}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; bazaars, tank, well, and goonta, amply supplied; encamping ground N. of the chuttrum; thence along a level country, interspersed with slight undulations; pass **Pundaracolum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pullacolum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross by bridge the Sitar river; pass **Perrucolum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 5 nullahs to §*Kytar* (Kal-

far Petta), 54; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground S., and close to the village; cross 2 nullahs respectively, to **Sainulapoory*, 43; and **Assoor*, 23; pass §*Yerrashaiwal* (Yerrashaiwal), 34; encamping ground 1 mile S.; water brackish; thence through a flat, cultivated country; pass **Narratoomootry*, 53; **Munachee*, 24; §*Coilputty* (Koilputty), 14; bazaar and large tank, amply supplied; encamping ground N. and close to the latter; cross 2 nullahs respectively, to **Nelly*, 43; and **Ooraputty*, 33; cross nullahs respectively to **Ullakapoor*, 34; and the Sator river, which also cross to **Sator* (Satur), 14; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground S. of the river; thence along an excellent road; cross nullahs respectively to **Kuttalumpetty*, 14; and **Ramalingapooram*, 4; pass on to **Waipulputty* (Waipalputty), 24; encamping ground on the bed of the river, and N. of it; thence proceed along an undulating, well cultivated district, interspersed with groves of trees; cross a stream to **Wulchakaraputty*, 34; cross a nullah to **Rettanykenputty*, 24; pass **Soolikerrai* *Agharum*, 23; cross a nullah and river, to the town of

§VIRDOOPUTTY (Virdupatti, Virduputty).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Tinnevely. Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnevely. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Bazaar, amply supplied. Population, 26,000. Encamping ground S. and N., when the land is not cropped. Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Lat. 9° 3', long. 78° 1'. Then cross nullahs respectively, to **Reddiarpatty*, 14; and also to

THE MADURA DISTRICT (Route 177); then proceed, pass **Awalishwaranputty*, 34; cross a nullah to §*Kullagooree Chultrum* (Kullaguri Chattram), near Sholampatti, 34; bazaar and encamping ground on the slope of a small hill; cross a nullah; pass **Shevaracotah*, 33; cross the Shevaracotah and Cond rivers, and § mile brings us to **Tiroomungalam* (Tiroomangalam); bazaar and wells, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground S., also N. when the land is not cropped; branch road to Trichinopoly, 94; via §*Madura*, 124; §*Chittamputty*, 104; §*Mailoor*, 54; §*Colampatty*, 14; §*Towarungoorchy*, 114; §*Coilputty* (Coilboor) 124; §*Verallaimulay*, 8; §*Nagamungalam*, 84; and 44 miles brings us to §*Trichinopoly*; then cross the Vygar river, here 40 yds. wide, and which rises in lat. 10° 17', long. 77° 37', flows S. E. for 130 miles, and falls into the sea in lat. 9° 20' long. 79° 4'; pass the Madura Junction Road, 4; §*Tiroomadungam*, 4; encamping ground very bad, close to the river; but the traveller should have his tent pitched wherever the ground is vacant; §*Sholavandan* (Sholavandan), 24; pass a tank, 2; which extends 14 mile along the road; §*Nachicolam* (Nachicolam), 4; encamping ground; §*Chullacolum*, 2; bazaar, bowries, and tanks, amply supplied; §*Pullypatty*, 34; §*Ummayyankeoor* (Ummayyanke-nara), 24; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; §*Coilniputty*, 24; §*Ummalattiray* (Amattiray), 44; bazaar, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; en-

camping ground; thence proceed along an avenue or trees; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Attamaratooptty*, 34; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

§DINDIGUL (Route 122); pass on to **Chengolotoputty* (Chengolotapatti), 34; encamping ground on a large plain; tank, amply supplied; thence the country becomes flat, with hills situated 2 miles to the right; pass **Tadimambo*, 23; tappal station; encamping ground; then cross the Codavener river, and pass on to §*Girumputty*, 1; §*Vittanykenputty*, 13; re-cross that stream, and proceed to **Ameabudruputty*, 23; §*Vadasundoor* (Vadasandur), 13; encamping ground and Codavener river, amply supplied, which re-cross; then pass a ruined fort, 1; cross 2 small nullahs; pass **Viraaputty*, 24; §*Yettalanputty*, 13; cross a nullah to **Kuwarputty*, 2; then commence the *Yedlachee* Pass, 4, which is 4 mile long; cross a nullah, and we enter

THE COIMBATORE (Koimbatur) DISTRICT (Route 21); pass the Fort of **Andiampatty*, 34, situated a short distance from the village, at which there is encamping ground, E.; nullah and tanks, amply supplied; §*Vadunchetty*, 13; §*Mailooputty*, 24; cross the **Ninganjee-ar* pass; §*Aravocoorchy* (Aravakurchi), 24; encamping ground, 3 mile N., and river, amply supplied; §*Kurradiputty*, 4; then re-cross the above stream; pass **Tallacocovil*, 13; §*Cooripattiam*, 4; re-cross the same river; pass **Kukranputty*, 24; §*Pootamboor-Chultrum* (Putambur Chattram), 24; encamping ground, 1 mile E.; forage, but water both bad and scarce in the hot season; §*Chookampatty*, 14; §*Pettanoor*, 13; §*Ramalingam-Chitty Chultrum*, 23; §*Chellandipattiam*, 14; §*Tiroomanellor*, 3; then cross the Anurawutty (Anurawati, Ambrawutty) river, here 4 mile wide, and we then enter

THE CAROOR (Karur) DISTRICT.

Which contains 79 villages, and a population of 70,000. And 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ CAROOR (Karur).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, the Caroer (Karur) District of Coimbatore (Koimbatur). Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, W. Lat. 10° 53', long. 78° 9'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Cusbat, "capital" of the Division, "Talook, Taluk." Tappal station.

DAWS to Bombay, 655 miles, E.; Bangalore, 140, S.; Calicut, 160, E.; Madras, 210, S.W.; Mangalore, 256, S.E.; Ootacamund, 103, S.E.; Seringapatam, 140, S.E.

Streets well arranged, and lined with some good houses. *Position*.—It stands on a gentle slope, on the N. bank of the Amaravati river, just above its confluence with the Cauvery (Kaveri) river.

ATTRACTIONS.—The ruins of a large fort, standing on an elevated ground. The temple, a large structure, having a fine spire over the lofty gateway, 88 feet high, 64 feet long at the base, and 52 feet broad.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1757. At this period it was considered as one of the strongest frontier towns in India, and successfully withstood a lengthened siege from Chanda Sahib.

1781. Colonel Long captured it, but in

1801, it was abandoned.

Then pass on to * *Aroogumpalliam*, 2½; * *Sanga-pappenpalliam*, 1½; * *Coopachypalliam*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass § *Vangul* (Vangal), 1. Bazaars, and Cauvery river, amply supplied, and which is here ½ mile broad, and 3 feet deep in December; cross § by boat, and we soon enter

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1); pass * *Moganoor* (Moganur), 2½; boats ply on the river, which is full all the year round; then cross the Oopar (Upar) river; pass * *Chingicoundenpoodoo-oor*, 3½; * *Naiyicarpully*, ½; * *Poodoo-oor* (Pudu-ur), 3½; * *Conichetty-pully*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ NAMCUL DROOG (Namkal, Namka Drug).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District Namkal. Division of Salem. Civil Authority, the Collector at Salem, 31 miles, S. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Cusbah, "capital," of the Division. Encamping ground ¼ mile S. of the bungalow. Lat. 11° 14', long. 78° 14'. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. The Fort, once a formidable structure, stands on a curious bare granite rock.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

Hyder Ali held possession of it.

A.D.

1768. Colonel Wood wrested it from him.

Thence the traveller can proceed to BOMBAY, 722½ miles distant, via § *Munuchavadi*, 13½; § *Mallur*, 9½; § *Salem*, 8½; § *Macdonald's Chavadi*, 12½; § *Sankerdug*, 11; § *Palliapalliam*, 11½; § *Erode* (Yirode), 2½; § *Perundure*, 11½; § *Changapalli*, 12½; § *Avinashi*, 10; § *Karmottanpatti*, 8½; § *Ramanujan Chattram*, 8½; § *Kotmbatur*, 8½; § *Gudalur*, 11½; § *Mettupalliam*, 11; § *Kunur*, 14½; § *Utakamand* (Ootacamund), the Nilgiri (Neigherry) Hill Station, 10½; § *Pyakerra*, 10½; § *Gudalur*, 11½; § *Neltialam*, 16; § *Ganapaddiwattam*, 15; § *Panamurita-Kota*, 15½; § *Manantavadi*, 7½; § *Bawalai*, 10½; § *Kakankota*, 8½; § *Antersanti*, 13½; § *Kargola*, 13½; * *Challenhalli*, 11½; § *Maisur* (Mysore) 10½; excursion to Seringapatam, § *Nainalli*, 10½; § *Soselli*, 8½; § *Sarkur*, 10½; § *Srithivasamudram*, 9½; § *Munawali*, 14½; § *Niratur*, 12½; § *Chinnapata-*

nam, 13½; § *Closetet*, 7; § *Biddadi*, 9½; § *Kingari*, 10; § *Bangalore* (Bengalur), 10½; § *Madavaram*, 11; § *Tappad Baigur*, 11½; § *Dobbs' Peta* (Sompur), 8½; § *Tumkur*, 12½; § *Kora*, 7½; § *Nelhal*, 6½; § *Marlagandennpalliam*, 10; § *Sira*, 7½; § *Javunkondanahalli*, 12½; § *Hariur*, 12; § *Ayamangalam*, 11½; § *Chitradrug* (Chittledroog), 12½; § *Vijayapur*, 9½; § *Brahmasayaram*, 8½; § *Anagod*, 10½; § *Davengudi*, 10½; § *Harhar*, 8½; § *Allekatri*, 14½; § *Holawikonda*, 9½; § *Siralukpa*, 9½; § *Soruba*, 11½; § *Belu-uli*, 13½; § *Bairakanni*, 5½; § *Allawalli*, 9½; § *Gerseppa*, 11½. Excursion to the superb Gerseppa Falls. From the village of Gairsoppa, reached by a river of the same name, the writer was carried for 12 miles up the Malimuneh Pass, and reached the Falls Bungalow about three and a half hours after leaving the top of the Pass:—

"An amphitheatre of woods, and a river, about 500 yards wide, rushing and boiling to a certain point, where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in an unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined. Leaving the bungalow on the Madras side of the river, and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tediously over slippery rocks, until you reach a point where a rock, about twice the size of a man's body, juts out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal Falls; these two are called the 'Great Fall' and 'the Rocket.' The one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps 50 yards across, which falls heavily and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below, and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rocks, till it falls into the same chasm. This chasm is at least 900 feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara Falls, which are about 150 feet, and perhaps a quarter to half-a-mile in width. These are the first two falls to be visited. Then move a little below your first position, and you will observe first a body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall, rushing and steaming down into the same chasm; this is the third fall, the 'Roarer;' and then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest, and most graceful of all, being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm; this is 'La Dame Blanche,' and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and ethereal. But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the loveliest, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls, and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still and smooth as glass and sluggish as a Hollander, and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point where you will see them all at a glance, and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafened by the noise, and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene, and by the visible presence of the Creator of it, in the perpetual rainbow of many and brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm." § *Wosad*, 12; § *Uonawar* (Honore), 4½; thence to Bombay, 340 miles.

ROUTE 232.

FUNDERPOOR (PANDAPUR) TO SEROOR (SERUR), VIA KURKOOMB, WANGEE, AND CHANDGAUM.

DISTANCE, 104 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Funderpoor (Pandapur) to Kurkoomb (Kurumb).....	11	4
Yenagaum	10	2
Wangee	11	2
Soogaum	9	2
Sawoody	8	3
Nullah	8	3
Chandgaum	12	0
Paigraum	10	5
Hookergaum	10	3
Seroor (Serur)	12	0
	104	0

Leave *§Funderpoor* (Pandapur, described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 58), and proceed along a rocky, but excellent road; cross the Beema river, and pass on to **Omrah*, 1½; **Goorsallah*, 2; encamping ground; cross respectively a deep dry (1), and broad wet (2) nullahs; and 5 miles brings us to the town of

§KURKOOMB (Kurumb).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Bombay Army. District, Sholapoor (Sholapur). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapoor, 41 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Encamping ground, N.W. Bazaar, forage, and stream, amply supplied. Market on Mondays. The Fort is situated on a nullah.

Dawks to Sholapoor, 41 miles W.N.W.

Thence proceed; pass **Perita*, 6; then along a stony road, intersected by very difficult nullahs; cross deep, rocky nullahs respectively, to **Akolah*, 1½; and **Yenagaum*, 2; encamping ground, S; nullahs and wells, amply supplied; forage, plentiful. The road now becomes narrow, stony, rocky, leading across an open, rocky, elevated district; cross a small nullah, ½; pass **Cannairgaum*, 2; **Kunder*, 4; encamping ground; cross a deep, rocky nullah, ½; and we then enter

THE AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE (Ahmadnagar, Ahmadnugger, described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 40); pass on to **Wangee*, 5; encamping ground, N., and nullah on which it stands, both stony, and amply supplied; cross it, ½; pass **Dygaum*, 2½; and proceed across an undulating country for 3 miles, after which the road improves, leads through a beautiful valley, and at the end of 6½ miles, we enter the town of

†§SOOEEGAUM (Soorgaum, Soogaum).

Territory, the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army. District, Ahmednugger Collectorate. Civil Authority, the Collector at Ahmednugger. Military

Authority, the Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army at Poonah (Puna, Punah, Poona). Encamping ground, N., stony. Bazaar, river, and nullah, at the foot of the Ghat, amply supplied.

Position.—It stands on a nullah, at the foot of a Ghat, within 1 mile of the Bheema river; then proceed along an excellent road, interspersed with very steep, rocky ascents, leading across a hilly, rocky, open, and cultivated country; pass up steep, rocky ascents, respectively, to **Kajoorry*, 5½; **Sawoody*, 3½; extensive encamping ground, on the summit of the last steep, rocky ascent; cross a wet nullah; pass **Rasseen*, 6½; cross a nullah, 2½; to **Rackiswarry*, 6½; pass over the **Loara* river, 3½; and 2½ miles bring us to **Chandgaum*; nullah and bowries, amply supplied; thence cross the **Dew* river, 2½; **Ambah* nullah; Sursawutty river, 2½; pass **Chumbargoodee*, 2½; **Paigraum*, 2½; nullah and bowries, amply supplied; cross a nullah, 4½; pass **Baloomdee*, 1; cross the Angan river, ½; and 4½ miles brings us to **Hookergaum*; nullah and wells, amply supplied; cross a nullah, 2½, to **Ingaanee*, 8; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

†§SEROOR (Serur, described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 176).

ROUTE 233.

This Route, owing to there being no proper road, is extremely difficult for vehicles, but travellers can proceed per boat, *via* the Backwater, to Chaitwa, 134½ miles; then, *via* dāk, as also per patimar, to Cannanore, 244½ miles, in six days, and then per dāk, but they are strongly advised to adopt the sea route, as such is preferable in every respect.

QUILON (KOLAM, KAYAN, KULAM) TO MANGALORE (MANGALUR), VIA ALEPPY (ALAPALLI, ALEPPI), COCHIN (KACHHI, KUCHHI KUCHIBANDAR), CHATTWA (PONANY (PONANI), CALCUT (KALIKOD, AND KOLIKOD), TELlicherry (TELLICHERI).

DISTANCE, 330½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Quilon to Shuwerray	11	4
Kurnagapully	6	6
Kuyencolum	8	2
Castigapully	7	3
Purracond	11	0
Aleppy (Alapalli, Aleppi)	10	3
Coonjetty (Kunjetti-Andar Halli)	13	7
Murrawakaud	10	1
Cochin (Kachhi, Kuchi, Kuchibandur)	8	7
Nauraka	8	5
Mannapath (Ayakota, Manapath)	8	1
Kotaperrumba (Kotaperamba, Angadi)	8	6
Peringanam (Peringanam)	6	0
Wu.lapad (Wallapad)	6	6
Chaitwa	7	7
Chowkaud (Chaukad)	3	6

ROUTE 223—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Munnulcooam (Manalkunam).....	6	5
Ponany (Ponani)	8	4
Cootwey (Kutvol)	4	6
Tanoor (Tanur)	9	2
Chaliem (Challiam)	12	6
Calicut (Kallikod, Kolikod).....	7	2
Yellatoor (Yellatur)	8	3
Quilandy (Koilandi)	7	0
Tikody (Tikodi)	7	0
Wuddakurray (Waddakarre).....	7	6
Chombay Peramba (Chombe Peramba)	7	0
Tellichery (Tellicheri)	7	0
Cannanore (Kananur)	13	1
Palla Ungady Palla Angadi)	13	5
Cowye (Kauwai)	10	2
Coututcherry (Katkacheri)	9	6
Wosadroogum (Wosadurgam)	7	2
Baikal	8	4
Kassergode (Kasergod)	8	0
Coomiah (Kumblah)	8	7
Munjaishweram (Manjeshwaram) ...	12	1
Mangalore (Mangalur)	330	4

Leave \$Quilon (Kolam, Kayan, Kulam, Route 230) from the Artillery Barracks; pass along a very sandy road, through an enclosed garden country, surrounded by a mud wall to **Minootoochairy*, 4½; **Sucticolungaray*, 1; encamping ground; then cross the Quilon river, close to its debouchure into the sea, where it is always very deep; proceed to *Umbalum Covil*, 2½; **Shunerray*, 3½; encamping ground, and goontah, amply supplied; thence proceed, along the sea shore, to **Allapadootoor*, 3½; then across paddy "rice" fields; cross by ford at ebb tide, but by boat at other periods, the Seeroopully river; pass **Pud-danyrcoolumkerry*, 2½; cross two small, salt water nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the seaport town of

§ ALEPPY (Alapalli, Allepti, Aulapully, Aulopalay, Aleppee).

Territory, Travancore (Tiruvankodu). District, Amballapalli. Civil Authority, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, at Trevandrum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground S., on the beach. Bazaar, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 9° 30', long. 76° 24'.

Dawks to Bangalore, 255 miles S.W.; Cannanore, 178, S.E.; Cochin, 33, S.; Madras, 366, S.W.; Mangalore, 255, S.E.

Commerce.—An extensive trade is carried on in the exportation of cardamoms, coir, betel, pepper; native vessels, and teak timber from the rajah's forests, &c. The Port cannot be considered as affording good shelter for vessels, although large craft can anchor in 5 or 5½ fathoms of water, and small ones in 4, at about 4 miles from the shore, which appears to have been enroached upon by the sea, as there is a soft mud bank, opposite the town, off which ships can safely ride at anchor.

ATTRACTIORS.—The Dock Yard, which belongs to the Raja, is only capable of having small native

craft constructed therein. The Canals are numerous, and formed parallel to the sea coast, which, by connecting the lakes and backwaters afford excellent water communication, viz., S. between Quilon and Trivandrum, and N. with Cochin, all of which are connected with the sea by means of a wide creek, which greatly facilitates the large export trade which is carried on here.

There is a Church Missionary station here.

The backwaters and rivers swarm with large and ravenous alligators.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

The British formerly had a factory here.

Thence the road continues along the sea shore; cross four nullahs; pass **Cauloorpully*, 5½; **Aritan-gulpully*, 6½; **Conjetty*, (Kunjetti-Andarhalli), 1½; encamping ground bad, on the beach; goonta and bowries, amply supplied; **Underully*; *The Boundary, 7½; **Murraakaud*, 2½; encamping ground in a cocoa-nut tope, "grove;" but troops should encamp on the sea shore; thence the country is densely covered with cocoa-nut trees; pass a thannah and Chowky, 3½; **Manachairy*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town and seaport of

†\$COCHIN (KACHHI, KACHI, KUCHIBANDAR, Route 95). Then cross the bar, and pass on to **Nauruka*, 6½; and proceed, via Route 96, to **Kotaperrumba* (Kotaperumba Angadi), 16½; then, via Route 95, to **Chowkaud* (Chaukad), 22½; then cross a backwater, and proceed along a footpath; pass **Yeddicolipully*, 3½; **Munnulcooam*, (Manalkunam), 3½; extensive encamping ground N. and S.; wells and goonta, amply supplied; **Unda'odoo*, 1½; **Palapully-Umbalum*, 2; encamping ground; **Welienagode*, 2½; cross, by juncgars or boats, a river, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PONANY

(Ponani, Paniani, Panang Wakal, Pennani, Panyani).

Territory, the Malabar and Canara Division of the Madras Army. District, Kutnad of the Malabar Division. Civil Authority, Collector at Calicut. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Encamping ground, S., ½ mile distant. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Tappal station. Population, 8,000, chiefly Mussulmans, who are fishermen. Lat. 10° 48', long. 75° 58'. Railway in progress from thence to Madras, via Bepoor (Bepur). Imports; groceries, molasses, oil-seeds, salt, spices, sugar-canes, wheat, &c. Exports: Betel nuts, cocoa-nuts, iron, pepper, large timber, brought down from the ghats.

General Appearance.—It is built in a straggling manner on a sandy plain, and contains about 500 two-storied stone houses and numerous huts.

Religion.—It is the head-quarters of the Mapillas, whose Tangal (high priest) resides here. The Mapillas or Moplas are the descendants of Arabs, who were wrecked on this coast, and married with the natives. They are an enterprising class. The Priest's office is hereditary in the female line.

Sailing Vessels, to and from A. P. la, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Surat.

Position.—It is a seaport, lies on the S. side of an estuary of the Ponany (Ponani) river, close to where it falls into the Arabian Sea, where the stream is so shallow that only small craft can ascend to the town; and three or four miles from the sea there is a shoal with four fathoms of water over it, but inside and between it and the mainland, vessels can anchor in 7 fathoms deep.

Boat Building is here carried on to a considerable extent, as pattimars (patemars) are numerous, and are used in carrying on a lucrative fishing and coasting trade between Arabia, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Surat. Mauches, which are large row-boats, about 50 feet long, 12 wide, and 6 deep, carry sails, are rudely constructed, only proceed to sea during the fine season, and are employed in river navigation and coasting trade.

River.—The Ponany (Ponani), which rises in lat. $10^{\circ} 19'$, long. $77^{\circ} 6'$, in Coimbatore, close to some tanks at Cootichipattam; flows N.W.; passes the Western Ghats, close to Cape Comorin; crosses the Malabar District, about 50 miles from its source, in lat. $10^{\circ} 42'$, long. $76^{\circ} 46'$; thence flows W.; passes Palghat Fort and town, 63 miles from the sea, where it is navigable for canoes, in lat. $10^{\circ} 45'$, long. $76^{\circ} 32'$; separates the Raj of Cochin from Malabar; flows on to lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $76^{\circ} 15'$; then enters the Malabar District, flows W. for 25 miles, and after a course of 128 miles, falls into the Arabian Sea in lat. $10^{\circ} 47'$, long. $75^{\circ} 58'$. It has a wide, dry, sandy channel, clear stream and great depth about five miles from its mouth, in the hot season, but is unfordable and only navigable for small craft, owing to the shallow bar at its mouth and shoaly water inside, but down which vast quantities of fine teak timber are floated during the monsoon.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

Previous to Tipu Sultan obtaining possession of it, it was a flourishing place, but by his oppressive government he soon stopped its progress.

Then cross by boat a backwater, $\frac{1}{2}$, which occupies a corps with baggage no less than twelve hours to traverse; pass *Cootwoy* (Kutwol), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars; encamping ground, N., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; proceed along an open, sandy plain to *Parvunny*, 4; travellers' bungalow; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of *TANOR* (Tanur, Route 221), and thence proceed via Route 221, to the town of

Calicut (Kalikod, Kolikod, Route 91); thence along a good road, across a sandy country, densely planted with trees; pass *Pootoor* (Patur), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yellatur* (Yellatur), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross, by jungars or boats, the broad *Corapeyag* (Korapoyer) river, which occupies a corps 40 minutes to accomplish; and then proceed along a road between paddy (rice) fields, leading across a jungly cocoa-nut country; pass *Pengulidassum*, 1; *Tiroowunoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chumunchairy*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$;

SQUILANDY (Collandy, Kollandi), 2 miles.

Travellers' bungalow. Population, 5,000. Tappal station. Bazaars, and wells, amply supplied. Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, on deep sandy soil. Thence along a sandy road, leading between rice fields; pass *Colatoo*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Polakairy*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pormulla*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Paloor* (Palur), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tikody* (Tikodi), 1; wells, amply sup-

plied, 300 yds. from ground to the S., where tents can be pitched, and 1 mile from this place, which stands in low, dense jungle. Thence along a very heavy, sandy road, across a sandy low jungly country; pass *Cunningkolungary*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tynicaud*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kotakul*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross by boat or jungars, the *Moorata* river, and proceed along a hilly country; pass *Poodooopunnum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kurooin-bunakul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

WUDDAKURRAY (Waddakarre), "N. Shore."

Population, 2,000, chiefly Moplah Muslims. Lat. $11^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 37'$. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar, amply supplied. **Position.**—This place lies on the N. side of a large backwater, which receives several streams from the Western ghats. Encamping ground, on the top of an eminence, but very rough.

DAWKS to Calicut, 23 miles N.W.; Cannanore, 22, S.E.

Branch roads to Mahé, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Tellicherry, via Mahé, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Excursion to Mahé, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, (described Route 210), and Tellicherry (Tellicheri), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (described Route 91).

Thence along a good but hilly road, leaving Mahé to the W., but which place should be visited, as it is a most lovely spot, for 4 miles, after which it becomes very sandy; pass *Chombay* (Chombe) Peramba, 7; encamping ground, on a large, level, sandy plain; cross by boat or jungar, the Mahé river, which flows from the Western ghats, but is unnavigable for vessels of even moderate tonnage, and which must anchor in 5 fathoms, in the roadstead, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, but boats in fair weather can proceed up it inland for a considerable distance, and small craft can then cross the bar in perfect safety, which is here 200 yds. wide; and 7 miles brings us to the town of

TELICHERRY (Tellicheri, Route 210); then proceed along a hard, stony, steep road; pass *Kodoolully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road becomes very sandy; cross 2 salt water nullahs; pass *Durnaputnum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross to by boat or jungar, a salt water river; pass on to *Maipungaud*, 2; *Yeddacaud*, 3; the Codally (Kodally) Junction road; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

CANNANORE (Kananur, Route 89), the Fort of which stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the barracks; then proceed along a good road, across a level and well cultivated country; pass *Sairkul*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; *Bulliapalam*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross, by ferry, a river $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; pass *Papunchairy*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cunnaveram*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; thence the road becomes very sandy; pass *Cheeroocoonum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a small river; pass *Pully Ungady* (Palla Angadi), 3; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, high, rough, and intergalow; encamping ground, a nullah, pass along a hilly, sected by ditches; cross a nullah, pass *Cogimungu*, rocky district; pass *Coolooveli*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river, and $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yerrayattoo*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a river, and proceed across a sandy country; pass *Pyanoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a river to *Cowye* (Kauwei) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, flat and sandy; thence the road leads across deep sand; cross a broad river; pass *Punderundoondadoo*, 8; cross a broad river; pass *Candutcherry* (Kutkaohet), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow.

ow; **Tirritinadoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Poonjye*, $\frac{4}{5}$; **Wosadroogum* (Wosadurgam); travellers' bungalow; tappal station; then ascend a steep hill to the encamping ground; **Poodootay* (Pudukote); **Adjanoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chittary*, 2; cross a river; pass **Poochacaud*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Baikul* (Baikal), 2; travellers' bungalow; then along a sandy road; cross rivers respectively, to **Codikulla*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Cuddanaudoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chundragherry*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence the road becomes very rough; cross a broad river and descend a hill; pass

§ KASSERCODE (Kasergod), $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars. Tappal station. Population, 5,000. Then along a good but rough and rocky road; cross a nullah; pass **Kaoooly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Pootoor* (Putur), $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river; pass **Mogall*, 1; **Cunnipoora*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; then cross a river to **Coomlah* (Kumbalah), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; then cross a river, and proceed along a rough, rocky road; **Urrooka*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Iytah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Oopoola*, 2; cross a river and a nullah to **Munjaishweram* (Manjeshwaram), $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; tappal station; then pass along a very deep, sandy road; pass **Woodiaver*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river; pass **Oochul*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Samaishweram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Oolal*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross the left (1) and right (1) banks of the Naitrawutty river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Infantry barracks of the town of

§ MANGALORE (Mangalur, Route 46). Thence the traveller can proceed to Bombay (453½ miles distant, via Route 184, to Honore (Honawur), 113½ miles, and thence for 340 miles to

—§ BOMBAY (Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 1).

ROUTE 234.

RAJAHMUNDRY (RAJAMAHENDRI) TO SAMULCOTTAH AND COCANADA, VIA RAJAHNUGURUM AND PEDDAPPOORAM.

DISTANCE, 39½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajahmundry (Rajamahendri) to Rajahnugurum	10	1½
Mullacheeroo	6	5
Samulcotta	12	7
Cocanada	10	0
	39	5½

Leave § *Rajahmundry* (Rajamahendri, Route 19), and proceed from the fort, along an excellent road, but in some parts sandy, across a jungly, undulating country; pass **Devaicheeroowoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Cuncheria Veeranah's Fundal*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; thence the road becomes bad to **Rajahnugurum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, N.E., and near the large tank, which soon dries up in the hot season; pass **Tirooputtyrajooppallim*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Waschechelairoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Rungempettah*, 3; **Nullacheroov*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground and large tank, amply supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; thence along a good road, leading across high land; pass **Coatapudoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Timmapooram*, 5; **Peddapooram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappal station; thence to the Cocanada Junction Road; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the centre of the fort in the town of

SAMULCOTTAH (Route 191); then proceed along a rough, narrow path way, totally impracticable for carts, leading across the top of the bank of a channel; cross 2 nullahs by ford, in the dry season, but by rafts in the monsoon, as the streams are deep, strong, and quickly filled, by the heavy rains in the hilly ranges; pass **Wondooroo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Coppavaram*, 2; then cross a nullah to **Surpavaram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 3 miles beyond stands the town of

§ COCANADA.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Rajahmundry. Civil Station. Civil Authority, the Collector at Rajahmundry. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaars, amply supplied. Tappal station.

ROUTE 235.

The best and most direct Route.

RAJAHMUNDRY (RAJAMAHENDRI) TO RAGAPORE (RAJAPUR), VIA LUCHWARAM

DISTANCE, 68½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajahmundry (Rajamahendri), to Pedda Pungedy, via Route 19	10	1
Dayarapully	7	0
Yadavole	7	0
Rajahrum	8	0
Luckwaram	7	0
Burrumpallem	9	0
Nursapore	7	0
Ragapore	13	0
	68	1

Leave § *Rajahmundry*, (Rajamahendri, Route 19), and proceed, via Route 19, to **Pedda Pungedy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; branch road to *Paloonah* (95½ miles), via § *Yernagoodium*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Rajaram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Jungumreddygodem*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Durbagodem*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Ashwarampettah*, 6; § *Dummapett*, 9; § *Juggavaram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Chintumpettah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Madavaram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Paloonah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then proceed to **Dayarapully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground bad; water bad; now we quit the N. Trunk Road; pass on to **Yadavole*, 7; **Rajahrum*, 8; encamping ground good and elevated; thence along a sandy and red soil road; cross 3 nullahs, one of which is stony and difficult; pass **Luckwaram*, 7; encamping ground; water excellent; thence the road becomes good to **Burrumpallem*, 9; soon after which we enter

THE MASULIPATAM (Machlipatanam) DISTRICT (Route 18), pass *Nursapore* (Narsipur), 7; encamping ground; then proceed along an excellent road, leading across cotton plantations, and 13 miles brings us to the town of

§ RAGAPORE (Ragavapooram).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. District Masulipatam (Machlipatanam). Civil Authority, the Collector at Masulipatam (Machlipatanam). Military Station; a detachment of troops is quartered here. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Lat. 17° 8', long. 80° 59'.

DAWES to Masulipatam, 68 miles, N. by W.

ROUTE 236.

RAJAHMUNDY (RAJAMAHENDRI), TO
PALOONSHA, VIA RAIPULLAWARRA, TAU-
TOOR AND UMMERAWARUM.

DISTANCE, 106½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Rajahmundry (Rajamahendri), to Comur- radaiwam	7	7
Gopalupooram	12	1
Raipullawarra	9	4
Ramanagoodium	7	2
Ramachandrapooram	10	3
Tautoor	16	3
Koonganoor	6	2
Ummarawarum	12	7
Nugurum	11	1
Paloonsa	12	6
	106	4

Leave § Rajahmundry (Rajamahendri, Route 19), and proceed across the left (½) and right (½) banks of the Godavery river; pass along an open country, with the river flowing close to the road; pass *Kotcor, 1½; *Arripuravoo, 2; § Comurradaicum, 2; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; *Peddadaicum, 3; *Maitah, 1½; cross a nullah; pass *Venkatacuppulim, 2½; *Chittil, 1; *Peddapooram, 2; § Gopalupooram, 2; bazaars, bowries, and tanks; thence along a flat, jungly country; pass *Kurricul-goodium, 2½; *Jaggandupuram, 2½; *Achoota-pooram, 4½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Coilgoodium, 2½; § Raipullawarra; bazaars, tanks and wells, amply supplied; *Tippacayalapudoom, 1½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Rehupuly, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to *Cundigoodium, 1½; and *Ramanagoodium, 1; pass § Ramanagoodium, 1½; bazaar, wells, and Pynaroor nullah, amply supplied; thence along a hilly, but cultivated, and small jungly district; cross the above nullah; pass *Doramadee, 4½; *Gooroopagoodium, 1; then cross nullahs respectively to *Gardaborum, 1; *Punnamuday-goodium, 2; *Yaimiluppudoo, 1½, and *Ramachandrapooram, 4½; tank, amply supplied; soon after which we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 52); then pass along a hilly, jungly country; pass *Gonagoodium, 2½; cross 4 nullahs to Chennai-poorum, 2½; cross a nullah at 8 different places; pass on to *Mullawaram, 8½; *Goveracram, 1½; *Tautoor, 1½; thence along a jungly, hilly country, with the Godavery river, flowing close on the right; pass *Eo-cheraila, 1½; cross the Palaur river; pass *Dasavaram, 3½; cross a nullah; pass § Koonganoor, 1½; bazaar and river, amply supplied; *Kivaka, 1½; cross 2 nullahs respectively, to *Condapully, 2½; and *Madaveram, 2½; then pass on to *Damercherla, 1½; *Coegoodium, 1½; *Oopoyeroo, 4½; cross 3 nullahs to § Umeravaram, 1½; bazaars and Godavery river, amply supplied; cross a nullah to *Tonipully, 1½; pass *Raeegoodium, 4½; cross the Punnul Arr river to *Yellairoo, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Setara, 1, and § Nugurum, 1½; bazaar and Kimersani river, amply supplied; cross that stream at two different places; and proceed along a flat, jungly country; pass *Sungurum, 3½; *Raipul-

wera, 1½; *Nagavaram, ½; the *Naganellippli junction road, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PALOONSHA.

Territory, Paloonsa (tributary to the Nizam). District, Paloonsa Civil Authority, the Rajah under the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Bazaar, amply supplied. The residence of a Rajah; branch road to § Pungedy, 95½ miles (described Route 235).

ROUTE 237.

RUSSELLCONDAH TO CUTTACK (KATTAK),
VIA COLADA, GOGUDDA, KOONJIBUNG-
SHAH, KUNTALLOO, AND BONDALLO.

DISTANCE, 122½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Russellcondah to Oolunducolah	11	0
Kootoolooba	6	5
Gogudda	9	4
Koonjibungshah	11	7
Gholandee	7	7
Bailpurra	9	2
Kuntaloo	11	0
Punnamwatty	8	2
Gopoo	10	6
Bondallo	8	0
Poolbuddy	9	1
Bulrampoor	7	7
The Fort of Cuttak (Kattak)	11	4
	122	5

Leave § Russellcondah (Route 74), and proceed from the barracks, and pass along a good road, leading along the banks of the river, and then across bamboo jungle; pass *Puddalo, 1½; *Bettara, 2½; *Colada, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah; pass on to *Dangapooram, 1; *Bangoolpully, 2½; cross a nullah; pass *Oolunducolah, 2½; thence along a very difficult road, leading across a hilly, jungly district, infested by ferocious tigers; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Kootoolooba, 1½; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a narrow road, interspersed with 3 difficult and long ascents, leading across an open, cultivated district; pass *Kullingagoodu, 2½; encamping ground; after which the road passes amidst dwarf forest trees, to *Gyugoodith, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass over the Bondah, 2½; and *Gonagayuddia Ghat, 4, to *Gogudda, 2½; encamping ground and large bowry, amply supplied; and 1½ mile brings us to the Noodoowah Ghat, the road over which is hard, stony, passable for native country carts, and leads across a hilly country; soon after which we enter

THE CUTTACK (KATAK) DISTRICT (Route 71); pass on to *Dooliabundo, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to *Sankur, ½; encamping ground, *Poebaddy, 2½; and *Jarasingul, 1½; pass *Puttanah, 2½; cross the *Coovaria river, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ KOONJIBUNGSHAH.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army, District Cuttack (Kutak). Civil Authority, the Commissioner at Cuttack. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Residence of the Duspullah Rajah. Encamping ground.

Thence proceed along an excellent road; cross a river to *Puttanah, 1½; then over nullahs respectively, to *Mungalapoor, 1½; and *Deogam, 1; pass on to *Muddacundo, 2½; *Gholandee, 1½; proceed across a hilly country, along a bad and very difficult road for carts; cross a nullah; pass *Arracota, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs, to *Curradparra, 3½; cross nullahs respectively, to *Ghunniah, 2½; and §Bailpurra, 1½; encamping ground in a mango tope W. and E.; bazaar and river, amply supplied; pass along a deep sandy road, across a jungly country, to *Nungulacottah, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to *Siddamulla, 2½; *Bunjeeully, 2½; and *Banapoor, 2½; pass on to *Kuntaloo, 1½; encamping ground S. in a tope; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence the road leads along the banks of the river, passes through a jungly country, interspersed with hills to the right; pass *Madhopoor, 2½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Juggubuddra, 1½, and §Pudmavuty, 3½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; encamping ground E.; then along a flat, well-cultivated country, interspersed with hills in the distance; pass *Coroboro, 1½; *Borador, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Bydeestr, 3; encamping ground; *Runjipree, 2½; then pass the encamping ground with the village of *Gologand on the right; *Goopoo, 2½; river amply supplied, along whose bank we still continue our route, but the road soon becomes extremely difficult, leading across a hilly country; cross a nullah to *Bayda, 1½; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Runapoor; cross the right (3½) and left banks of the Mahanuddy river, and at the end of 2½ miles we reach *Bondallo; encamping ground on the left bank of the above stream, amply supplied; thence along a hilly jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; pass *Borangee, 2; *Rutnagudda, 2; *Sobunpoor, 2½; now the road becomes very indifferent; cross nullahs respectively to *Oostia, 2; *Poobaddy, 4; encamping ground E.; *Kundrapoor, 1½; then along a very jungly, hilly road; pass 2 nullahs to *Dasspor, 3½; pass on to *Bulrampoor, 3; encamping ground N.; then cross a nullah to *Malpurrah, 3½; pass *Kikkery, 3; cross the left ½ and right (4½) banks of the Mahanuddy river; pass *Biddanashy, ½; and 1½ mile brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ CUTTACK (Katak, Route 72), and ½ mile beyond stands the Place of Arms.

Thence the traveller can proceed to — §Calcutta (247½ miles), via §Tangi, 10; §Chattia, 6; §Sanktradihi, 11½; §Kundtia, 7½; §Aknapadda, 8½; §Baripur, 10; §Bhadrak, 7½; §Simlia, 8½; §Soroh, 11½; §Khintapara (Naya Sarai), 12; §Jaleshuwar (Balasore), 13; §Haldispadda, 8½; §Bostah, 7½; §Jaleshuwar (Jelleshore), 11½; §Dantum, 12½; §Bailda, 10; §Makrampur, 10; §Kurakpur, 9½; §Midnapur, 6½; §Munirgharh, 8; §Dehra, 8; cross the right bank of the Khatan (Kossai) river, 9; right bank of the *Rupnaryan river, at Koyela Ghat, 11; right bank of the *Damuda river, 12; §Ulabareah, 7½; §Budge Bridge, 5; §Calcutta, 12.

ROUTE 238.

The construction of this line into a made road is almost completed.

RUSSELLCONDAH TO SONEPOOR (SONEPORE), VIA THE COORMINGIA GHAT AND KOOMARKUL.

DISTANCE, 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Russellcondah to Moojagudda.....	9	1
Coormingia	12	0
Poomnagurh	10	6
Koinjur (Koinsir)	7	6
Bisputrah	10	3
Kuttrungyah	10	1
Koomarkul	8	0
Gotehaburrah	7	1
Koomarpud	7	5
Dhoyah	7	7
Sonepoor	6	5
	97	3

Leave §Russellcondah (Route 74), from the Hospital, and proceed across a bamboo and forest-tree, jungly country, along a road, leading between hills, and extremely difficult for carts; pass *Beechpur, ½; *Rachode, 2; cross a nullah to *Cundichoota, 1½; pass over two nullahs, to *Koiniroda, 1; then cross the *Coolunda river to §Moojagudda, 4½; bazaar; encamping ground, on the right of the road, beyond the village; thence along a sandy track, across a jungly, hilly country; cross 2 nullahs, also the *Noo-raundny river; pass *Koricady, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to *Kundigoty, 1½; *Nuktobatcha, 2½; pass over a river to *Doorbings, 1; thence pass over several nullahs, and at 2½ miles commence the ascent of the *Coormingia, 1½ mile long, and 1½ mile brings us to Coormingia (Coormingia): encamping ground on both sides; then along a rather difficult track for carts, leading between hills, across a jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; cross a nullah; pass *Cookoody, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to *Jupoty, 2½; *Pulloogam, 2; cross 3 nullahs and pass *Tullarimam, 4; *Bonjabuddery, 2; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Donghy, 1½; *Tintalgurh, 8; cross a nullah to *Poomnagurh, 1½; nullah, amply supplied; then cross a river to *Coomagurh, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Kotima, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Sondipully, 4; and *Bodanghia, 12; cross 2 nullahs to Kaligudda, 12; proceed on to *Koinjur (Koinsir), 1; encamping ground on the left, and nullah, amply supplied; pass *Mullaboyi, 1½; cross a large nullah to *Kuttabuddery, 8; pass over 2 large nullahs, and cross a hill to *Bissripudder, 2½; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Koonrona, 3; pass over 6 nullahs to *Bisputrah, 2½; encamping ground right and left, and nullahs, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Moddikatapara, 2½; pass over 5 nullahs; pass *Kookookunda, 1½; *Moondrooniska, 8; cross a nullah to *Kootumpettah, 8; then pass over 9 nullahs; pass *Saraky, 3½; *Kuttrungyah, 1; encamping ground, S. and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a hilly district, intersected by numerous nullahs, 26 of which we cross en route, as also some hills, pass *Koomarkul, 7½; encamping ground to the left; and nullah, amply supplied; and ½ mile beyond, we commence the ascent of the Ghat, and soon enter

THE SONEPORE (Sonepore) DISTRICT,

Which lies in lat. 21° long. 84°; has an area of 1,467 square miles; population of 66,000, chiefly composed of Khoonds, who offer up human sacrifices, and inhabit the Southern portion. The climate is intensely hot. The country well cultivated. Annual revenue, £50,000, and tribute to the Indian Government, £540 per annum. It is governed by a Rajah. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Sonepore, under the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of the S.W. frontier at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the Bengal Army.

Thence cross a ghat and 30 nullahs, and 7½ miles brings us to the deserted village of **Gotchaburrah*; encamping ground on the right and left; nullahs, amply supplied; then cross a nullah and the **Bang* river, 1 mile, here ½ mile wide, and proceed along a flat, open, small jungle country, interspersed on the left with hills; pass **Gondaburrah*, 1; **Bullipuddar*, 2; cross a nullah to **Kudjoroo*; pass over 2 nullahs to **Puroogoocha*, 4; proceed to **Nainpaul*, 4; **Komarpu*, 1½; nullah, amply supplied; cross 14 nullahs, and pass on to **Lookapurra*, 5½; **Raksa*, 4; **Dhoyah*, 1½; encamping ground to the left, and tank amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Noronapilly*, 2; **Coorompuddar*, ½; then cross a nullah, also the right (2½) and left (½) banks of the Tail river, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§**SONEPOOR (Sonepore, Route 71).**

ROUTE 239.

RUSSELLCUNDAH TO SONEPOOR (SONEPORE), VIA COORMINGIA (COORMINGHIA), BONDAGUDDA, AND ROOGUDDYCONAPAH.

DISTANCE, 97½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Russellcundah to Coormingia (Coorminghia), via Route 238	21	1
Koosadoondy	12	4
Bondagudda	12	6
Ballooroogum	11	0
Palloobee	11	5
Rooguddyconapah	11	1
Folarapoor	10	4
Sonepore (Sonepore)	6	6
	97	3

Leave §*Russellcundah*, (Route 74), and proceed, via Route 238, to §*Coormingia* (Coorminghia), 21½; thence along a good road, quite impracticable for carts; pass **Coormarcoopa*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a bad road; pass **Dokaringa*, 3½; **Ruttingia*, 1½; then commence the ascent of a ghat, ½; pass **Perakiloor*, 1½; **Looringia*, 1½; **Koosadoondy*, ½; encamping ground; flowing stream, amply supplied; thence the road becomes stony, but is passable for laden cattle, but not for carts; cross a nullah; pass **Sohagudda*, 1½; ascend a small ghat, ½; pass **Borapudda*, 3; **Goomagudda*, 2½; ascend a small ghat, 2; pass **Sarungudda Junction Road*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Bondagudda*, 3½; tank, amply supplied, and provisions by the villagers; thence along a good road, leading across a wild, descending, hilly country,

through dense jungle; cross a nullah to **Poodapoor*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Norpudda*, 2½, and at ½ mile beyond commences the ascent of the Todreegaum Ghat, which is ½ mile long, and difficult for carts; cross a nullah to **Noovdagum*, 2½; cross a small ghat, ½; pass the Khoond village of **Ballooroogum*, 2½; encamping ground and excellent water; thence the road becomes stony, leads across 2 ghats and 3 nullahs, to **Sheratigooda*, 3½; pass over a ghat and 2 nullahs to **Sokaree*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and the latter one at 6 different places; pass **Goomegaum*, 4; cross a nullah at 4 different places, to §*Palloobee* (Parishee), 1½; encamping ground bad, and water scarce, but both excellent at **Chedneepuddar*, 3½ miles; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a good road to **Sokapandoo*, 2½; cross a nullah at 5 different places, and we then enter

THE SONEPOOR (Sonepore) DISTRICT (Route 238), and at 2½ miles we commence the ascent of the Fungee Ghat, which is ½ mile long, and impracticable for carts; thence along a stony, difficult road, leading between parallel ranges of hills; cross a nullah at eight different places; pass **Goochoopoodah*, 4½; cross the Baug river, which is here 100 yds. wide, with large pebbly bed, sloping and easy banks, and quite impassable in the monsoon; and 1½ mile brings us to **Rooguddyconapah*, 1½; encamping ground, narrow, on the bank of the above stream; thence along a good road, across a level, open country; pass **Lolwapuddaro*, 2½; cross a nullah; pass **Cuzzoorjee*, ½; pass 2 nullahs to **Noronopangah*, 3½; cross a nullah to **Podurapoor*, 3½; tank, amply supplied; cross a nullah; pass **Buheegapaddaro*, 4½; cross the right and left banks of the Tail river, and ½ mile brings us to the fort of Sonepore (Sonepore, Route 71).

ROUTE 240.

RUSSELLCUNDAH TO COORMINGIA (COORMINGHIA) VIA KOLADA, GULLERY, AND DURGAHPRASAUD.

DISTANCE, 34½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Russellcundah to Baradah	7	3
Gully	7	3
Rumbah	8	5
Coormingia (Coorminghia)	11	2
	34	5

Leave §*Russellcundah* (Route 74), and proceed by a good but sandy road, along the right bank of the Mahanuddy river, through a bamboo, jungle district; pass **Sanumrittee*, 2; **Buttadearam*, 1; **Swamy House*, 3; **Kolada*, 4; **Baradah*, 3½; river, amply supplied; pass **Toomooroo*, 2; cross a branch of the Mahanuddy river; pass **Soorosoomooloo*, 2; **Dhoolapoota*, 1; thence to Brinjarra. The native carriers' road leads to Nagpore, and the country now becomes open, and 2½ miles brings us to the large village of

§ GULLERY.

Encamping ground. River and wells, amply supplied. Then cross 2 streams, each respectively ½ mile distant from each other, and proceed along a bad

road, across jungle, and paddy (rice) fields, to **Bramanapuddra*, 2; cross a hill, 2; pass the *Rhind Hamlet*, 1; and 6 miles beyond, stands the **Rumbah*, 4; wells, badly supplied; thence proceed along a track path, across thick jungle, quite impracticable for carts; pass the Botarra (Potarra) Barrier, 4; cross a deep ravine, to **Durgahprasada*, 1; cross a stream at 2 different places, and then ascend a ghat to a Dwarum (gateway) 3½; pass **Andaracota*, 1; then proceed to the Summit of the Ghat, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to

§ COORMINGIA (Corminghia, Route 238).

ROUTE 241.

RUSSELLCONDAH TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI),
VIA COORMINGHIA, SARUNGUDDA, MUD-
DUNPOOR, DANDPOOR, JOONAGUDDA,
SAHWA KONKAIR, AND WYRAGHUR.

DISTANCE, 518½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Russellcondah to Coorminghia, via Route 238.....	21	1
The Small Ghat, close to Sarungudda ..	19	7
Sarungudda	3	4
Koortillee	12	4
Balleegudda.....	7	0
Baromma	7	0½
Gothingia	18	7
Mohungherry	7	1
Bunjamooda	8	2
Muddunpoor	7	2
Leggora	5	6
Keenang	10	2
Bulluspoor	9	0
Dandpoor	10	0½
Poojeer	12	2½
Joonagudda.....	10	7½
Kurpudda	7	0
Kamptee (Kampti), via Route 114.....	310	3½
	518	2½

Leave §Russellcondah (Route 74), and proceed, via Route 238, to §Coorminghia, 21½; thence proceed along a bad road, and proceed, via Route 239, to a small ghat, 19, close to the village of §Sarungudda, 3½; 2,500 feet above the sea; encamping ground; thence proceed along a road, leading down a smooth ghat; pass over deep ravines; cross a river, and pass on to *Koortillee, 12½, situated close to Nougum, residence of a chief; encamping ground, and excellent water; then proceed along a good path road, on the bank of the *Korung river; pass through dense jungle to *Balleegudda, 7; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied. Elevation, 2,200 feet; then along a level path, with hills close by, densely covered with dammer trees; cross the steep banks of two large nullahs, and commence the stony, but easy ascent of the Pass; pass Baromma, 2½; encamping ground, W.; bazaar, amply supplied. Manufactures of Pottery. Pass through a thick, bamboo tree, and jungly country, and we soon enter The Dammer Tree Forest, 1½; cross several nullahs, then ascend a small, but difficult ghat, 4; pass two small hamlets, 5½; then pass over nullahs and several stony ghats, to *Gothingia,

7½; encamping ground, bad, narrow, and surrounded by hills and excellent water; then proceed to the summit of an ascent, 3; down a descent, and cross a nullah, 1; pass *Pokorobundo, 1; encamping ground; then descend a stony, steep, and rough ghat, 1½ miles long; cross a nullah, 2½ miles, and we then enter

THE CALAHANDY DISTRICT,

A hilly Zemindary of a Khoond Raja, situated in lat. 19° 3' and 20° 30', long. 82° 49' and 83° 50'; is 105 miles long from N. to S., and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N.W. by Patna; S.W. by Jeypoor; E. by Boad, the Hill Tribes of Cuttack and Jeypoor; and W. by Berar and Keriali. Civil Authority, the Raja of Calahandy Joonagudda, under the Resident at Nagpur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force at Kamptee (Kampti).

Pass *Kukkacopa, 1; *Dolegram, 1; and soon after we enter the beautifully cultivated

VALLEY OF MOHUNGHERRY;

Pass *Mohungherry, 1; extensive encamping ground, in dry paddy (rice) fields; thence along a good path road, leading across jungly and cultivated spots, across a narrow valley; pass *Begamul, 1; §Singpoor, 1; cross a nullah, to *Rowagum, 1½; *Doodoorapanee, 1½; *Suggoo, 1; *Bunjamooda, 1½; nullah, S., amply supplied; encamping ground; then cross the abrupt, densely covered dammer tree and bamboo jungle, and sandy banks of the *Rahoollee river, 2½, here 63 yds. wide; then along an excellent road; pass *Domergoorah, 1; *Kosund, 1½; pass the Sonepoor Junction Road, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MUDDUNPOOR.

Territory, the Calahandy Zemindary. District, Calahandy. Civil Authority, the Rajah of Calahandy, at Joonagudda, under the Resident at Nagpur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force at Kamptee (Kampti). Encamping ground. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Lat. 28° 19', long. 83° 37'. Population, 2,000. Position.—It stands on the left bank of the Rahoollee river, is surrounded by a thin hedge, and inaccessible to travellers. Cusab, "capital" of the Zemindary.

DAWES to Goomsoor, 78 miles W.N.W.; Joonagudda, 51 miles, N.E. by E.

Thence along an even path road, cross a nullah, 2½, to *Sooragum, 1; pass over a nullah, 1, to *Gullipullah, 1½; cross the Ootye river, 1, 83 yds. wide; pass *Leggora, 1; extensive encamping ground; flowing stream, amply supplied; branch road to Pollam, 13 miles from Muddunpoor; then along a very smooth road, across a thin forest, and grassy plain country, practicable for carts; pass *Sappora, 1½; *Jooradoobra, 1; *Cosoolah, 1½; *Tolowaddy, 1½; *Moonee, 1½; *Goorpokere, 1; *Dongapudda, 1½; *Keenang, 1½; thence along a path, practicable for carts when the grass is cut down, through an open, partially cultivated district; cross a river, 1½; pass *Geggana, 1; *Pullingy, 1½; cross a nullah, 1; pass *Riogooda, 1; *Corony, 2; *Mooring, 1; *Lakapudda, 1; *Bulluspoor, 2; encamping ground in all directions; tank, E., amply supplied; branch roads to Asseeragota (the capital of the Pergunnah), 3 miles S. Thence along a good cart-road, across a jungly, open plain, and partially

cultivated district: cross nullahs respectively at 1½ and ½; pass **Soriah*, cross a nullah, ½; then a river, ½; pass a nullah, 1½; pass **Olisairkah*, ½; cross the Wochinta river, 1½ here 30 yds. pass Ghantee and Jikmikee rivers; then **Doomoorobal*, ½, situated on the left; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

{ DAUDPOOR.

Encamping ground, N. and S. Provisions are obtainable from Junagudda, 23½ miles, and notice should be previously given, if such are required for troops. Population, 3,000. Lat. 19° 59', long. 83° 19'.

The general appearance is very straggling, as the houses are irregularly built.

DAWES to Goomsoor, 90 miles W.

Thence proceed along a stony road, across an open country; cross the **Anderjoora* nullah, ½; pass **Doomoorobal*, ½; cross a nullah, ½; pass **Domeer-e-podah*, 1½; **Doomal*, 1½; cross the Goolat nullah to **Borabutta*, 2½; **Koosendurah*, ½; the hamlet of *Malagan*, 1½; cross a nullah; pass **Polaparra*; **Lingpur*, ½; **Poojcer*, ½; cross a nullah, ½; then the Suggotta river, 2½; cross four nullahs; pass a tank and field, 3½; cross two nullahs; pass *Injilethal*, 3½; and 1 mile brings us to the large town of

**JUNAGUDDA* (Route 115), and thence proceed, via that route, to **Kamptee* (Kampti, 340½ miles, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 27½).

ROUTE 242.

RYPOOR TO SEONEE, VIA SORUNDY, LOHARRA, AND PURSWARRA.

DISTANCE, 194½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Rypoor to Kooramoody	10	6
Soraully	8	7
Sorundy	10	6
Kurva	8	6
Sorignipoor	11	7
Loharra	11	7
Mohmpoor	12	2
Rengarkhar	13	6
Putnee	11	5
Byhar	14	1
Chittadongree	11	2
Purswarra	11	2
Boundwa	12	1
Boriagow	7	3
Soowa	12	0
Junnunkhairree	11	0
Koorsipar	9	5
Seonee (Seoni)	10	3
	194	6

Leave **Rypoor* (Raipoor, Rypoor, Route 71), and proceed along an excellent road, across an open, flat, and well-cultivated country; pass The **Nagpoor Junction Road*; cross two nullahs; pass **Kumutraee*, 2½; **Pirkat*, 2½; **Ramopanda*, 1½; cross a nullah;

pass **Limorah*, 1½; **Chickly*, 1½; **Bahoeir*, 1½; encamping ground; thence cross a nullah, also the **Kanian* river, 160 yds. wide; pass **Kooramoody*, ½; encamping ground on both sides of the stream; **Limory*, 2½; **Silkut*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to **Kooramooda*, 1½; and **Soraully*, 2½; tanks and encamping ground close by; **Koosoomy*, 2½; **Soria*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Taralion*, 1½; **Dulchima*, 2½; cross two nullahs; pass **Tagun*, 2½; cross the **Sewundri* river, here 180 yds. wide; encamping ground on its bank; pass close to **Sorundy*, ½, situated at a short distance to the right; thence along a road, which becomes very difficult, and bad in the monsoon; pass **Sulta*, 1½; **Singory*, 2½; **Sirsa*, 1½; **Daincoriberra*, 1; then cross three nullahs, on the banks of which there is encamping ground; pass **Kurva*, 8½; cross a nullah; pass **Sookah*, 1½; also two nullahs, and pass on to **Purrangah*, 1; **Rungah*, 1½; then cross three nullahs; pass **Kummeriah*, 4½; encamping ground; cross two nullahs; pass **Sirty*, 2½; **Nowingouah*; **Soorj-Poor*, 1; small tank and nullah, flowing to the right, amply supplied; cross two nullahs; pass **Choo-gah*, 3½; pass over a nullah, and proceed to **Rangadolah*, 2½; thence cross 2 nullahs; pass **Dinkawah*, 2; pass three nullahs, and pass on to **Jerradolah*, 1½; **Loharra*, 2½; encamping ground near the tank, right of the road, which with the wells, is amply supplied; thence proceed along an open, flat, and cultivated country; cross three nullahs; pass **Sil-buty*, 3½; **Kullianapoor*, 1½; cross two nullahs, and then commence passing through a hilly country, at 2½; cross 4 nullahs; pass **Moknapoor*, 4½; encamping ground, near a nullah, amply supplied; thence the country becomes jungly, interspersed with ascents, descents, and table land, and intersected by several nullahs; cross the **Piperdar* river, here 100 yds. wide, two nullahs, and we begin the ascent of the **Kistar Ghat*, 1½; then cross several ascents and descents, and streams; and 12½ miles brings us to the town of

* RENGARKHAR.

Encamping ground close to a nullah; then proceed along a jungly, undulating country; cross several streams; pass between hills to **Kummungos*, 6½; pass several streams to **Sairnah*, 1½; pass over several nullahs to **Putnee*, 3½; encamping ground, close to a nullah, amply supplied; cross eight nullahs to **Mohgoya*, 5½; pass over several nullahs to **Pirawah*, 6½; then cross three nullahs, and the **Poongar Nuddy*; pass on to **Byrdolah*, 1½; encamping ground; nullah and tank, amply supplied; then pass along a cultivated country, with hills to the left; cross four nullahs; pass **Toontipar*, 3; then pass across a very jungly and uncultivated country; pass over six nullahs; and pass on to *Sulkat*, 3; cross the **Goras* river, 160 yds. wide, and we enter.

THE JUBBULPORE DISTRICT (Route 79).

And soon reach **Chittadongree*, 1½; Civil Authority, Deputy Commissioner at Jubbulpore, under the Governor General's Agent at Jhansi; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor; encamping ground, near the Gorar river, full all the year round; then cross several ascents and descents, and proceed along a stony road, across hills, leading through a mountainous, jungly country to **Babel-y*, and at the end of 6½ miles, we commence passing through the open country; pass **Poandy*, 1½; **Singa*, 1½; then cross the *Kuunar* river, pass **Purswarra*, 1½; encamping

ground near the river; tank, amply supplied; then proceed along an undulating, jungly country, and commence the ascent of the *Moongirry* ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is 7 miles long, and we then enter

THE NERBUDDA AND SAUGOR TERRITORY (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 66); cross 2 nullahs; pass **Boandwa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground beyond a large tank, amply supplied, as well as the Makarry river, flowing to the right; thence along a road, which leads between hills, and is extremely difficult for carts, pass **Lanatawa*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nursinga*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah; pass **Gochaiwarra*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tooty*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Boriagow*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; tank, amply supplied; cross 5 nullahs to **Jormoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a river and 3 nullahs; pass **Poorsarra*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Jownnaira*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Oodaiwarra*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Soowa*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; nullah and tank, amply supplied; then pass across a jungly, undulating country, intersected by nullahs; cross several nullahs; pass on to **Pandriany*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Junnumkharee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground between the village and a tank, amply supplied; then cross the Hirry nullah, and proceed along an open, flat, well cultivated country, and pass **Mulara*, 2; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Goodooma*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Karee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Gunjee*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 4 nullahs to **Koorstipara*, 2; encamping ground; 2 small tanks, amply supplied, just beyond the village; thence along a flat country; pass **Pindarace*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs; pass **Saitwaah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then commence the ascent of a ghat, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and thence through an open country; at the end of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles we pass *Palaree*; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the large town of

SEONKE (Seoni, Route 79). Branch Road to Nagpoor (Nagpore).

ROUTE 243.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT TO ARCOT (ARCAT, ARKAT), VIA CONATOOR, AND RAJAH CHUTTRUM.

DISTANCE, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saint Thomas' Mount to Conatoor.....	8	0
Streepermadoor (Shri-Perumbudur, Sri-Permatar)	11	6
Arcot (Arkat, Arcat), via Route 1	43	7
	63	5

Leave the Church at *Saint Thomas' Mount* (Route 10), and proceed along an open, flat, cultivated district, pass **Nundumpaukum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the **Sydetpet* river, pass **Mundappaukum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Colappaukum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Gargumpaukum*, 1; **Punnichairy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Cowoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and 2 miles brings us to §*Conatoor* (Kunatur), 15; encamping ground and travellers' bungalow; bazars, tanks, and goondas, amply supplied; pass **Shoracolatoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kumalun Chuttrum*, 2; **Amarumbald*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pillipaukum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Putanoolcaran Chuttrum*, 3; **Madras Junction Road*, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we enter the town of

§*STREEPERMADOOR* (Shri-Perumbudur, Sri-Permatara, Route 1), and thence proceed, via that Route, for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

=†§*ABOOT* (Arkat, Arkat, Route 1).

ROUTE 244.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT TO NAGGERY (NAGARI, NUGGERY), VIA POONAMALLEE (PUNAMALLE, PUNAMALLI).

DISTANCE, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saint Thomas' Mount to Poonamallee (Punamalle, Punamalli)	7	6
Naggery, via Route 6	46	1
	53	7

Leave *Saint Thomas' Mount* from the church (Route 10), and proceed along a flat, open country; pass **Nungumbaukum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Adair* river; pass **Ramapooram*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Poroor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Jaruntangul*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Cautpaukum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Madras Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§*POONAMALLEE* (Punamalle, Punamalli, Route 1), and thence, via Route 6, to §*Naggery*, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTE 245.

SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT TO NELLORE (NEL-LUR), VIA INAVERAM, SOOLOORPETT, AND GOODOOR.

DISTANCE, 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saint Thomas' Mount to Inaveram	11	2
Palwoy Chuttrum	7	4
Nellore (Nellur), via Route 18	96	2
	115	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave *Saint Thomas' Mount* from the church (Route 10), and proceed along a flat, open country; cross the *Marmalong Bridge*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass the *Cenotaph*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then the *Cathedral*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over *Munro Bridge*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass the *Sydetpet Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Wotairy Bridge*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass **Tauker Chuttrum*, 1; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to

§ INAVERAM,

Which place the traveller can also reach by proceeding across the country from *Saint Thomas' Mount*, by a road which soon becomes very bad in the monsoon, and pass *Condapully Choultry*, distance $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Thence continuing our route, we pass **Madaneram*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; close to *Appapully Chuttrum*; **Wuddaperumbaukum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. *Robuck's* (Robuck's) garden, 1; §*Palwoy Chuttrum* (Palwai Chattram), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; and thence proceed, via Route 18, for 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

†§*NELLORE* (Nellur, Route 17).

ROUTE 246.

BERINGAPATAM (SHRI RANGA PATANAM), TO CANNANORE (KANNANUR), VIA KURGOLAH, MANANTODDY (MANANTAWADI) MANUNTWADDY; THE PERIA GHAUT, AND COTTIANGADDY.

DISTANCE, 119½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri Ranga Patanam) to the Travellers' bungalow at Mysore (Malsur)	8	7
Chattenhully	10	7
Kurgolah	11	2
Untersunty	13	4
Kakuncotah	13	2
Bawully	8	2
Manantoddy (Manantawadi, Manuntwaddy)	10	2
Cannanore (Kannanur) via Route 211 ..	43	0
	119	2

Leave §Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42) and pass through the Mysore (Malsur) Gate; cross a branch of the Cauvery river, §; then along an excellent road, across an open plain; pass *Chowrapah-Chuttrum, the Mercara (Merkara) Junction Road, §; *Sultanpet, 1½; encamping ground; *Cul-nahaddy, 1½; *Siddalmpagoor, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the Pettah of

§MYSORE (MALSUR, Route 42).—Thence along a rough, stony road, across an enclosed, cultivated district; pass travellers' bungalow; quit the town, 1½; pass *Davivogadogandy, 2½; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Chowdhully, 1½; cross a nullah to *Saloddy, 3½; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Chuttenhully, 2½; bowries and tank, amply supplied with bad water; encamping ground, §; cross a nullah, and proceed along a rough, stony road; pass *Aroly, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to *Muntully, 2½; proceed to *Humpagoor; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs; pass *Kurgolah, 2½; bazaar; Cubbany river, and encamping ground on the left bank; thence along a good road, across a dense jungle country; cross a nullah, and pass *Kochrapunhoondy, 2½; *Madava-poor, 1½; encamping ground; then cross by bridge the Cubbany river; pass *Boopunully, 2½; encamping ground; *Kolyagowdenully, 2½; encamping ground, 2½, amply supplied with excellent water, on the banks of the Cubbany river; §Untersunty, 1½; travellers' bungalow, 4; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied with bad water in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; *Raguloopah, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah; pass *Katapoor, 3½; *Mahaswamy Cont, 4; cross 3 nullahs; pass *Kakuncotah, 2½; bazaar and Cubbany river, amply supplied; encamping ground in the rear and also in front of the travellers' bungalow; then proceed along a very bad road across a dense bamboo, jungle country, interspersed with ascents, descents, and open spots; pass *Nettal-colony, 4½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Anai-mullah, §; *Oodogunnullah, 1½; cross the Bawully river, and we then enter

THE MALABAR DIVISION (Route 2), and proceed on to *Bawully, 1½; travellers' bungalow, at which no tourist should remain a night, as the place

is prevalent with malignant fevers; thence the road is bad, and leads over abrupt, steep, stony ascents and descents; pass the *Veerajundarpet Junction Road, 6½; cross a nullah to §MANANTODDY (MANUNTWADDY, MANANTAWADDY, Route 211), and thence proceed, via that route, for 43 miles, to the town of †CANNANORE (KANNANUR, Route 89).

ROUTE 247.

SALEM (CHELAM, SHELAM) TO SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM), VIA WOMALOOR, CAUVERYPPOORAM, THE OOMDUTOLY PASS, HUNNOOR, KOLLALGALUM, AND RUNGASAMOODRUM.

DISTANCE, 124½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Salem (Chelam, Shelam) to Womaloor ..	9	7
Maichairy	10	1
Cholavandy	8	7
Cauverypooram	6	7
Jettlaputty (Potaiyenpallium)	8	4
Maratahullyoor	8	1
Kowdully	7	3
Hunnoor	10	5
Chinganelloor	7	1
Kollalgalum	8	1
Neelooosogay	13	5
Rungasamoodrum	10	7
Ummapooram	8	3
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) ..	6	0
	124	6

Leave §Salem (Chelam, Shelam, Route 13), from the Fort, and proceed along an excellent road, across a hilly and slightly cultivated country; pass *Ullagapooram, 2; *Ummapallium, 1½; cross a nullah; pass the Chalk Hills, 1½; *Saminykenputty, ½; *Kur-poor, ½; cross the Womaloor river, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§WOMALOOR (Womalur).

Route 20. Bazaar and stream, both amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 11° 44', long. 78° 5'. Population, 20,000.

Thence proceed along a road which is quite impassable for vehicles of any description, leading across an open, elevated country; pass *Kamunda-patty, 1; *Kaliputty, 2; *Chickalyoor, 1; *Chandapaddy, 2; *Boodachittipoor, 2½; *Maichairy, 1½; extensive encamping ground, E. W., and S.W., but confined by hedges; 4 stone tanks, E., amply supplied; cross a Pass, § mile long, and proceed across a hilly, flat, jungle, and open district; pass *Mulleconam, 3½; encamping ground; cross a nullah; pass *Raggiputty, 1½; cross over 4 small ascents and descents; pass *Coonandyoor, 1½; *Cholavandy, 2½; river Cauvery amply supplied; then cross the left (†) and right (‡) banks of the Cauvery river, and we enter

THE COIMBATORE (Koimbatour) DISTRICT, Route 21; pass on to *Govindavaddy, 1½; *Chaitooppul, 2½; cross a hill and nullah; pass *Cauverypooram, 2½; encamping ground extensive, and river amply supplied; thence along a good road; pass Cauverypooram Fort, 3; then cross an open country; pass over 1 large and 5 small nullahs, after which the district becomes hilly, and the road leads across a waving, rugged, thick jungle, rocky, and hilly country

ROUTE 248—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Hoonsoor (Hunsur)	12	0
Periaputnum Pettah	13	5
Siddapoor	17	7
Veerajunderpett	9	4
Wootacoly	7	3
Gunote	14	3
Chawachairy	10	4
Codally	9	7
Cannanore (Kannanur)	9	0
	122	4

Leave \$Serinapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42), and proceed, via Route 46, to the town of

\$PERIAPUTNUM PETTAH (Route 46); then pass the Fort, 1, and proceed along a low, jungly, undulating district; pass \$Hullyapettah, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Mootoor, $\frac{3}{4}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ mile brings us to

THE MERCARA (Merara) DISTRICT OF COORG (Route 46); then cross a nullah, and pass \$Malatooray, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass over three nullahs, and pass on to \$Siddapoor, $\frac{6}{7}$; \$Ammuttee, 4; cross a nullah, and pass \$Kawandy, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross three nullahs to \$Yeddankanawdi, $\frac{2}{3}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

\$VEERAJUNDERPETT (Route 89).

DAWKS to Cannanore, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Chekka Gundeshy, 1042; Fraserpett, 294; Heriour, 1683; Munzerabad, 734; and thence proceed, via Route 89, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the town of

†\$CANNANORE (Kannanur, Route 89).

ROUTE 249.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO HULLIAUL, VIA CHEUROPUTNUM, ARSEKKAIRA, CADDOOR, SHEEMOGA, SHIKARPOOR, ANNAWUTTY, FALLAH, AND KIRREWUTTY.

DISTANCE, 287½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) to Mullanhully	13	0
Cheuroputnum, via Route 136	31	2
Mullanhully	10	0
Gundeshy	8	7
Arsekaira	11	5
Banawerram	9	0
Sheemoga, via Route 41	57	1
Aynoor	11	1½
Neerlahully	9	4½
Shikarpoor Fo. t.	10	5
Oodagunny Pettah	9	6
Togur-e	9	3
Annawutty Fort (Gate of)	11	5
Jerry Pettah (Gate of)	10	4
Buddungode Pettah	11	5
Fallah	6	7½
Moondagoor	12	7½
Williamcooph	12	7
Kirrewutty	6	6
Tuttakairy	9	3
Saunbraun	7	1
Hulliaul Fort (Gate of)	7	4
	287	5

to \$Chinna Kawul; then pass some lofty hills, and at the end of 6 miles we reach the entrance to the \$Palaghat; pass \$Macleod's Chowry, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross the \$Palair river at two different places, and pass \$Jettaputy (\$Polaiyempallium, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground N.; the \$Palair river, amply supplied from October to December, but scantily during the remainder of the year; then across a lofty, hilly, jungly district, along an indifferent confined and stony road, which occasionally leads across a valley, and then over the bed of the \$Palair river, and proceed to the ruins of a Chowky, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, and also the \$Palair river; pass \$Neddookawul Chutrum, 5; re-cross the \$Palair river, also 2 or 3 nullahs; pass \$Maratahully-oor, $\frac{6}{7}$; extensive encamping ground; large nullah, amply supplied; cross 3 nullahs and several hills, and at $\frac{5}{8}$ miles we reach the open country; pass on to \$Kowodilly, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, amply supplied; cross 3 dry nullahs and a hill; pass \$Chickalapoorem, $5\frac{1}{2}$; \$Koonoor, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass \$Agrarum; \$Chungoody, 2; pass over the Tutta river, here 70 yards wide, to \$Hunnor, $\frac{2}{3}$; encamping ground and stream, amply supplied; then along a jungly country, interspersed with distant hills; cross a nullah, and pass \$Mangalam, $\frac{4}{5}$; \$Kamakkerray, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Oomgawilly, $\frac{3}{4}$; \$Chinganelloor, $\frac{3}{4}$; thence along a barren open country; cross 3 nullahs; pass \$Muddoovumully, $\frac{5}{8}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we pass a large tank, which extends along the road for 2 miles, across a country interspersed to the left with distant hills; pass \$Kolalagum, $\frac{3}{4}$; shops, wells, and large tanks, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow; population, 3,000; then proceed along a flat, open, and partially cultivated district, with the Cauvery river flowing on the right nearly the whole of this stage; pass \$Moodoor Agrarum, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a nullah, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we enter

THE BANGALORE (Bengalur) DISTRICT (Route 7); pass \$Kullioor Agrarum, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground; cross nullahs respectively to \$Doda Mahingy, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Dondy, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Dodawaddy, 2; then proceed to \$Neeloozogy, 3; \$Nursingapoorem, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross the Cubbany river, here 220 yds. wide; pass \$Tirmacodul, $\frac{3}{4}$; \$Gurkainceram, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Yeddatooray, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass \$Moogiti, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; \$Toomboola, $\frac{1}{2}$; \$Rungasamoodrum, $\frac{2}{3}$; thence along a hilly country; cross a channel of the Cauvery river at 3 different places; pass \$Tattully, $\frac{2}{3}$; re-cross that stream at 2 different places; pass \$Aravully, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the road leads over three or four eminences; pass \$Kempy-noody, $\frac{2}{3}$; \$Ummapoorem, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence proceed along an open and partially cultivated country; cross a channel of the Cauvery river; pass \$Chendookal, $\frac{4}{5}$; then cross by bridge the Cauvery river, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Mysore Gate of the Fort of \$SERINGAPATAM (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42).

ROUTE 248.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO CANNANORE (KANNANUR), VIA YELWALL, PERIAPUTNUM, VEERAJUNDERPETT, THE PAIRUMBADDY GHAT, AND CHAWACHAIRY.

DISTANCE, 122½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) to Yelwall, via Route 45	11	4
Bellakairy	6	7

Leave **Seringapatam** (Shri-Banga-Patanam, Route 42), and proceed, along a good made road, across an open, cultivated country; pass through the *Mysore Gate of the Fort*; cross the Cauvery river, 1½; pass on to *Serampettah* and Bangalore Junction Road, 2; **Keerungoor*, ½; encamping ground; **Darsicoopah*, 1½; **Kurambaloo*, ½; travellers' bungalow; **Damundihully*, 2½; **Hoolekerry*, 1½; Erode (French Rocks) Junction Road, ½; **Mullanhully*, 1½; encamping ground; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence, via Route 131, for 3½ miles, to the town of

CHENROYPUTNAM (Route 131), then along an open waying country, pass the Bangalore Junction Road, ½; **Bekkrida*, ½; **Burroogoor*, 2½; **Singainully*, 2½; **Modanully*, 2½; **Mullainully*, 1; tank, amply supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; **Nananipoora*, 2; **Waroonully*, 1; **Busseereepoor*, 2½; **Woonacarnahully*, 2½; **Gandeshy*, 1; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; encamping ground S., and tank, amply supplied; thence the country becomes low, jungly, and interspersed with date trees; pass on to **Commully*, 1½; **Borahilly*, 1½; **Siddapooram*, 1½; **Holainully*, 2½; **Tirraputhihully*, 2½; the Bangalore Junction Road, 2½; **Arsekaira*, 3; bazaars, two tanks, and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground S., and 1 mile N., and 9 miles brings us to the town of

BANAVARAM (Route 41), and then proceed, via that route, for 57½ miles, to the town of

SHEEMOGA (Shimogha), Route 41: then pass along an excellent road, through a thick jungly country, across 2 nullahs; pass **Karicoopay*, 2½; **Arakiry*, 2½; **Sookalreddy*, 3½; cross a stream, and pass on to

§ AYNOOR, 2 miles.

Bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; population, 1,500; **Chinnadaiwara Coopa*, 2½; **Coomsee*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Neeriahully*, 5½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Hoonascoopa*, 3½; cross the **Choochary* river; pass **Yessoor*, 2½; and 4½ miles brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ SHIKARPOOR (Shikarpur).

Territory, the *Mysore* (Mairur) Division of the Madras Army. District, the *Nagar* (Nugur) Division of Mysore. Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the *Nugur* (Nagar) Division at Sheemoga (Shimogha). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the *Mysore* Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore. Tappal station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaars, tanks, and nullahs, amply supplied. Encamping ground very large, near the river. Lat. 14° 16', long. 75° 25'.

DAWS to Mangalore, 102 miles, N.N.E.

Thence proceed along a marshy, irregular road, intersected by 2 deep muddy nullahs, extremely difficult for vehicles to traverse, leading across a jungly but cultivated grain country; pass **Gubboor*, ½; cross the **Comadapady* river, ½; pass **Cootunhully*, 1½; **Jugunhully*, 2½; **Poonadahully*, ½; **Buddraveram*, 1½; Gate of the *Oodagunny Fort*, 2½; then enter **Dodagunny Petah*, ½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground N.E. of the Pettah, and E. of the Fort Gate; pass along an excellent road, leading across thick jungle; pass **Serragullapett*, 2½; **Bella-gaum*, 1½; encamping ground; **Conlie*, 4; **Togursee*, ½; bazaar, amply supplied; thence the road, which passes across a fertile district, becomes extremely difficult for vehicles of all kinds; pass **Tallagunda*,

1½; **Chitticoopa*, 1½; **Nellycoopa*, 2½; **Iddoogunda*, 2½; **Woolihully*, 1½; **Tiloor*, 1½; and 2 miles brings us to the Fort Gate of the town of

§ ANNAWUTTY.

Lat. 14° 33', long. 75° 12'. Fort. Bazaar, amply supplied. Encamping ground N. of the fort. Thence proceed along a narrow path road, leading through a long grass and jungly country; pass *Mallapoora*, 2½; *Moogoor*, 1½; cross the *Wurdah* river, ½; pass **Tallagunda*, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the *Pettah Gate of Jerry*; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; proceed to the Fort Gate, ½; and 1 mile E. of it there is a good encamping ground; soon after which we enter

THE N. CANARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217); pass on to **Ampetty*, 4½; **Wosacampoor*, 2; **Billaicory*, 1½; **Rungapoora*, 1½; **The Fort of Buddungode Petah*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the **Pettah of Buddungode*; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground confined, ½ mile N. of the Fort; cross the *Durmah* river, ½; and proceed along a good made road, across a level, jungly country, interspersed with cultivation; pass **Mulligot*, 2½; **Coopa*, 1½; **Pallah*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile distant; **Bullayoo*, 3½; **Tigatoor*, 1½; **Kairully*, 2½; **Oosacopah*, 1½; **Kurruncoopah*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ MOONDAGOOR.

Territory, the *Malabar* and *Canara* Division of the Madras Army. District S. *Canara* (Kanara). Civil Authority, the Collector of *Canara* at *Mangalore*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the *Malabar* and *Canara* Division of the Madras Army at *Bangalore*. Bazaar and 2 tanks, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Encamping ground, ½ mile S. Branch roads to *Hullian*, via *Bomeguth* (in *Dharwar*), 10½; *Cawullwadd* (in *Callara*), 14½; and *Hunial*, 13. Total distance, 38½ miles. Thence along an excellent but narrow road, across dense bamboo jungle; pass **Nundiguttah*, 5½; **Condalgaherry*, 2½; cross the steep and difficult banks of a river; pass **Jerabile*, ½; pass over a river, ½; and we then enter

THE DHARWAR COLLECTORATE (described, Route 80.) Civil Authority, the Collector at *Dharwar*. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the *Bombay Army* at *Belgaum*. Pass on to **Kurrawaddy*, 1; **Williancoopah*, 1½; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, but indifferent, yet the traveller must use it, as none intervenes between this place and *Kirrewetty*, 6½; we then re-enter

THE CANARA (Kanara) DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*, Route 217). Pass **Modanoor*, 4½; **Kirrewetty*, 2½; tanks, amply supplied; fort; encamping ground, ½ mile S.; thence proceed along an irregular path, leading across dense bamboo jungle and long grass; cross deep, stony nullahs respectively to **Condely*, 6½; **Baganoor*, 1½; **Tuttakairy*, 1½; bazaars, tanks, and encamping ground ½ mile W.; thence the road becomes extremely good, and leads across a flat, cultivated, and less jungly district, to **Adakiapoor*, 3½; **Nellival*, 2½; **Saumbaun*, ½; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground S. we then cross a steep-banked nullah; pass **Tippareikairy*, 1½; **Koomaracopah*, ½; cross the steep banks of a river; pass **Koomadahully*, 1½; **Allahully*, ½; and we then enter

THE SONDA BHEELGEE DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the frontier town of

§ HULLIAUL, (Hullia, Hullihal, Hullial, Hallihal),

Described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217; tappel station; encamping ground, 1 mile W., close to the fort, also inside it. Branch roads to *Moondagoor*, (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles); proceed along a 'bad road, via **Cavulvada*, 13; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, but water distant; **Tomeguttah*, 34; § *Moondagoor*, 102. Lat. 15° 21', long. 74° 50'.

DAWKS to Dharwar, 19 and 21 miles W.S.W. Thence the traveller can proceed to *Goa* (83 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), via **Dandilli*, 121; **Jagabettah*, 122; **Chandawadi*, 183; cross the **Kandapur* river, 154; **Panda*, 103; **St. Jago* (n the island of *Goa*), 112; and 81 miles brings us to § *Panjin* (Panjim), New *Goa* (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 82), and from whence the tourist can also proceed to = § *Emblan*, 407 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, viz.:—via Route 82, to § *Belgaum*, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then per Route 25, to = § *Poona*, 226 miles; and thence, per rail, via Route 177, to = § *Bombay*, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; total distance, 407 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTE 250.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR HURRYHALL, HURI-HARI, VIA CHENROYPUTNAM, BANAVARAM, BENKIPOOR, AND ANIVAIREE.

DISTANCE, 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) } to Arseekaira, via Route 249.....	73	6
Benki poor, via Route 41.....	55	7
Hoolia Honore (Holehonoruru Hooly Honore).....	10	7
Anivairce.....	7	6
Bencauhully.....	11	4
Malaya Bennoor.....	11	0
Hurryhur (Harihar, Hurryhall, Huri-Hari).....	11	7
	182	5

Leave § *Seringapatam* (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42); and proceed, via Route 249, to Arseekaira, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence, via Route 41, to § *Benki poor*, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$; then along an excellent road, leading across an undulating, well-cultivated district; pass **Gowdabully*, 2; cross 2 nullahs: pass **Kagadnuggu*, 12; **Talleppada*, 1; cross 2 nullahs: pass **Najady Baikalo*, 1; **Agsanahully*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 21 miles brings us to the town of

§ HOLLA HONOR (Holenonoruru, Hoolay, Honore.)

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, the Nugger (Nagar) Division of Mysore (Mysur). Civil Authority, the Superintendent of

the Nugger (Nagar) Division at Sheemoga (Shimoga), under the Commissioner in Mysore at Bangalore; Tappel station. Bazars and Toongaboodra river, amply supplied. Lat. 13° 58', long. 75° 44'. Encamping ground, S. of the fort, a large, square, angular, towered fortress, having two faces between the angular ones. Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Bhadra river, which falls into the Toongaboodra river, and is here 250 yds. wide, fordable, and crossed by boats in the monsoon.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE:—

1791. The British took possession of it.

Two Branch roads to Hurryhur.—No. 1. (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles); thence proceed across the Toongaboodra near Coady to **Cheeloor*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamp ground; **Hooneilly*; encamping ground, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Malaya Bennoor*, 11; and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of § *Hurryhur*. No. 2. (42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), a continuation of our present Route, by which the traveller proceeds across a cultivated district, practicable for vehicles; pass **Cunsincutay*, 2; **Nagassamoodra*, 23; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Anivairce*, 33; encamping ground close by: Toongaboodra river, flowing close to the left, and shops amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Anagavaddy*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wosahully*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Sassahully*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass **Bencauhully*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; river, amply supplied; encamping ground close by; thence the road becomes stony, but passable for vehicles; pass **Sookalreddy*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Turraguhully*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs; then the Honhully Junction road, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence along an excellent road; cross a nullah and the **Hunooman Pass* to a *Chowky*, 14; then proceed on to **Coomaravully*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground; and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to § *Malaya Bennoor* (Bennur, Route 133); encamping ground, E.; thence pass on to **Coomatoor*, 13; cross a nullah to **Yekagoorly*, 4; cross the **Sookikairy* river; pass **Belloodee*, 2; **Hunnagavaddy*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ *HURRYHUR* (Harihar, Hurryhully, Hari Hari); (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220).

Two Branch roads to Hoolia Honore. No. 1. (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), via **Malaya Bennoor* (Bennur), 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hooneilly*, 11; **Cheeloor*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to Hoolia Honore. No. 2. (42 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), via **Malaya Bennoor* (Bennur), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Bencauhully*, 11; § *Anivairce*, 11; and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to Hoolia Honore.

Thence the traveller has a choice of 3 different and interesting Routes to = § *Bombay*, viz:—

1. Proceed (as per *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, via Route 220), to § *Dharwar*, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then, via Route 253, to = § *Poona*, 256 $\frac{1}{2}$; and then, via Route 177, to = § *Bombay*, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Total distance, 364 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

2. Proceed, via § *Alleekairy*, 14; § *Holavikonda*, 9; § *Siralkaya*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Soruli*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Delu-uli*, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Bird-Konit*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Allawadi*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Grseppa* (Gairsoppah, Gairsoppah), 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Attraction.—The falls, described Route 231, and also in *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 1; § *Wosad*, 13; § *Honover* (Honore), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; and thence for 340 miles to = § *Bombay*. Total distance, 454 miles.

3. Proceed (as per *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 220, to § *Dharwar*, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then, via Route 80, reversed (page 201), to § *Belgaum*, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$; thence per Route 251, reversed (page 462), to = § *Poona*, 226; and thence per rail, via Route 177, (page 361), to *Bombay*, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Total distance, 444 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

ROUTE 251.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO HURRYHUR (HARIHAR, HURRYHALL, HARI-HARI), VIA NUGAMUNGALAM, MYASAMOODRUM, CHAILLOOR, SEERAH, CHITTLEDROOG (CHITRADURG), AND ANAGODE.

DISTANCE, 197½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) to Chuttrum	10	5
Chinnum	11	1
Nagamungalam	9	1
Nellagerry Bridge (near Belloor)	10	6
Myasamoodrum	9	3
Peddianully	10	7
Nittor	8	1
Chailloor	9	2
Anasamoodrum	6	2
Cullumbella	8	1
Seerah	7	7
Hurryhur (Harihar, Hurryhall, Hari-Hari), via Route 40	96	2
	197	6

Leave †§Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42), and proceed from the Mysore Gate of the Fort, and cross the bridge over the Cauvery river, 1½; and then pass along a good made road, leading across an open, flat, cultivated country, to *Dursicoopay, 2½; Erode (Yiroad, Erode, French Rocks), 3½, Route 50; §Chuttrum, 3½; encamping ground close at hand; bazaars, and flowing stream, 300 yds. S.E., amply supplied; *Tellaivoo, 1½; *Balaiharsoo Chuttrum, 2½; *Amurtee, 1½; *Jugganully, 1½; *Wooderully, 2½; §Chinnum, 1½; encamping ground close at hand; bazaars, tank, and bowries, amply supplied; cross the *Lokapawny river, and pass on to *Goodainully, 1½; *Bomadully, 2½; *Wosoor, 2; thence along a hilly country, to §Nagamungalam, 3½; encamping ground close at hand; tappal station; mud fort; bazaar and large tank, ½ mile N. of the fort, amply supplied; *Cholainully, 1½; *Kachainully, 1½; *Chettenully, 1½; *Gubbinkerry, 3; *Yelladully, 1½; then proceed over a river which is always fordable, and cross the *Nellagerry Bridge; encamping ground, amply supplied; §Belloor, 1½; encamping ground, surrounded with milk hedges; bazaar, amply supplied; tappal station; thence the road becomes hilly and rugged; pass *Jairully, 1½; *Choonchoonully, 1½; and we then enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG (Chitradurg) DISTRICT, Route 198; pass on to *Suttegairry, 2½; §Myasamoodrum, 1½; encamping ground, ¼ mile; fort, bazaars, and large tank, N. of the fort, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow, 1½ mile, which pass, and proceed to *Woodinacuta, 2½; cross a bridged nullah, and pass on to *Barcherully, 3½; encamping ground; *Wurramamoodrum, 1½; *Muddigutta, 1½; *Peddianully, 3; bowry and nullah, amply supplied; then along an open, flat, cultivated district; pass *Ryulpallim, 1½; *Cudduba, 1½; encamping ground and tappal station; *Togragutty, 1½; *Urramarahully, 1; *Poora, 2½; *Nittor, 3; elevated encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; large tank, N.E. of the village, amply supplied; *Yairerully, 1½; *Woodatwoosairry, 2½; *Yiddoochoonully, 1½; §Chailloor, 3½; encamping ground and old mud fort to the right; bazaar and four tanks,

amply supplied; thence along a waving, jungly country; pass *Munnootumsacoontay, 1½; *Ankasamoodrum, 4½; encamping ground, W. and N.; travellers' bungalow; large tank, N.E., amply supplied; thence along a waving, low, jungly country, interspersed with date plantations; pass *Shaishunully, 2; cross two nullahs; pass *Katoomala, 1½; then cross five nullahs; pass *Bugwanhully, 2½; §Cullumbella, 2½; good encamping ground close by; bazaar, two tanks, and nullah, amply supplied; then along a brushwood and undulating country; pass *Chikka Daserully, 1½; *Yegoonully, 3½; *Yemurrahully, 1½; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

† § SEERAH.

Territory, the Mysore Division of the Madras Army. District, Chittledroog (Chitradurg) Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog (Chitradurg) Division, at Toomcoor (Tumkur), under the Commissioner in Mysore, at Bangalore. Encamping ground and travellers' bungalow close by. Bazaar and tank, S., amply supplied. Tappal station. Cusbah (capital) of the Division. Amildar's Cutcherry. Dilapidated Fort.

Thence proceed, via Route 40, for 96½ miles, to the town of

§ HURRYHUR (Harihar, Hurryhall, Hari-Hari, Routes 250 and 220, of Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay).

ROUTE 252.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM), TO BELLARY (BELLARI), VIA BELLOOR, NITTOOR, SEERAH, PURSAMPOORAM, RYADROOG, AND HIRRIALL.

DISTANCE, 211½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) to Seerah, via Route 251	101	4
Bellary, via Route Bangalore to Bellary	109	7
	211	3

Leave † §Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42), and proceed, via Route 251, to †§Seerah, Route —; and thence proceed via Route 49 to the town of

† §BELLARY (Bellari, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 216).

ROUTE 253.

SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATANAM) TO HUNDY-ANANTAPOOR, VIA NAGAMUNGALAM, TOOMCOOR (TUMKUR), MUDDUCK, SEERAH AND NUSSUNKOTAH.

DISTANCE, 195½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patanam) to Peddianully, via Route 251	61	7
Goobee	9	6
Toomcoor (Tumkur)	12	1
Agraharum	12	4

ROUTE 253—Continued.

	Miles.	Fur.
Mudagberry	14	0
Muddagaisy	13	0
Mudduck Seerah	10	2
Paugurh	11	6
Nagulumuddaka	8	7
Nussunkotah	14	1
Cunnaganapully	9	4
Bomappurtee	10	0
Hundy-Anantapoor	7	4
	195	2

Leave †§ *Seringapatam* (Shri-Ranga-Patanam, Route 42), and proceed via Route 251, to § *Peddannully*, 6½; then along a good road, between hills; * *Ryallpallium*, 1½; * *Cuddaba*, 1½; tappal station; * *Togragutty*, 1½; * *Goobee*, 5½; tappal station; * *Singannully*, 2; * *Mookunhulputtum*, 1½; * *Golarutty*, 2½; * *Hikerray*, 1½; * *Beemasamoodrum*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ **TOOMCOOR** (Tumkur).—Route 40.

Bazaar, amply supplied. Cpsbah, capital of the District. Lat. 13° 20', long. 77° 9'.

DAWKS to Bangalore, 44 miles N.W. by W.; Chitradurg, 82.

Thence the traveller can, if he feel disposed, proceed (1) to †§ *Madras* (1,057½ miles), via § *Sompur* (Dobb's Peta), 12½; § *Tappad Baijuri*, 8½; § *Madavaram*, 11½; †§ *Bangalore*, 11½; § *Kingari*, 10½; § *Biddidi*, 10; § *Closetpet*, 9½; § *Chinnapatnam*, 7; § *Nivaru*, 13½; § *Munawali*, 12½; * *Shiva-Samudrum*, 14½; § *Sarkur*, 9½; § *Soselli*, 10½; * *Nairnalli*, 8½; § *Mysoore* (travellers' bungalow, Maisur), 10½; § *Chattenhalli*, 10½; § *Kargola*, 11½; § *Anteranti*, 13½; § *Kakankota*, 13½; § *Bavalli*, 8½; § *Manantavadi*, 10½; § *Panamurtakota*, 7½; § *Ganupuddiwattam*, 15½; § *Nellialam*, 15; § *Gudalur*, 16; § *Pyakerra*, 11½; †§ *Utakamand* (Ootacamund), 10½; thence, via Route to Madras, 844 miles; (2) to †§ *Bombay* (240) miles, via § *Kora*, 7½; § *Nelhal*, 6½; § *Mariagundenpalliam*, 10; § *Sira*, 7½; § *Taukondanahalli*, 12½; § *Haruru*, 12; § *Avamangalam*, 11½; § *Chitradurg* (Chittledroog, Chitradroog), 12½; § *Vijayapur* (Vijapur), 9½; § *Brahmasagar*, 8½; § *Anagad*, 10½; § *Davengadi*, 10½; § *Harhar*, 8½; § *Allekkaira*, 14½; § *Holawikonda*, 9½; § *Siralkupa*, 9½; § *Soruba*, 11½; § *Belu-uli*, 13½; § *Bairdikanthi*, 5½; § *Allawali*, 9½; § *Gersappa*, 11½; § *Wosad*, 13; § *Honawar* (Honore), 4½; and thence to Bombay, 340 miles; continuing our present Route we pass on to * *Yagunally*, 1½; * *Yellapooram*, 1½; * *Urrikairi*, 1½; * *Lingapooram*, 2; * *Bellatarum*, 3; * *Ussapallium*, 1½; * *Agraharam*, 2½; bazaars, bowries, and the Soorna-moocky river (which rises in lat. 13° 26', long. 79° 11', flows N.E. for 78 miles through Arcot, and 21 miles across Nellore, and falls into the sea, in lat. 14° 8', long. 80° 11'), amply supplied; cross that stream, and pass on to * *Jempunully*, 1½; * *Cortagirra*, 2½; tappal station; * *Cumpallully*, 1½; * *Toombandy*, 1½; * *Dasserully*, 1½; * *Chundaraydroog*, ½; * *Chincaiserum*, 2½; * *Muddagaisy*, 1½; tappal station; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; population, 9,700; houses, 964. Thence the route is being constructed by the Local Government; * *Bussavannully*, 1½; * *Chiddoogunully*, 1½; cross a river; pass * *Arunhully*, 1½; * *Golarutty*, 1½; * *Hoesakairy*, 2½; * *Neelichilly*, 2; * *Sunpully*, 1½; * *Muddagaisy*, 1½; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; * *Biddikaira*, 3½; cross a river to § *Govindapooram*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us into

THE BELLARY COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216), Civil Authority, Collector at Bellary. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Pass * *Nukutpully*, 1½; * *Mudduck-Seerah*, 3; shops and bowries, amply supplied; tappal station; * *Amedulgoondy*, 3½; and 2½ miles beyond we re-enter

THE CHITTLEDROOG DISTRICT (Chitradurg, Chitradroog, Route 186), Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Chittledroog District at Toomcoor (Tumkur). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore. Pass on to * *Rajacundly*, 1½; * *Paugurh*, 4½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; tappal station; fort standing on the summit of a hill; * *Royum*, 1½; * *Cunnoomoocondah*, 1½; * *Seerungapooram*, 3½; * *Nagulumuddaka*, 2½; bazaars and Pennar river, amply supplied; cross the left bank, and pass * *Gurumkutupully*, 3½; cross a nullah; pass * *Tiroomunully*, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; * *Rachria*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs; and we re-enter

THE BELLARY COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 216). Pass § *Nusunkotah*, 6½; bazaars and bowry, amply supplied; * *Gungumpully*, ½; * *Mootoogonta*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs, respectively, to * *Cunnaganully*, 5½; and * *Wurrimuddagoo*, 4½; pass * *Yerragontah*, 1½; * *Poolarivoo*, 2½; cross a stream at 2 different places; pass * *Bomappurtee*, 1½; the Bandamut river, amply supplied; * *Ramatawadoo*, 3½; cross a stream; pass * *Purraanamully*, 1½; and 3½ mile brings us to the large town of § **HUNDY ANANTAPOOR** (Handi Anantapur, Hande Anantapur, Hande Ananta-Parum, the "Eternal City of Hande," anciently named Ananta-Sagram, Route 55).

ROUTE 253 (A).

SAMULCOTTAH TO VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM), VIA WUNTIMAUMUDDY, PENTACOTAH, CHEEPOROOPULLY.

DISTANCE, 93½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Samulcottah to Nagoolapully	14	6
Wuntimaumuddy	11	4
Pentacottah	11	2
Zooopettah	8	0
Goindapallium	15	5
Cheeporopully	13	6
Ankapully, Junction Road to	12	5
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam)	6	0
	93	4

Leave § *Samulcottah* (Route 19) from the fort; cross 3 nullahs, all fordable, except in times of large freshes, when rafts must be used; pass on to * *Coomarapooram*, 6½; enter * *Pittapooram*, 1½; tappal station; quit it at ½ mile, and pass along a sandy road, which becomes swampy in the rains, to * *Manadapooram*, 2½; * *Nagoolapully*, 4½; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; then cross 2 nullahs, fordable, except when flooded, and then small dummies are used; pass on to * *Ramanapettah*, 2; * *Mahipul-*

ROUTE 254.

SAMULCOTTAH TO VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM), VIA NAGOO LAPULLY, TOONY, AND CASSIMCOTAH.

DISTANCE, 101½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Samulcottah to Wuntimaumuddy, via		
Route 253.....	26	2
Toony.....	11	2
Nakkapully.....	12	1
Yellamunchilly.....	13	5
Cassimcottah.....	11	7
Ugganumpoondy.....	13	0
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam) Fort gate	13	4
	101	5

Leave § Samulcottah (Route 19), and proceed, via Route 253, to § Wuntimaumuddy, 26½; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass along a plain, and then over a good dry road, but which becomes extremely swampy in the monsoon; pass § Aunoor, 5½; § Palduiroo, 3; § Soorawurram, 1½, and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ TOONY (Toonee).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army, District, Rajahmundry. Civil Authority, the Collector at Rajahmundry. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division at Waltair. Lat 14°18', long. 79°46'. Encamping ground on the banks of the river Tondava is the best, that close to the town is bad and dirty. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river Tondava, amply supplied. Tappal station. The Residence of a Zemindar. Branch roads to Golconda, via § Mullaram, 10; § Nursipatam, 16; § Golconda, 10½; total distance, 36½; also along another Route, 64½ miles.

Then cross by rafts the *Tondava (Taundava) river, and we soon enter

THE VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM) DISTRICT (Route 19). Civil Authority, the Collector of Vizagapatam; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Proceed along an excellent road, leading across a hilly country; pass § Paykerovpettah, ½; tappal station; § Nauveram, 3½; § Kodechirra, 2; § Ooduntapooram, 1½; encamping ground; § Kaity, 2½; § Nakkapully, 2½; encamping ground, close to a large tank; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; bazaars, wells (the best), and tanks, dry in the hot season, but full in the monsoon; thence along an excellent road; pass § Timmasapooram, 2½; § Gokulpadoo, 1½; § Pun-nogole, 1½; encamping ground; then cross by rafts in the monsoon the *Fundaryaroo river, ½; thence along a bad road, between hills; pass § Poolaparty, 1½; § Rungoopallium, 3; § Yellamunchilly, 3½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow; well and tank (S.), both of which soon dry up in the hot season; then cross nullahs respectively, to § Narsimipallium, 4½, and Tallapallium, 1½; § Oonimipallium, 1½; § Nauveram, 3; § Cassimcottah, 1½; travellers' bungalow, and encamping ground, bad in front; tappal station; nullah, amply supplied; then cross

§ Wuntimaumuddy, 3½; bazaar and dry encamping ground; § Rirahnapooram, 1½; the Toonee Junction Road; cross nullahs respectively to § Udderpettah, 3½; and we then enter

THE VIZAGAPATAM (Vishakpatanam) DISTRICT. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. § Canarapooram, 1½; pass § Rajaram, 3½; cross the *Pentacotah river, here ½ mile broad, to Pentacotah, 1; encamping ground, 1 mile left; § Razoo-petah, 8; § Dondakah, 2½; § Teyanarah, 1½; § Polauram, 4; § Bungarumapallium, 3; cross the *Watadda river, ½ mile broad, and pass on to *Watadda, 1½; travellers' bungalow; § Velvacondapallium, 1½; thence the road becomes bad, to

§ GOINDAPALLIUM, 2½ miles.

Bazaar, indifferently supplied; houses, 110; population, 1,500; § Gondaladymoodypallium, 1½; § Chintawa, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to § Nukkappallium, 2½; § Chippoda, 3½; § Chesperoopully, 4½; encamping ground; bazaar, amply supplied, but water extremely scarce in the hot season; § Pittavandypallium, 3½; § Peddapallium, 1½; § Yartapallium, 3½; § Seetannuram, ½; cross a nullah, and pass on to § Guzooavaukah, 2½; the Ankapully Junction Road, ½; close by stands the large town of

§ ANKAPULLY.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army, District, the Collectorate of Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam). Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Population, 20,000. Houses, 2,000.

Thence pass on to § Oliccummapetah, 2½; § Jarlapallium, 2½; cross a salt water inlet, and 1 mile brings us to the Parade ground of the town of

§ VIZAGAPATAM (Vishakpatanam).

Civil Authority, the Resident Collector. Lat. 17°41', long. 83°21'. Bazaar, amply supplied. Cushah, (capital) of the Collectorate. Post office. Population, 55,000. Climate, extremely hostile to Europeans. Position.—This sea-port stands on the Orissa coast. Has a bar at its entrance, over which vessels of 120 to 300 tons burthen, drawing 8 to 10 feet of water, can pass at spring tides. Anchorage.—In the S.W. monsoon, vessels anchor S. of the Dolphin's Nose, a bold, abrupt, rocky hill, jutting out of the sea, S. of the estuary, about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and in the N.E. monsoon, vessels can safely ride at anchor 1½ mile from land, in a sandy bottom, and 8 fathoms of water. The Fort, which is dilapidated, stands at the S.W. portion of the spit of land, with the E. rampart partly undermined by the sea. It contains the European invalid barracks, arsenal, officers' quarters, and several handsome public edifices. The Native Town, which adjoins it on the N. and W. sides, contains several excellent streets, lined with well-built houses, and shut in by a sand hilly range, and an extensive swamp. Productions.—Plumbago, and several minerals from the Kaalipur Hills.

DAWKES.—See Table of Distances.

THE SARADA RIVER (Ghogra, Ghaghra, Gogra, Gharghara, Gogar, Goger),

Whose head water is the source of the E. Kalee, on the S.W. declivity of the mountain range, which separates the Kumaon district from S.W. Tibet. It lies in lat. 30° 28', long. 80° 40', from which spot the Kalee is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, and 5 yds. broad; at 24 miles beyond, N.W. it is covered with snow, the road impassable, and the stream undiscernible, but when the first disappears in July, its course can be traced 4 miles beyond, and 2 miles farther N.W. lies its head, buried in the snow, it can hardly be stated to have any course in the winter, as it is only a current of thawed snow. It lies at an altitude of 18,000 feet, and flows S.E. through the Beeins valley, receiving on both sides snowy torrents, and at 30 miles beyond is joined by the Kalipani on the left, 2 miles beyond it flows S.W. for 23 miles, to the confluence of that large stream the Dhoul, which joins it on the right, in lat. 29° 30', long. 80° 10', and here it seems twice the size of the above stream, as up to this point it is neither more nor less than an immense cataract, rolling furiously along over rocks, which in many places form most picturesque natural bridges across it, having been, by the immense pressure of the stream, jammed together, against which precipices it flows down deep gorges, and is in many spots completely concealed beneath stupendous glaciers; just below the confluence it is 30 yds. wide, and soon becomes 80, thence it flows S.W., and 22 miles below, or 75 from its source, in lat. 29° 45', long. 80° 25', at an elevation of 1,972 feet, with a descent of 15,000 feet, or 207 feet per mile, it receives the Gori (Gorigunga), a stream equally as large. 12 miles below this, and 87 from its source, it is joined on the left by the Chumulea from Nepal, and 3 miles lower down, there is at the Jhula Ghat, a ferry from Kumaon to Nepal, at an altitude of 1,789 feet, and here the descent is 12 feet per mile. At Puchesar, 16 miles below, in lat. 29° 27', long. 80° 18', it is joined on the right by one of its greatest tributaries, the Western Surjoo; from thence the stream becomes known as the Sarada (Sarada), Surjoo or Ghogra, flows S.E., and 10 miles beyond is joined on the right by the Lohoghat. 2 miles below which junction, it also receives on the left, an immense tributary from Nepal, thence flows S., and 18 miles farther it is joined by the Ludheea. It now becomes an immense stream, and 12 miles beyond at Birimdeo, in lat. 29° 6', long. 80° 13', 143 miles from its course, 798 feet above the sea, 150 yds. broad, with stony bed, deep and rapid current, with a discharge of 4,800 cubic feet per second; it falls into the Plain of Hindoostan, and within a few miles from this spot, it forms the boundary between the British and Nepaulese dominions, and thence flows N.E. to S.W. From the guard house at Birimdeo it flows S. for 23 miles, and then separates the district of Pillebheet and Oude, thence S.E. for 45 miles, during which part of its course it is navigable for large craft from Mundeia, lat. 28° 40', long. 80° 18'; small vessels can approach to its egress from the hills, or 40 miles higher up, and divides the districts of Shahjehanpore and Oude. About 110 miles below Birimdeo, it is joined on the left by the Kurnalli (Setinganga, Sw-daganga, or Gunduck), which flows from the Nepaulese hills, and down which vast quantities of timber are floated. In lat. 27° 10', long. 81° 25', the united Chouka and Wost streams flow into it; on the right, 22 miles beyond, it receives the Eastern Surjoo, and flows through Oude, under the name of the Deoha Surjoo, Saraya, or Ghogra, and having an annual rise and

fall of 30 feet, is navigable for large boats; 42 miles below this confluence, it passes the city of Oude, 10 miles above which, on the right, it sends off the N.E. Tons, which flows S.E., and falls into the Ganges near Bhullea, enters the Gorakhpore district, in lat. 26° 17', long. 83° 11', flows S.E. for 65 miles, separates the districts of Gorakhpore and Azimgarh, and during which is joined on the left, in lat. 26° 12', long. 83° 46', by the Raptee, which, at that spot, is a considerable stream; thence it flows S.E. for 8 miles, separates the districts of Azimgarh and Sarun, and for 36 miles forms the boundary between the latter district and Ghazeepee, and joins the Ganges on the left, in lat. 25° 46', long. 84° 40', after a total course of 606 miles. (It is seldom navigated, owing to the shoals of Kunkur, but it would be a great benefit to all the districts through which it flows, if these obstacles were removed, and its navigation, as well as that of its feeders, the Raptee and Chouka, opened); thence flows S.E. for 75 miles, separates the British territory from the recently annexed territory of Oude, during which part of its course, it is 1 to 3 miles broad, and considerably larger than the Ganges at Chunar, of which it is a very considerable feeder.

Pass the Fort of Ankulpur, 1½; encamping ground; The Vizianagram Junction Road, ½; *Copack, 1½; *Razoopallium, 1½; *Lengupallium, 2½; cross three nullahs; pass *Ugganumpoondy; well, and good encamping ground; then cross two nullahs; pass *Moosufir Khana, 2½; Poongulum, 2; *Poochireddy-pallium, 1½; then cross a nullah to *Oopulum, 2½; pass the Vizianagram Junction Road, 1; and 4½ miles brings us to the fort gate of

VIZAGAPATAM (Route 253 A).

ROUTE 255.

SAMULCOTTAH TO VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM), VIA JUGGUMPETTAH TOONY, AND CASSIMCOTTAH.

DISTANCE, 114½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Samulcottah to Juggumpettah	13	0
Durmaveram	13	0
Annaveram	13	0
Toony (Toonee)	11	6
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam), via Route 254	64	1
	114	7

Leave *Samulcottah, (Route 191), and proceed along an excellent high road; pass *Peddapoor, 2½; tappa station; *Cuttamoor, 2½; *Tummapooram, 2½; then along a low road, which becomes extremely muddy in the monsoon; pass *Cautravoolapilly, 1½; and 4 miles brings us to the town of

* JUGGUMPETTAH.

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Rajahmundry. Civil Authority, the Collector at Rajahmundry. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Travellers' bungalow and encamping ground, high and extensive, close by tappa station. Bazaars and tanks, amply supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season.

ROUTE 257.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO
MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM), VIA
MULKAPOOR, SOORIAPEETT, MADAVE-
RAM, AND BEIZWARRAH.

DISTANCE, 210½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad), via Route 17, to Hytapaumlah	65	0
Taikmutlah	12	7½
Sooriapett	5	7
Madaveram	11	0
Comarabunda	12	6
Juggiapettah	13	3
Nawaubpettah	12	0
Nundegamah	5	1
Cunchacacherla	10	1
Masulipatam (Machlipatanam), via Route 192	72	4½
	210	5

Leave †§Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) Route 165, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, and proceed, via Route 17, to §Hytapaumlah, 65 (Route 17); thence along an excellent road, across a hilly country; pass *Nuckerakull, 2½; tappa station; *Inapaumlah, 1½; *Koralpud, 2½; cross the *Moosee river, 3½; and pass on to *Taikmutlah, ½; encamping ground, ¼ mile S.; bowries and 4 tanks, amply supplied; cross a nullah and pass on to *Ramgoodium, 2; §Sooriapett, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground opposite in low jungle; tank and bazaar, amply supplied, but forage unobtainable; thence along a rocky, jungly country; cross two nullahs; pass *Tooranzupallee, 3½; *Oolvaipoor, 2½; *Treemulgherry, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us into the

MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM) DISTRICT (Route 18).—Pass on to §Madaveram, ½; bazaar, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, ¼ mile W.; branch road, S. to *Warapully*; thence along an open district; pass *Syed Moosuffer Pettah, 2½; *Moompul, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappa station; good encamping ground, amply supplied; *Burrrakutgoodem, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to *Aukopampoola, 3½; encamping ground; *Comarabunda, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, close by; tank and well, amply supplied; then cross a nullah and we enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52).

Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad (Sikandarabad).

Thence along an excellent road, leading across an undulating country; pass *Kodadah, 1½; *Mahomedapooram, 1½; *Dawaragantah, 2½; *Nulabundagoodem, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs, as also the low banks of the stony bed of the *Paulairoo river, and we re-enter

THE MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM) DISTRICT (Route 18).

Thence along a good but sandy road: pass *Somavaram, 5½; cross the Yalairoo river to its right bank, and the village of Ferraveram, ½; Govindapooram, 3½; *Puttapaudo, 1½; §Durmaiveram, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, close at hand; bazaar, amply supplied, but water frequently very scarce; thence along an excellent road, leading across dense jungle; pass *Robertson's Pettah, 4½; *Tummiaipettah, ½; *Bendapoodly, 1; §Annaveram, 2; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence along a high, rocky, dense jungly, circuitous road, leading between hills; pass *Tatagootah, 3½, and 8½ miles brings us to the large town of

§TOONY (Toonea, Route 254), and thence, via that Route, for 6½ miles, to the town of

§VIZAGAPATAM (Vishkapatnam, Route 253 A).

ROUTE 256.

SAMULCOTTAH TO GOLCONDA, VIA
WUNTIMAUMUDDY, YELLAMUNCHILLY,
AND NURSIPATAM.

DISTANCE, 102½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Samulcotta to Yellamunchilly, via } Route 254	63	2
Kummapallium	12	0
Makarpallium	7	6
Nursipatam	8	7
Golocoonda (Golconda)	10	4
	102	3

Leave §Samulcotta (Route 19), and proceed, via Route 254, to §Yellamunchilly, 63½; then pass along a difficult road for carts, across a hilly and partially cultivated district; pass §Kummapallium, 12; §Makarpallium, 7½; bazaar, tank, and river, amply supplied; encamping ground in a tope; thence the country becomes flat, open, and cultivated; cross 3 nullahs, also the Pundy river; pass *Condala Agraharam, 2; *Setuna Agraharam, 1½; *Chundryapallium, 1½; *Bodoopilly, 2½; cross a nullah to

§ NURSIPATAM.

Bazaars, shops, and bowries, amply supplied; population, 2,000; encamping ground at the entrance of the village; cross a nullah, and also the Lumsinghee nullah, and then proceed along a very picturesque district; pass *Cheedigoomala, 2½; *Yerravaram, 1½; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly; pass *Aralova, 2; *Puppashettipallium, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOLOCCOONDA

(Golconda, Golconda, Golugonda).

Territory, the Northern Division of the Madras Army. District, Vizagapatam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Station; a detachment of troops is quartered here. Northern Division of the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Tappa station. Lat. 17° 40', long. 82° 31'. Population, 2,000.

Civil Authority: the Collector at Masulipatam. Military Authority: the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair.

Then pass on to *Garekepaudo, 1; *Shairmahomedpettah, 3; travellers' bungalow and encamping ground at both. Then pass within 2 miles to the right of *Juggipettah, 1; tappal station; encamping ground, 1 mile N.; pass on to *Chillakulloo, 3; *Gowravaram, 4; encamping ground; then cross 4 nullahs; pass *Nauvaupettah, 4; brackish water, but that from a bowry good; encamping ground, E. and N.E.; *Totacheriah, 1; cross a nullah; pass *Moonagcheriah, 1; *Anausagarum, 2; *Nundegamah, 1; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, and stream flowing 1 mile N., amply supplied; encamping ground, S., close to the road; *Umbarroopettah, 3; cross the Moonah river, here 489 yds. wide, 4 yds. deep, rapid current, sandy bed, steep right and easy left bank; pass on to *Kesarah, 2; *Cumchacheriah, 4; and thence proceed, via Route 192, for 72½ miles, to the town of

†§MASULIPATAM (MACHLIPATANAM, Route 18).

ROUTE 258.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO (JAULNAH (JALNAH, JALNAPUR, JALNA), VIA PUTTUNCHEROO, SEDASHEPETTAH, BEDER, OODGHEER, GUNGAKAIR, SAILOO, AND PURTOOR.

DISTANCE, 266½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Cookuttipully	6	2
Puttuncheroo (Patancheru)	12	0
Kundee (Kandi)	12	2
Sedashpettah (Sadashivapeta)	11	1
Moonoopully (Munupalli)	7	1
Sungum (Sangam)	12	5
Goonjuttu (Gunjatti)	8	3
Beder (Bidarpeta)	8	5
Kannapoor (Kanapur)	9	5
Hulburga (Halbarga)	4	7
Doancooprah (Diwan Kupra)	12	1
Moorgpettah (Murghpet)	8	2
Oodgheer (Udgir)	12	0
Hully (Halli)	13	4
Rajoorah (Rajura)	12	2
Sawurgum (Sawargan)	12	0
Gungakair (Gungakhair)	11	3
Paungree (Pantri)	12	1
Mandakully (Mandakalli)	10	2
Manwut (Manwat)	10	2
Sailoo (Sailu)	12	1
Burra Satonah (Burra Satana)	7	2
Purtoor (Partur)	12	0
Karlah	13	6
Jaulnah (Jalnapur, Jalna)	13	2
	265	3

Leave †§Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, Route 165, Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay), from the Arsenal, and proceed along a good, but sandy road, across a country intersected by low hills and jungle; pass *Rusoolpoor, 1; *Baigumpettah, 2; cross a nullah,

and pass on to *Bollanuggrum, 1; *Cookuttipully, 2; encamping ground, confined, 200 yds. S. and bazaars, scantily supplied; tank, 300 yds. distant; population, 3,000; *Nizampettah, 1; *Meahpooram, 2; *Gungavurum, 2; encamping ground; cross a nullah to *Ramachundrapooram, 3; pass

§ PUTTUNCHEROO (Patancheru), 2½ miles.

Encamping ground, large, 1 mile S; travellers' bungalow; bazaar and tank, amply supplied; population, 4,000. Then cross a nullah, and proceed, either along the main road, or via a direct road, across a partially cultivated, jungly country, densely covered with date trees, to *Mooningree, 2; encamping ground; then pass over two nullahs to *Roodrurum, 5; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Cowlumpettah, 2; *Kuntee (Kandi), 2; encamping ground; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; population, 300; then cross two nullahs, and pass on to *Potaredippully, 2; pass over five nullahs to *Mundee, 6; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SEDASHEPETTAH (Sadashivapeta)

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, Office R commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 41½ miles. Encamping ground, extensive, between it and the town. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, firewood scarce. Tappal station. Tanks, amply supplied. Market on Wednesdays.

Then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Yempully, *Nagulpully, 3; then pass over three nullahs, and proceed to *Moonoopully (Munupalli), 3; encamping ground, amply supplied; thence along a long grassy country; pass *Cummumpully, 2; encamping ground; cross two nullahs; pass *Pedda Chilmaira, 2; encamp *g ground; pass over nullahs respectively to *Bartanapully, 1; *Jerralapully, 1; and *Boargum, 1; thence proceed to *Bapunully, 1; cross three nullahs, and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SANGAM (Sungum).

Encamping ground, good, but on stony land. Travellers' bungalow. Nullah and river Manjira, amply supplied, which falls into the Godavary, on the right, in lat. 18° 48', long. 77° 55'.

DAKWS to Hyderabad, 109 miles, N.N.W. Lat. 18° 49', long. 77° 53'.

Cross three nullahs, and proceed along an excellent road, between hills; pass *Setapoor, 3; then cross nullahs respectively to *Doomsulpoor, 1; and *Ramoteertum, 3; pass on to *Goonjuttu (Gunjatti), 1; encamping ground, and forage abundant. Provisions must be procured in the vicinity. Cross a nullah, and pass along an ascending road, to *Shumailpoor, 2; *Goomea, 2; cross three nullahs; pass *Ullah, and at 2 miles, we enter the pettah of the town of

§ BEDER (Bidarpeta, Ahmedabad Beber, Bidar, Muhammadabad).

Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Encamping ground W., on elevated land. Elevation, 2,339 feet above the sea, and 100 feet above the adjacent country. Bazaars and bowries, amply supplied. Population, 26,000. Houses, 2,000. It is surrounded by lofty walls. Position.—It stands near the right bank of the Manjira (Manjira) river,

on an elevated table land, 100 feet above the surrounding plain, the E. side being the highest (300 feet). Branch Road to *Honnabad (Ummabdd)*. Manufactures.—The *Bidari Ware*, from which the bowls of hooks (kukkahs), pipes, and betel-nut dessert plates, inlaid with silver, are made. It consists of an alloy, $\frac{3}{4}$ parts tin and 1 of copper, which is coloured black with a preparation of muriate of ammonia and saltpetre mixed with water. The colour is fast, but if it become impaired or faded a little oil or butter (ghee), will restore it to its pristine beauty. Lat. 17° 53', long. 77° 36'.

DAWS to Hyderabad, 75 miles W.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

Formerly the capital of a kingdom, and the residence of the Sovereigns.

The Bahmanee King of Ahmedabad considerably enlarged it, hence its designation of *Ahmedabad Beber*.

Leave the *Pettah*, and then cross a nullah to **Nowboi*, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass over 2 nullahs to **Coolar*, 2; cross a nullah and pass on to **Kannanpur* (Kannapur), $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground E.; thence the road becomes rather stony; cross several nullahs and a pass, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles brings us to **Hudburga* (Halbarga); travellers' bungalow; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; pass along a cultivated district to **Tatrum-poor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs respectively to the village of **Ahmedabad*, 1; **Oopulla*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; **Umbersingoo*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground and **Cotikil-waddy*, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass on to **Currusoodal*, $\frac{1}{4}$; then cross the **Imaigullah* nullah; pass **Doancooprah* (Diwan Kupra), 2; encamping ground; then along a bad road; cross a nullah, also the right 3 (encamping ground), and left (4) banks of the Manjeera river, and proceed on to **Usoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 2 nullahs to **Chandoor*, 2; pass over a nullah to **Diggee* (Digi), $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the Daioo river to **Moorpettah* (Murghpet), $\frac{1}{4}$; travellers' bungalow; stream and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground N.; thence proceed along a good but rocky road, leading across a partially cultivated district; cross **Chickul* nullah, and pass on to **Toogree*, $\frac{3}{4}$; **Sawurgum*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 4 nullahs and pass on to **Mooqah*, 1; then cross a stony but not very steep ghat, **Bamunny*, 1; pass over 3 nullahs to **Malawaddy*, 2; cross a nullah, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

nullahs, and pass on to **Gadainwaddy*, 2; **Sopully*, 2; cross a nullah to **Seroor*, 2; encamping ground; pass over the Laindy nullah; cross 3 nullahs to **Tallaigum*, 3; pass over 2 nullahs to **Rajoorah* (Rajura), $\frac{1}{4}$; bazaars, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; thence proceed along a bad rocky road, leading across a light jungly country; pass over 3 nullahs to **Calaigum*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a difficult pass, also the stony bed and steep S. bank of the **Manniar* river, and some nullahs, and pass on to **Soomtana*, 3; encamping ground; **Cundalee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a hill, also 2 nullahs to **Saururam* (Sawargaon), $\frac{1}{4}$; nullah and wells, amply supplied in the monsoon, but scantily in the dry season; encamping ground stony, high, and surrounded with hills. Thence along an excellent road; pass **Jogulgaum*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the **Kullatee* nullah, and pass on to **Potee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Cundallah*, 2; **Cowdgaum*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross the **Masool* river, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass on to **Waddy*, $\frac{1}{4}$; then along a very rugged road, cross a hill, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the largest town of

§ GUNGAKAIR (Khair, Gangakair).

Bazaar and Godavery river, amply supplied. Market, Tappal Station. Houses, 1,000. Population, 20,000. Lat. 19° 50', long. 79° 9'.

Branch Roads to Akolah and Perlee (Perli). Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Godavery river, the banks of which are lofty, steep, bed sandy, and muddy, and unfordable from June to October. Cross its right (4) and left (4) banks, and pass on to *Chotakair*, $\frac{1}{4}$; thence along an excellent road, leading across an open, cultivated district; pass **Moolee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; then pass over four nullahs, and proceed on to **Sonagaum*, 2; **Jowrah*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Dondee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Tackelly*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; cross three difficult nullahs, "nalahs," only just practicable for vehicles, to **Paugree* (Pangri), $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; nullah amply supplied; *Bokurnee* lies to the left; thence the road is bad, and the country undulating and cultivated; cross a nullah to **Boarvun*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; pass over the steep and difficult banks of the **Indady* river, at two difficult places, to **Oogelumba*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Baboolgaum*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; pass over two nullahs to **Mandakully*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground, S.W.; bowries amply supplied; thence along an undulating and partially cultivated district; cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Balloodee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Saurgaon*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Sowly*, 1; then pass over three nullahs to **Uterwaddy*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles brings us to the pretty town of

§ MANWUT (Manwat).

Encamping ground, large, S. and E. Bazaars and nullahs, amply supplied. Population, 5,000.

Then cross three nullahs, and proceed along a bad road, leading across an open, level country; pass **Curobah*, 3; **Carunjee*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a nullah to **Peepulgaon*, 2; then cross the **Kujorah* river to **Dikerse*, $\frac{1}{4}$; and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SAILLOO (Sailu, Route 147, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 67); and thence proceed, via Hingolee to Jaulnah, for $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to the cantonment of the town of

§ JAULNAH (Jalna, Jalnapur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 67).

Thence the traveller can proceed to § *Ellora* (Elura) (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles), via § *Badnapur* Fort, 11; § *Karumad*, 13; § *Chikalhana*, 8; § *Aurangabad*, 8;

§ *Elura* (Ellora), 17 (described *Bradshaw's*).

ATTRACTIONS.—The caves, (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52).

§ OUDGHEER (Udgir, Udayagiri, "Sunrise Mount," Oudgheer, Oudghir).

Travellers' bungalow. Houses, 1,000. Population, 20,000. Bazaar, tanks and bowries, amply supplied. Lat. 18° 24', long. 77° 11'.

DAWS to Hyderabad, 115 miles, N.W.

Branch road to *Shaikapore* (Shekhapur).

ATTRACTIONS.—A small compact fortress, and beautiful cypress garden.

Thence along an excellent road, but which becomes bad and difficult in the monsoon; pass **Soamnatoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross a rugged ghat to **Umakawaddy*, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass over a ghat, then cross 6 nullahs and pass on to **Oulloor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Ismaelpoor*, $\frac{1}{4}$; **Yekrooka*, $\frac{1}{4}$; encamping ground; cross nullahs respectively to **Kinny*, 2; **Sootny*, $\frac{1}{4}$; pass over 3 nullahs, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles brings us to **Hully* (Halli); encamping ground and *Tair* river, here 50 yards wide, with high and steep banks, amply supplied; pass on to **Underagooty*, $\frac{1}{4}$; cross 3

Also § *Dowlatabad*, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Attraction: The fortress, which is the the finest and most celebrated in India, also described in the above route.

ROUTE 259.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), VIA PUTTUNCHEEROO, MUDDENOOR, NANDAIR, HINGOLEE, BASSIM, KARINJAH, MANGLOOR, BOARGAUM, TAKULGHAT, GOOMGAUM, AND NAGPORE (NAGPOOR, NAGPUR) RESIDENCY.

DISTANCE, 402 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Puttunchero, via Route 258	18	2
Satoolanugger	11	0
Punnealla	8	1
Jogiepettah	7	4
Moosullapooram	9	1
Sunkerrumpettah	11	1
Kullairoo	12	0
Santapoor	13	1
Muddenoor	14	6
Nandair, via Route 54	52	4
Mallaigaum	11	3
Koorundah	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sindaghee	8	1
Nandapoor	8	0
Hingolee	11	5
Kundalla	6	2
Bassim	13	2
Paldee	9	3
Mongrool	12	2
Kurree	7	2
Karinjah	8	5
Vedonah	13	7
Mangloor	11	4
Dammuck	9	6
Tullaigaum	11	1
Boargaum	12	3
Waepull	12	0
Yellykelly	11	5
Sailoo (Sailu)	8	4
Kawzer	6	4
Takulghat	12	0
Goomgaum	8	2
Nagpore (Nagpoor, Nagpur) Residency	11	6
Kamptee (Kampti)	10	5
	402	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leave †§ *Secunderabad* (Sikandarabad, Route 165, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and proceed from the arsenal, via Route 258, to § *Puttunchero*, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence along an excellent road, across an open, level district; pass * *Indiraum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Eyanoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Kuncherlagoodium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass on to * *Baigumpettah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; § *Satoolanugger*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground large, also $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S., and tank, 400 yards distant, amply supplied, as also 10 bazaars; pass * *Mulkapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Cassarla*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, and pass on to * *Nawabpettah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; § *Punnealla*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 100 yds. W., and Manjara river,

amply supplied; cross by basket boats, but by ford, 1 foot deep in January, its right (§) and left (§) banks, and pass on to * *Umyepettah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Undole*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; § *Jogiepettah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 500 yds. S., in a mango tope, on sandy land; tanks and bazaars, amply supplied; then proceed along an excellent road, across a jungle, level, and in some parts, rocky country; pass * *Unnasagum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Yeltimpully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Ramasanangully*, 2; encamping ground; * *Piddapooram*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; § *Moosullapooram*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W., and $\frac{1}{2}$ P.; bazaars and large tank, amply supplied; then proceed along a bad road, across a country interspersed with date plantations; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to * *Boraguntpully*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Poorogapully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Lutchmapooram*, 2; cross a nullah to * *Sunkerrumpettah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 200 yds. E.; cross a deep and difficult nullah to * *Nizampettah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; pass over a difficult nullah to * *Mercanpettah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then proceed along a country intersected by rocky, jungle, hilly ridges; pass § *Kullairoo*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W., also $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah, soon after which the road becomes bad, especially in the monsoon; pass on to * *Pithum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Chinnagoorooopookul*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; and * *Peddigoorooopookul*, at all of which there is encamping ground; and at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile commence the ascent of the Cowlas Ghat, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and so extremely difficult for vehicles to traverse, that they should proceed along another track to * *Santapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E., and also W.; pass * *Cowlasdroog Pettah*, 2; then cross the Cowlas river; pass * *Bichookonda*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; and thence proceed for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the town of

§ *NANDAIR* (Route 55). Thence along an excellent road; cross 3 nullahs; pass * *Chota Durwarrah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs to * *Natree*, 2; pass over the Assonah river to * *Kaserkaira*, 3; then cross 4 nullahs to * *Mallaigaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, N.E.; wells amply supplied; re-cross the Assonah river, and pass on to * *Geergaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Somptanah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; pass * *Koorundah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; nullah and wells, amply supplied; forage plentiful; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.; thence along an excellent road; cross several nullahs; pass * *Kotary*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs, and then commence the easy ascent of the stony * *Sindaghee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ghat, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs to * *Sindaghee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied, and forage abundant; thence the road becomes bad; cross 3 nullahs to * *Yellagaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah to * *Assoolah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs respectively to * *Waddy*, Arulwaddy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, to the town of

§ NANDAPOOR, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Encamping ground on the left bank of the Payne Gunga river, on the right bank of which this place stands. Bazaar and river, amply supplied, but forage very scarce. Lat. 19° 35', long. 77° 17'.

DAWKES to Ellichpoor, 113 miles S.W.

Then cross the * *Keera* river, and pass on to * *San-garwool*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to * *Hinginee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the Keer river, and pass on to * *Gosace*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over nullahs respectively to * *Damunee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Kotuludje*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; also by ford, the Keer river; and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ *HINGOLEE* (Route 146). Then cross 6 nullahs to * *Savah*, 4; pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed to * *Bandaygaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; * *Kundalla*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground high, but stony, and nullah, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs to * *Kumba*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 4 nullahs to * *Wad-dagaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs to * *Pullaigaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$;

encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.; wells, amply supplied, and forage abundant; then along an excellent road; cross a nullah, and also the Paen Gunga river, here fordable in the monsoon, and no boats plying; pass *Rajegaum*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground; *Borallah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Unjankarah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; and at $\frac{3}{4}$ miles we enter the town of

§ BASSIM.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Wasim (Wausim), Division of Berar. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad, 320 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Lat. $20^{\circ} 8'$ long. $77^{\circ} 11'$. Encamping ground N.E. and S.E. Bazaars and nullah, amply supplied.

Dawks to Ellichpoor, 80 miles.

Position.—It stands on the Payne Gunga river, here fordable in the monsoon, and no boats plying.

Dawks to Madras, 625 miles.

Then cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Goorigaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Palde*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 2 miles N.E.; thence along a jungle, partially cultivated country; pass *Isorri*, 1; and at $\frac{3}{4}$ miles commence a very stony but not steep ascent; then descend a declivity, $\frac{1}{2}$, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and pass on to *Soanecass* and *Saigaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah and proceed to *Mon-groo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar, nullah, and large bowry, amply supplied; encamping ground, N. and W.; then pass along a road which becomes very bad in the monsoon, to *Sailoo* (Sailu), $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Beelkair*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs to *Mohurree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Kurree*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground high but jungle; then cross the Arran river; also 3 nullahs respectively to *Sole*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pagurnee*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the Poaga Gate of the well fortified town of

§ KARINJAH (Karinja).

Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S., and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W., and water close at hand. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, long. $77^{\circ} 40'$. Fort. Population, 2,500.

Dawks to Ellichpoor; Baitool, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W.

Then leave the Darca Gate $\frac{1}{2}$, and proceed along a cultivated country; pass over 2 nullahs to *Killadah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs to *Kartie*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Verdonah*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W.; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; forage plentiful; then proceed along an excellent road; pass *Nimpane* *Peepigum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 hills and 2 nullahs; and pass on to *Salor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mangloor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 1 mile, and also S.W.; Sacklie river, amply supplied; cross it and a nullah, $\frac{1}{2}$, and then pass on to *Valer-kair*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Peepree*, 1; cross the Baimlah river, and pass on to *Dammuck*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, S.W.; river, amply supplied; thence the road becomes good, but is infested with tigers and wild beasts; pass *Terood*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Baimlah and Soda rivers, and 3 nullahs; pass over 3 nullahs respectively, to *Koekair*, $\frac{1}{2}$, and the town of

§ TULLAIGAUM (Tullegaum).

Described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, route 61). Encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. Tank and bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. $18^{\circ} 59'$, long. $77^{\circ} 41'$. Leave the town, and proceed along an excellent road to *Daigum Nagapoor*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross the Poona river to *Balcoole*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then over the low easy banks and sandy bed of the *Chunderbagah* river to the

§ BOARGAUM (Bodegaum).

Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 30'$. Encamping ground on the left bank of the Wuriah river, opposite the town, but that on the right bank is bad.

Dawks to Ahmednuggur, 50 miles N.E.

Then cross the muddy bed and steep right ($\frac{3}{4}$) to the left ($\frac{1}{4}$) bank of the Wuriah river; cross 2 nullahs, and we soon enter

THE NAGPORE (Nagpoor, Nagpur) DISTRICT (Route 61, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*); cross 2 nullahs; pass *Natchingaum*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground; pass over 5 nullahs to *Mulkapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Wagmih*, $\frac{3}{4}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E.; nullah and bazaar, amply supplied, and *Dygum*, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Teegum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; *Yellykelly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; bazaar; encamping ground; then cross the *Danun* river; pass *Yelly*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kirroosum-muldoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs; also the *Kurrookary* river; pass *Soorgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Raiker*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sailoo*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground on the bank of the above stream; bazaar, and *Boarna* river, amply supplied; cross 5 nullahs respectively to

§ KAILZER, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Encamping ground large, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.; tank, flowing stream, and bazaar, amply supplied; population, 2,000; houses, 200; *Selday*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross 3 nullahs and a hill to *Koraghaut*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to *Karpre*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass *Takulghau*, $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 193); and thence proceed for $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the town of

† KAMPTRE (Kampti, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 260.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO JAULNAH (JALNA, JALNAPUR), VIA PUTTUNCHEROO, JOGEFFETTAH, MUD-DENOUR, NANDAIR, SAILOO, AND PURTOOR.

DISTANCE, 271 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Fur.	Miles.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Naidair, via Route 259.....	157	4
Tulney.....	9	6
Hyatnugger.....	10	0
Peepulgun.....	7	4
Perbunny.....	14	0
Fairgaum.....	8	2
Peepulgaum.....	12	3
Sailoo (Sailu).....	5	3
Jaulnah (Jalnapur, Jalna), via Route 259.....	46	
	271	0

Leave *The Arsenal* of † Secunderabad (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165); and proceed, via Route 259, to § Naidair, 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Route 259); thence proceed along an excellent road, across an open, level country; pass *Wusserabad*, 1; *Soan-gaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sa-illa*, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tulney*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W.; wells, amply supplied; thence

the road becomes narrow; cross a nullah to *Wagarry, 4; and *Raincipoor, 2; cross two nullahs to §Hyatnugger, 3; extensive encamping ground, N.W.; bazaar, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; thence the road is obstructed by bushes; then cross three nullahs respectively to *Chinnijowly, 2, and *Naooke, 2; cross two nullahs, and pass on to *Peepulgaum, 2; encamping ground, bad, close by, and East on the steep and difficult right bank of the Poorna river, (which rises in lat. 20° 22', long. 75° 16', flows S.E. for 190 miles, and falls into the Godavery river, in lat. 19° 6', long. 77° 5'); then cross its left (a) and right (j) banks; pass on to *Sookkee, 1; cross a nullah, and proceed along a bad, narrow, circuitous road, to *Pipree, 3; *Jowlay, 2; *Canapoor, 6; §Perbunny, 2; encamping ground, 1½ mile W. and nullah, ½ mile distant; population, 20,000; bazaar; wells, amply supplied; branch road to Hingolee; then along a good road, across an open, level country; pass *Barwah, 3; *Wurree, 4; cross nullahs respectively to *Paingaum, 1; encamping ground, 100 yards E. and wells, amply supplied; *Boargaum, 4; *Dainulgaum; 1½ Koalla, 3; then cross two nullahs to *Peepulgaum, 4; and thence, via Route 259, to *Salool, 5½ (Route 259; and thence, via Hingolee to Jaulnah), for 47 miles, to the town of

§JAULNAH (Jalnapur, Jaulna, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 57).

ROUTE 261.

The best route for Palki (Palkee), travellers.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), TO JALNAH (JOLAPUR, JALNA). VIA SEDASHEPETT, BEDEK, OODGHER, RAIMAPOOR, MOMINABAD, DHAROOR, AND PANCHORE.

DISTANCE, 294½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) via Route 258, to Oodgheer Udgir, Udayagiri, Oudgher, Oudghir)	125	2
Yerra	9	6
Nelleegaum	11	0
Bamny	9	5
Rainapoor	7	1
Bardapoor	11	4
Mominabad	11	6
Panchore, via Route 198	85	2½
Allungaum	14	2
Jaulnah (Post Office at)	8	6
	294	2½

Leave the Arsenal at §Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 185), and proceed, via Route 258, to §Oodgheer, 125; and thence along a good road; pass *Mulrapoor, 1½; cross a nullah to *Lonny, 1; pass over 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Tondaur, 2; *Koomtia, 2; Yerra, 2; *Sangvy, 5; *Atola, 2; *Bolaigaum, 1; *Nelleegaum, 2; travellers' bungalow; the Secunderabad Junction Road, §; *Yellumwaddy, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to *Ashia, 3; *Canjoor, 2; *Bamny, 2; and *Kurvilah, 2; tappal station; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to §Rainapoor, 4; travellers' bungalow (Route 185; pass §Burdapoor, 11; §Mominabad, 11 (Route 256, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay); and thence proceed, via that Route, to §Panchore,

108; (Route 198); and thence along a good road, across an open, cultivated country; pass *Jaunkhair, 6; *Kingaum, 2; *Dungar Peepulgaum, 2; *Kajul, 1; then cross the *Bosur river, at two different places, and proceed to *Allungaum, 3; amply supplied, by the Doodna river, which rises in lat. 20° 2', long. 77° 51', flows S.E., and falls, after a course of 120 miles, into the Poorna river, a branch of the Godavery, in lat. 19° 16', long. 76° 58'; pass on to *Runjungaum, 1; *Kajulgaum, 2; *Koombahul, 1; and 4½ miles brings us to the Post Office at the town of §JAULNAH (Jalnapur, Jaulna, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 57).

ROUTE 262.

This Route should be followed in November, and not be traversed (except in cases of imperative necessity) by Europeans from June to the middle of December, during, and immediately after the mousoon, as fevers are prevalent in the Nirmul jungle. If the traveller is compelled to quit Secunderabad after December 15th, he must, on account of the hot season, so limit his period of transit as to reach Kamptee at the end of March. The Route, via Nandair, can always be traversed.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), VIA NARSINGUM-PETTAH, BALCOONDAH, NIRMUL, YEDALABAD, KAIR, WURROORAH, HINGHENGHAT, GOOMGAUM, AND NAGPORE RESIDENCY.

DISTANCE, 323½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Kom-pully	8	1
Yellumpettah	9	4
Doopranee	13	5
Narsingumpettah	14	5
Beekancorpettah	11	2
Cummaredhypettah	11	1
Mullopettah	10	1
Dichoopully	13	0
Hurroolah	12	1
Balcoondah	8	2
Doodgaum	9	4½
Nirmul	10	5½
Wunery (Unery)	9	4
Cooptee	9	4
Ithodah	6	3
Hutnoor	8	2
Yedalabad (The Centre of)	12	0
Jainjeah	8	4
Dhunoora	8	1
Khair (The Centre of)	14	5
Woon (Wooney)	11	6
Wurroorah	14	2
Chickney	10	0
Nugree	6	0
Hinghenghat (The Centre of)	7	6
Maundgaum	11	3
Sindegaum	9	1
Takulghat	8	2
Goomgaum	11	6
Nagpore (Nagpoor, Nagpur) Residency	10	5
Kamptee (Kampti)	323	1

Leave the centre of the § *Secunderabad* Cantonment (Sikandarabad, Route 165, *Bradshaw's Handbook to Bombay*); proceed pass the Madras and Bowmilly junction roads, and then along an excellent road; pass **Tokulla*, 2; **Kotullapoaram*, 2; **Basorabad*, 1; **Kompully*, 2; bazaars and encamping ground; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Mairahul*, 5; **Utally*, 1; encamping ground at both; **Yellampettah*, 2; encamping ground; **Lalghurly*, 2; **Coscurum*, 1; encamping ground; **Jeeripully*, 1; **Femully*, 1; encamping ground; **Parlatah*, 1; **Lingoreddypettah*, 1; **Bojahpully*, 1; **Doopranee*, 4; encamping ground, 1 mile to the right; tank and wells, amply supplied; then cross 2 sandy nullahs; pass **Mahsa-pettah*, 3; tappal station; encamping ground; then cross a stony nullah, and pass on to **Ootiarum*, 3; encamping ground; **Carmaveram*, 4; **Chavrecpully*, 1; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Narsingumpettah*, encamping ground; tank and bazaars; amply supplied; thence along an excellent, jungle, track road; pass **Shivanoor*, 2; encamping ground; **Rammampettah*, 3; **Bucanapoaram*, 3; cross a nullah to the ruined, fortified village of § *Beekanoorpettah*, 3; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, low, between the village, and tank of brackish water; cross 2 sandy nullahs, and pass on to **Jugrampully*, 4; encamping ground; **Narsimumpully*, 3; **Partarajoppettah*; encamping ground; cross 2 muddy nullahs, and pass on to § *Cinnamareddypettah*, 3; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; **Jukkaralah*, 2; encamping ground; **Yellampettah*, 1; **Nuggrum*, 2; then cross a muddy nullah; pass § *Mullooppettah*, 2; encamping ground, S.E., intersected by nullahs; bazaars, amply supplied; thence along a track, across a dense jungle district; pass **Pudmajerrah*, 1; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Timmajerah*, 1; **Diggee*, 1; thence the road becomes bad and narrow, and leads across the *Eeduwaree Ghat Chouky*, 1; to **Jandra*, 1, a short distance from which bandies turn off by another track, which unites with the direct Route, at 1 mile beyond *Dichoppully*; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Eeduwaree*, 2; encamping ground; § *Dichoppully*, 4; fort; encamping ground, 1 mile distant; bazaars and large tank, amply supplied; thence the track, which is but indistinctly defined, leads across dense jungle; pass **Sittumpully*, 3; **Mintrapully*, 1; encamping ground; **Oopul-pully*, 1; **Secundrapoaram*, 2; **Jugrampully*, 2; encamping ground; **Hurroolah*, 1; encamping ground, surrounded by low hills, water of a milky colour, but perfectly wholesome; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Toruloondah*, 3; **Armoor*, 3; **Perri-cidoo*, 1; encamping ground; **Churoor*, 1; and 4 miles brings us to the entrance of the town of

§ BALCONDAH,

Lat. 18° 51', long. 78° 20'. Encamping ground, ½ mile distant, and ½ mile before entering the place. Bazaar and tank, S.W., amply supplied, and plenty of grain; thence along an excellent road, pass **Faimpully*, 1; **Mogattilla*, 1; **Boosapoaram*, 2; and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ DODGAUM,

Lat. 20° 17', long. 77° 58'.

DAWKS to Jaulna, 136 miles, N.E.; Ellichpoor, 67, S.E.; good encamping ground on the right bank of the Godavery river; bazaar and river, amply supplied.

Thence cross the rocky bed and abrupt right (3) and left (4) banks of the Godavery river; pass on to **Madarapoaram*, 1; **Cumjarla*, 2; encamping ground;

**Venkatapoaram*, 3; the **Fort of Jamgura*, 1; and at ½ mile we enter the § *Koolapee Gate* of the town of

§ *NIRMUL* (Route 69); thence along a bad road, across a hilly country, absolutely infested by tigers; pass **Chinchooly*, 3; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Dujayapoaram*, 1; **Gopaul-pettah*, 2; cross a nullah, and at 1½ mile, commence the ascent of a steep, rocky Ghaut or Pass, which is ½ mile long, and extremely difficult for vehicles of all kinds; cross several hills and nullahs; pass **Wunery* (Unery) 4; encamping ground among hills; nullah and bazaar, both scantily supplied; thence along a bad, stony, road, across a jungle district, interspersed with cultivated valleys; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Naireddycoondah*, 5; encamping ground; then cross a nullah to **Cooptee*, 4; encamping ground amidst jungle; Kurrium river, amply supplied; cross it (3), and then commence the easy ascent of the Cooptee Ghat, 1, and at 3 miles we reach the summit; cross 4 nullahs, and proceed along a bad road, practicable for carts, but extremely difficult for all other vehicles, to **Icholah*, 5; thence across a country thickly interspersed with ascents and descents, gradually descending the entire stage; cross 5 nullahs to the **Manoor Fort*, 4; pass over 2 nullahs to **Uthoor*, 3; encamping ground amidst jungle; water excellent; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a bad cart-road for 1½ mile, when we commence the ascent of the Maikulgundy Ghat, which is 1½ mile long; cross 3 nullahs to **Mur-wullah*, 5; pass over a nullah to **Daisenapoar*, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the centre of the town of

§ YEDALABAD (Yedlabad).

Encamping ground, in a tope, ½ mile, S. Bazaars and large tank, amply supplied. Population, 25,000. Houses, 1,500.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Thence along an excellent road; cross nullahs respectively to **Purdee*, 2; and **Arlee*, 1; pass over 5 nullahs to **Jainjiah*, 4; bazaars and large tank, amply supplied; *Attraction*: The old Jain temple; thence the road is circuitous; cross 4 nullahs to *Sangadee*, 6; pass over the Payne Gunga river, here generally fordable at the beginning of November, to **Dhunoora*, 2; encamping ground on the bank of the river, full in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; thence along a cultivated district; pass **Limguty*, 1; cross 3 nullahs, to **Arzoondah*, 3; also several hills; pass **Dongerampam*, 4; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Eedulnee*; **Worronah*, 2; then cross 3 nullahs; and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KHAIR (Kahira).

Fort, and encamping ground, extensive, ½ mile S. of it. Bazaars, amply supplied. Lat. 19° 50', long. 79° 9'. Population, 2,500.

DAWKS to Hyderabad, 176 miles N. by E.

Then cross a nullah to **Oomery*, 5; cross 4 nullahs to **Manket*, 3; cross the **Murgood* river, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ WOON (Wooney).

Encamping ground on high but rather broken land, Bazaar, large tanks, wells, and nullah, amply supplied. Lat. 20°, long. 78° 3'.

DAWKS to Nagpore, 81 miles, S.

Cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along an excellent road; pass **Sowrah*, 4; cross the right (1) and left (4) banks of the Wurda river, and we soon enter

THE NAGPORE (Nagpoor; Nagpur) DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61); then pass on to *Putala, $\frac{1}{2}$; tappa station; cross 5 nullahs to *Jumboor, $\frac{3}{4}$; then pass over 3 nullahs, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the centre of the large town of

§ WURROAH (Wurodah).

Encamping ground, high and open. Bazaars and bowries, amply supplied. Lat. $21^{\circ} 2'$, long. $76^{\circ} 38'$.

DAWKES to Ellichpoor, 64 miles, W. by S. Thence proceed, via Route 120, for 27 miles, to the town of

§ HINGENGIAUT (Route 120), and then, via Route 192, for $58\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to

§ KAMPTEE (Kampti, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 263.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR), VIA BOODOOVAIL, DOSWARRAH, AGANOO, GULBURGA, AND UKKULCOTAH.

DISTANCE, 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Boodoovail	11	4
Vencatapuram	13	0
Dozwarrah	11	2
Purreekee	15	6
Mootiapettah	10	7
Aganoor	11	6
Jettoor	10	3
Mungulhee	14	7
Jorawul	13	4
Gulburga Fort (Gulburgah, Kulburga, Calburga)	13	1
Uttagoondy	10	1
Uttalseroor	9	4
Ardalaghee	8	3
Nagoorah	10	0
Ukkulcotah	9	5
Nimbichincholy	11	6
Sholapoor (Sholapur) Fort	11	6
	197	1

Leave †§ Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed from the Centre of the Cantonment, at the intersection of the road, opposite the Lines with the road to the Residency and Bowenpully; pass the Hoosain Saugor (Husain Sagar) tank, $\frac{1}{2}$, which extends along the road for $\frac{1}{2}$; *Palmerpettah, $\frac{2}{3}$; then enter the Baigum Bazaar, $\frac{1}{2}$, which extends $\frac{1}{2}$; thence cross the Moossee river, here 200 yds. wide; pass on to *Uttapuram, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Annantagerry, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, to § Boodoovail; shops, river, and nullah, amply supplied; population, 4,000; cross two nullahs, to *Coatalgootum, $\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross the Moossee river, and pass on to *Narseerreddygootum, 1; *Parkuerrun, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ummadipooram, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross three nullahs, to § Vencatapuram, $\frac{3}{4}$; bazaars and Moossee river (N. bank), amply supplied; population, 3,000; re-cross the Moossee river, to *Sholepettah, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross nullahs respectively to *Chundannully, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Roodarum, 1; *Tarlapully, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs, and pass on to *Doswarrah; river, amply supplied; *Trimallapuram,

$\frac{1}{2}$; Mittungurlah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah, to *Cutta-moor, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross two nullahs respectively to *Cungul, $\frac{1}{2}$; and *Madawerrum-Putah, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Madawerrum, 1; then ascend a small pass, and proceed on to

§ PURREEKEE, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Shops and bowries, amply supplied. Population 5,000. Sanatorium for troops stationed at Secunderabad. It is in contemplation to erect barracks here. Then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Cheralpully, $\frac{2}{3}$; *Mitta Odoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah, and proceed to *Padda-Heerapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Boorhanpoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; § Mootiapettah, $\frac{1}{2}$; shops, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; *Doonacheria, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross nullahs respectively, to *Nugasumoodrum, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Yailaul, $\frac{1}{2}$; the Tandoor nullah, amply supplied, and *Benoor, $\frac{3}{4}$; then pass on to *Aganoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; shops, moderately supplied; *Conoor, $\frac{2}{3}$; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Nannapuram, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Mundateesur, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over the *Tundoor nullah, to *Jewange, $\frac{2}{3}$; cross a nullah, to *Jettoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; bowry and nullah, amply supplied; proceed to *Niddogoodah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Seraunully, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ramunoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ryacodoo, $\frac{1}{2}$; § Mungulhee, $\frac{3}{4}$; shops and bowries, amply supplied; *Coataloor, $\frac{1}{2}$; near to *Karli-ghee, $\frac{3}{4}$, situated 1 mile to the right; cross the Mulkajia nullah, to *Mulkana, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over two nullahs, to *Coratwarrah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a large nullah, and pass near to *Borawul, situated on the left, and nullah amply supplied; cross 5 nullahs to *Swarighee, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Ujjuddapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ GULBURGA (Kulburga, Calburga).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District Bida (Beeder). Civil Authority, the Resident at Hydrabad, 120 miles. Military Station for the Nizam's troops. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, at Secunderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaar and nullah, amply supplied. Tappa station. The Fort is well built.

DAWKES to Madras, 430 miles.

Leave the town at $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Fort, which pass; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Heerapoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Sindaghee, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross three nullahs, to a village, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass over six nullahs, to *Uttagoondy, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross three nullahs, to *Wosapoor, $\frac{3}{4}$; then cross a nullah at six different places; pass *Domunully, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross six nullahs, to *Nimberga, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over two nullahs, to Uttalseroor, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross six nullahs to *Marradarh, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a nullah, and proceed on to *Yellasinghee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ardalaghee, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross five nullahs, to *Khairh, $\frac{3}{4}$; pass over three nullahs, to *Ippurky, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross two nullahs, to *Ibrampoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross three nullahs, and we enter

THE POONA MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and also

THE SATTARA DISTRICT (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 12); Civil Authority, the Resident at Sattara. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army. Thence proceed to *Nagoorah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross three nullahs, to *Myrighree, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass several small nullahs, to *Mirigree, $\frac{3}{4}$; cross the Boree river, which rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 47'$, long. $74^{\circ} 18'$, flows E. for 50 miles, thence N. for 40 miles, and falls into the Taptee, in lat. $21^{\circ} 14'$, long. $75^{\circ} 4'$, opposite the town of Thalainr, and pass on to *Ittighee, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ UKKULCOTAH.

Territory, the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army. District Ukukulcotah. Civil Authority, the Resident at Sattara. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army. Bazaars and stone tank, 8 E. of the fort, amply supplied, but the other two are dry in the hot season. Population, 20,000. Houses, 2,000.

The Fort (Gurhy) is a square structure, situated at the N.W. corner of the place, in which resides the Rajah.

Pass on to *Conully, 5; *Kurjalah, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs, and we enter

THE SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR) DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 58). And proceed to *Balsinghee 2½; then along a very stony road, across a well cultivated district; cross 2 nullahs to *Nimichincholy, 2½; bazaar, indifferently supplied; cross some small nullahs to *Corruddully, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Coombaree, 2½; pass over several small nullahs and proceed to the Collector of Sholapore's Residence, 5½; and ½ mile brings us to the Pettah, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR, SOLAPUR, SHOLAPUR, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 63).

ROUTE 264.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPORE, SHOLAPUR, SOLAPUR), VIA DOBEEPETTAH, COHEER, HONNABAD, SEERCY, AND NULDROOG.

DISTANCE, 200 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages	
	Miles	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Narra-		
simapettah	11	1
Joonawarah	7	0
Dobeeptettah	13	0
Moonipettah	13	4
Puttaloo	8	6
Chohar	6	1
Chota Wootee	7	5
Copenully	7	3
Bainulgee	6	5
Ninny	8	1
Chitkocopee	7	2
Honnabad (Umnabad)	7	7
Rajasoor	6	3
Kullance	8	4
Neelwarrah	10	2
Seercy	4	7
Oomergah	11	2
Dalnibay	10	2
Nuldroog (Nildroog)	14	5
Itto-cull	10	4
Boramunee	9	4
Sholapoor Fort	9	4
	200	0

Leave §Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 155), and proceed, via Route 263, to Hoosain Saugar (Husain Sagar) tank, 1½, which extends along the road for 1½ mile; pass *Kyrutabad, ½; and ¾ miles brings us to the large town of

§ GOLCONDA (Golkonda).

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District Golkonda (Golkonda). Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad, 6 miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, 6½ miles, and via the Hoosain (Husain Sagar) tank, 6½. Encamping ground, lat. 17° 22' long. 78° 29'. Bazaar, amply supplied.

ATTRactions:—

The Fort and the Tombs of the Kings of the Golkonda dynasty. See Bombay Hand-Book.

The Diamond Mines, designated after this place, are situated at the ruined village of Parteall, in lat. 16° 40', and long. 80° 28', which contains a small, half starved, and badly clothed population, but, although not exhausted, have not been worked for a considerable period; as also is the case with those near Chinnur (1,000 feet high, seven miles from the town of Cuddapah (Kadapa), on the banks of the Pennar river, from whence the finest stones were carried to the Golkonda market, hence the origin of their being designated the Golkonda diamonds.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A.D.

1512. Sultan Kuli Kutb Shah, a Turkaman chief of the Bahari Tribe, assumed the title of king of Golkonda, and in

1543, he was assassinated by Mir Mahomed Hamadain, Governor of Golkonda.

The Parricide, Jamshid Kutb Shah ascended the throne, and put the eyes of his elder brother (Kutbu'd-din) out, but in

1550, he died, and Ibrahim, his brother, succeeded to the throne, who adorned this place built the Hoosain (Husain Sagar) tank, and the Kala Chabutarah "Black Terrace," in

1565, he fought in the celebrated battle of Talikot, and in

1581, he died, and Ibrahim Kutb Shah Muhammaad Kuli succeeded him, and in

1586, Ibrahim Adil Shah 2nd, married his sister.

1589. The seat of government was removed to Hyderabad, on account of the scarcity of water and bad climate of this place.

Aurangzebe annexed it to his dominions, after many deadly struggles, and the loss of the baggage of his army.

Thence pass through it for 1½ miles, and proceed along an excellent road; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Naimanapoor*, 2; § *Narrasimmapettah*, 1; encamping ground; bazaars, tank; Moosy river (flowing to the left), amply supplied; § *Gokapettah*, 1½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Coonocoorutti*, 2½; § *Joona-warrah*, 3½; bazaars, tanks, and Moosy river, amply supplied; § *Gopencuvurram*, 2½; **Mokillah*, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Pookkapoor*, 2½; **Sunkarudupully*, 1; then cross two nullahs to **Puttaipoor*, 1½; pass over three nullahs to

§ DOBEEPETTAH, 2½ miles.

Encamping ground; bowries and shops, amply supplied; population, 2,000; then cross the **Moosy river* to **Lutchmunreddygoddium*, 1½ mile; cross a nullah to **Moonoodupully*, 1½; cross two nullahs, pass **Maundapooram*, 3½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah and pass on to **Pariaguvaverrum*, 1; **Yenicuttalao*, 2½; pass over three nullahs to

§ MOMINPETTAH, 3½ miles,

Encamping ground, high; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; population, 4,000; cross two nullahs to **Gowtalupully*, 2½ miles; then over five nullahs to § *Puttaloo*, 5½; encamping ground, low and bad; bazaar; population, 1,200; cross three nullahs, and pass on to **Berrapooram*, 2; **Nagareddupully*, 3; cross two nullahs, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ COHEER.

Population, 50,000; houses, 5,000; bazaars, amply supplied; encamping ground, dry and good, in a tope, "grove" of trees; then pass through it for ½ mile, cross a nullah, and pass on to **Maudaddupully*, 1½ mile; **Peecharagurry*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Chota Wootee*, 4½; **Burra Wootee*, 2½; then pass over a few hills, and at 4½ miles we enter the town of

§ COPENPULLY.

Encamping ground. Bazaar, tank, and bowries, amply supplied.

DAWKS to Secunderabad, 74½ miles.

Then pass through it for ½ mile, and pass on to **Appareddupully*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Danaserry*, 2½; cross the **Mooragay nullah*, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BAIMULLIGEE.

Lat. 18° 9', long. 76° 16'. Encamping ground, good, but in low jungle. Bazaar and bowries, amply supplied. Population, 2,000.

Thence along a bad road; cross nullahs respectively, and the latter at three different places, to **Vitulpooram*, 3½; Branch Road to Beber; Ninny, 4½ miles;

wells and nullah, amply supplied; and **Woodooballah*, 4; then cross three nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHITTOOCOOPEE,

Bazaars, wells, and nullah, amply supplied. Population, 3,000.

DAWKS to Secunderabad, 96½ miles.

Then cross two nullahs respectively, to **Chintanagay*, 5½; and the large, well fortified, and beautifully situated Hindu town of

§ HOMNABAD (Umnabad).

Bazaar, nullah, W. of the encamping ground, both amply supplied. Branch Road to Beber (Bidar).

DAWKS to Secunderabad, 104½ miles.

Then cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Guddawundy*, 2½ miles; close to **Molecairy*, 1½, situated one mile to the left; then pass over three nullahs to

§ RAJASOON, 2½ miles.

Bazaars, nullah, E. and market on Friday, amply supplied; two Branch Roads to Kullianee; (1) the one we are describing, 8½ miles; (2) much longer, continuing our Route, we proceed thence along an ascent for 2½ miles; pass over a ghat 80 feet; proceed to **Turrolghee*, 2; then cross a nullah, and pass down a declivity, and 4½ miles brings us to **Narynpooram*, 4½; encamping ground; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KULLIANEE (Kaliayni).

District, the Kaliyani Division of Bidar (Beber, Beber). Bazaar, tank, and market, on Saturday, amply supplied. Encamping ground, S.W. The Fort, which bears evident signs of having been well constructed, and a place of considerable strength, is now in a most ruinous condition. Lat. 17° 51', long. 76° 59'.

DAWKS to Secunderabad, 119½ miles; Hyderabad, 100 N.W.; Madras, 510.

Then cross nullahs respectively to **Purtalpoor*, 2½; **Tallapoke*, 1½; cross some hills and a nullah; pass on to **Hullalee*, 3½; **Neelwarrah*, 3½; encamping ground; thence along a road, leading across stony hills; cross four nullahs, some of which are extremely difficult; then ascend an easy ghat, and cross some hills to

§ SEERCY, 4½ miles.

Bazaar and market on Wednesdays, amply supplied and cheap. **Chenna*; encamping ground, N.W.; then cross a deep nullah to **Coonally*, 3½; pass over two nullahs to § *Milray*, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to § *Omergh*, 4; bazaars and nullah, amply supplied; encamping

ground; cross nullahs respectively, the latter at two different places, to *Yaince, 4½; and *Yaile, 2; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to *Dalimbay, 4½; encamping ground, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good but circuitous road to *Yennaigoor, 3½; cross 3 nullahs to *Boemay, 3½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Detapoor, 1½; cross a hill and 2 nullahs to *Vaccocot, 2½; encamping ground; then pass over some hills; cross the Boar river, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ NULDROOG (Nuldroog, Naladurga, Naldrug).

District, the Naldrug (Naladurga) Division of Bidar (Beeder). Lat. 17° 40', long. 76° 20'. Population, 50,000. Bazaar and Boar river, amply supplied. Encamping ground stony but good. The Fort is small, well constructed, and stands on a picturesque eminence.

Dawks to Beder (Bidar, Beeder), 81 miles W.

Then cross some hills and a nullah to *Undoorah, 2½; pass over 4 nullahs to *Surti, 4½; cross a nullah to *Bahoolgaum, 1½; then pass over the Boase nullah to *Tuocul, 1½; encamping ground and nullah amply supplied; cross 3 nullahs and the Hurnah river, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT (Sholepoor, Solapur, Sholapur), described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum; nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground bad; then cross a nullah, several of which are extremely deep in the monsoon; pass on to *Jodighee, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to *Duteenah, 3½; pass over a nullah, and proceed on to *Jurrielle, 1½; and 4½ miles brings us to the Fort of the town of SHOLAPUR (Sholepoor, Solapur, Sholapur), described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63).

ROUTE 265.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), TOSHOLAPUR, VIA SEDASHEPETTAH, HOMNABAD (UMNABAD), SEERCY, LOHARRA, AND TOOLAPOOR.

DISTANCE, 211½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Seda-	41	5
shepettah		
Cumgole	11	5
Digwall	7	4
Burra Yekailee	7	4
Chercoopully	9	3
Munglighee	13	5
Homnabad	12	5
Seercy, via Route 264	30	0
Paitasingee	14	6
Dunoorie	10	2
Burra Loharra	5	4
Kundallah	10	7
Burra Toolajapoor	7	6
Boortgaum	11	2
Cassegaum	7	0
Sholapur (Sholepoor, Solapur, Sholapur)	10	2
	211	6

Leave † § *Secunderabad* (Sikandarabad), (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed, via Route 258, to the town of § *SEDASHEPETTAH*, 41½ miles (Route 258); thence along an excellent hard road, cross a nullah, after which the road becomes rocky, and leads across an open country to **Snoorarium*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Arroor*, 2½, and **Boodavarrum*, 3; thence pass **Cumgole*, 2½; wells and nullah, amply supplied in the monsoon, but scarce in the dry season; encamping ground; then proceed over a red rocky ascent for 1½ mile; cross nullahs respectively to **Mucumpully*, 1½, and **Cotoor*, 1½; pass on to **Cubbela*, 1½; then along a descending road to § *Digwall*, 2; bazaar, tank, and wells (one of which is of an enormous size, and used for cattle), amply supplied; then along a well-cultivated district; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Ookailee*, 3½; **Rumjoolpettah*, 1½; encamping ground; then pass over 2 nullahs, and 3 miles brings us to the town of

§ BURRA YEKAILEE.

Encamping ground S.W., good and large. Bazaar. Wells, and stream, amply supplied. Market on Wednesday; grain cheap.

Then cross 3 nullahs to **Sutcurram*, 6½; encamping ground; pass over 2 nullahs to **Chercoopully*, 2½; encamping ground S.S.W.; tank, bad; wells and Naringa river, 1 mile N.N.E., amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, across red, rocky ground; cross 3 nullahs, two of which are extremely difficult; pass on to **Buncoor*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Murcoondah*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Chota Yekailee*; encamping ground, 3½; thence pass through an opening in the hills to § *Munglighee*, 5; encamping ground, but that on the N.W. and N. is best suited for cavalry; bazaar and nullah, amply supplied; an excellent dhurmsalla; cross a nullah, and then along an ascending road to **Tartmughee*, 1½; cross a few hills and 4 nullahs, after which the road descends to **Cuppergaum*, 4½; encamping ground; then cross 4 nullahs to **Hoorighee*, 2½; cross a hill, after which the road ascends to the large Hindu town of

§ *HOMNABAD* (Umnabad, Route 254), and thence proceed, via that Route, for 30 miles, to the town of § *SEERCY* (Route 254); then cross 6 nullahs, none of which, as well as all those passed on this stage, contain any water after January, to **Moodkar*; pass over some hills and 2 nullahs to **Chakoovarry*, 4; cross a nullah and hill to **Savutsoor*, 2½; cross 6 nullahs to **Paitasingee*; wells, amply supplied, but nullahs scantily; encamping ground S.; then cross a bad nullah, and pass on to **Hote*, 1½; **Nagrar*, 2½; pass over 4 nullahs to **Oodutpoor*, 1½; cross another bad nullah, also a hill, and proceed on to **Tonsee*, 1½, and **Dunoorie*, 3½; encamp in ground E.; tank, amply supplied, then cross several nullahs to **Chota Loharra*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BURRA LOHARRA.

District, Burra Loharra. Encamping ground W. Bazaar. Tappal station. Cusbah of the Talook (division). Market on Friday. Nullah and tanks, amply supplied.

Two Branch Roads to Sholapur. 1. The one we are now describing, 47½ miles. 2. A direct route, but impracticable for vehicles of any description.

DAWKS to Secunderabad, 164½ miles.

Thence along an ascending and descending road, leading across extensive, gradual, sloping, plains, through a cultivated country, covered with rumnah grass; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Paindull*, 2½, and **Commardee*, ½; then over 4 nullahs and a hill to

**Toorumba*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 hills and a nullah, and proceed to **Kindallah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, 1 mile N.; excellent water from a nullah; **Wudgaum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs to **Karcaramba*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Tudwarrah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; pass over a nullah, and proceed to **Chota Tooljapoor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the large town of

§ BURRA TOOLJAPOOR.

Encamping ground close to the crest of the Ghat, which commands a most extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding low country. Shops. Bazaar. Markets on Tuesday and Friday, amply supplied.

ATTRACTION.—The celebrated Temple, to which a considerable number of pilgrims annually resort.

Thence cross the easy descent of the Tooljapoor Ghat. There are 2 tracks, viz.: (1), made road, but difficult; (2), unmade, the easiest, 162 feet high, and 2,352 feet long, but the ascent, although partly paved, is difficult and steep; thence along a long grassy and partially cultivated district; cross a nullah at two different places: pass **Singphull*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Maha Sangwee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then over 2 nullahs and a hill; pass on to **Gosae-Warree*, 2; **Malhoomra*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Soorutgaum Sangwee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah to **Soorutgaum*, 1; nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground S.E.; cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPOOR DISTRICT (Sholapore, Solapur, Sholepur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Pass over 2 nullahs, and proceed across a partially cultivated district to **Gungawarree*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 3 nullahs and a hill to **Casseegaum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Woolliarchewarree*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Pipprakee*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Sailghree*, 3; *Sholapoor Pettah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Fort of the town of

§SHOLAPOOR (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63).

ROUTE 266.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), TO SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPORE, SHOLAPUR, SOLAPUR, SHOLEPOOR), VIA GULBURGA (KULBURGA, CALBERGA), ARDULPOOR, AND JOWRAH.

DISTANCE, 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Gulburga (Kulburga, Calberga), via Route 263.....	126	0
Gopoorah.....	14	5
Uttanoor.....	11	3
Abdulpoor.....	9	0
Marsallah.....	12	2
Jowrah.....	15	1
Ippulay.....	8	2
Sholapoor Fort.....	12	0
	208	5

Leave §*Secunderabad* (Sikandarabad, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed, via Route 263, for 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

§GULBURGA (Kulbarga, Calberga), Route 263; then along an excellent road, across an undulating low, jungly, partially cultivated district; pass **Brimmapoorah*, 2; **Heerapoorah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Uddakullee*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Coloomaurah*, 2; pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed to *Chikka Gopoorah*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 5 nullahs, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ GOPOORAH.

Encamping ground, W., and water at the foot of the rising ground, close by. Bazaar. Population, 5,000.

DAI. KS to Secunderabad, 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Then cross a small nullah, and we enter

THE SHOLAPOOR DISTRICT (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Then pass on to **Soutapoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sardully*, 1; cross two nullahs, and pass on to §*Uttanoor*; encamping ground E.; population, 2,000; bazaar and wells (rather distant), amply supplied, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mullapartee*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the **Jumboo* nullah, to **Mardoollee*, 1; cross a dry nullah, and pass on to §*Abdulpoor*, 5; encamping ground, S.E.; population, 5,000; wells and bazaar, amply supplied; then cross the Bore river; and pass on to **Burrah Gowrah*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chota Gowrah*, 1; cross a nullah to **Dickurs*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over three nullahs to **Marsallah*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE SATTARA COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62). Civil Authority, Resident at Sattara. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army at Poonah.

Thence pass on to **Tonoor*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs and pass on to **Naganasoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Naoodayhee*, 2; then cross a nullah to **Gowagaum*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over two nullahs to **Jowrah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPOOR DISTRICT (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Thence cross nullahs respectively to **Singalemy*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ippulay*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to **Votee*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over two nullahs; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond stands the fort of the town of

§SHOLAPOOR (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63).

ROUTE 267.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO BELGAUM (BELGAON, BELGANW), VIA SHAMSHABAD, JEDDICHERLAH, MUCKTUL, SEEREWARAH, MOODGUL, OONOOKOND, BAGRECOTTAH, KULLADGHEE, CHUNDERGHEE, CHACHREE, AND MARRAIHALI.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 344½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to } Goodiabulloor, via Route 61	121	5
Yeddalapoorah	5	0
Gopoor	13	0
Seereewarah	13	7
Moorlah	6	6
Kowtallah	10	0
Bahmunkelloor	8	1
Lingasoogoor	11	0
Moodgul Fort	10	2
Kundakull	12	3
Tarrewallah	10	4
Oonookond	7	4
Gangoor	8	1
Sootekul	5	5
Bagrecottah	13	7
Kulladghee (Kaladgi)	14	0
Lokapoor	9	7½
Sallully	11	3½
Chundercher	6	2
Yerrakutay	9	4½
Coachree	12	12
Marrailah	13	1½
Belgaum Fort, N. Gate (Belgaon, Belganw)	10	1
	344	2½

Leave 1½ Secunderabad (Sikandarabad), described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed, via Route 61, for 121½ miles, to the town of

GOODIABULLOOR.—Then cross by boat to the left (3½) and right bank of the Kistna river; pass over the Kulachabootra Ghat ½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Yeddalapoorah, 1½; encamping ground and river, amply supplied, but provisions must be obtained from *Dainwuroogoor*, four miles from the ghat; **Rungapoaram*, 2; **Bainnubengee*, 1½; encamping ground; **Seeneewasapoarah*, 1½; **Unnapapoarah*, 3½; **Gopoor*, 4½; encamping ground on sloping land, W., at some distance from the road, also S.; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Museedapoora*, 3½; **Gunnakul*, 2½; **Nagurdivnee*, 4½; then cross four nullahs to **Seereewarah*, 3½; bazaar, badly supplied; encamping ground, ¼ mile W., on a plain, also East, amply supplied; thence along a broad, level road, cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Noolakal*, 3½, and **Mootur*; encamping ground, N.E., in an open plain; water, distant; thence the road becomes stony at different parts; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to **Potapoor*, 4½; **Heerehankar*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Kowtallah*, 4; encamping ground, ¼ mile W., S., and E.; **Ootakul*, 3; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Kurpootah* and **Ahmenkairah*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Bahmunkelloor*, 3½; encamping ground, N.E. and W., high, but in rice fields; bowry and nul-

lahs, amply supplied; 2 Branch Roads to Kulladghee, viz.:—1. The one we are now describing, 93½ miles. 2. Cross a short ghat to **Chikka Yessoor*, 3; pass over 4 dry nullahs to **Sirjapoor*, 3½; and 4 miles brings us to the Cantonment of **Lingasoogoor*; thence along a flat, jungly, but partially cultivated district; pass over a tank bund, and proceed to **Kurradookul*, 1; **Addibawwy*, 2½; **Neelkairiy*, 1½; **Anaseer*, 3½; nullah and encamping ground; then cross the **Heeray* nullah, 150 yds. wide, and pass on to **Batwoodighee*, ½; **Siddapoaram*, 2½; **Novely*, ½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Thondahal* (Dundihal), 1½; encamping ground, N., high and good, and river Kistna, amply supplied, which flows on the right nearly all this stage. Then pass **Ungankutta*, 1½; and ½ mile beyond we enter

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF BOMBAY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63), and also

THE BELGAUM (Belganw, Belgoon) COLLECTORATE, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).—Civil Authority, the Collector at Belgaum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Then pass on to **Umrawutty*, 1; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Indavar*, 1½; **Unnapacutty*, 1; **Cujanoor*, 1; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Awurghie*, 1½; **Mukhuly*, 2; then cross 2 nullahs to *Dhanoor*, 2½; encamping ground, on the right bank of the Kistna river, which still flows on the right; pass on to **Yemhully*, 4; **Adivaloo*, 1½; cross the Mulpurba river, here 220 yards wide, to **Sungum*, 1; encamping ground; **Kuljagul*, 2½; then cross a dry nullah, and pass on to **Gunjahal*, 3½; **Bayoor*, 5½; encamping ground close by; then pass along a good road to **Uthoor*, 3½; then cross 2 small nullahs and pass on **Buggawutty*, 2½; **Kirroosoor*, 3½; thence the road, which passes near hills, is extremely difficult for vehicles; proceed on to **Mooroonaud*, 1½; **Mullapoaram*, 1½; and 1 mile brings us to the large town of

§ BAGRICOTTA, (Bagulkote, Bagalkot, Bagulkota).

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Bagalkot (Bagricotta, Bagulkote) Division of Belgaum. Military Station; a detachment of troops is quartered here. Encamping ground, high, dry, and large, E., and left of the road. Bazaar, and excellent water. Lat. 16° 10', long. 75° 40'.

DAWS to Moodgul, 50 miles W.

Thence the road can be traversed by carts; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Veerapoor*, 2; **Mooroonal*, 2; **Kuthinkaira*, 1½; **Koodalookutty*, 3½; **Toorchikairy*, 1½; **Gowindapoaram*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ KULLADGHEE (Kaludghee, Kaladgi), described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58).

Continuing our route (No. 1) we leave **Bahmunkelloor*, and cross a short ghat to **Chikkayessoor*, 3; then cross 4 dry nullahs to **Sirjapoor*, 3½; then pass over 3 nullahs; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ LINGASOOGOR.

Encamping ground, low and N. Bazaar, amply supplied. Tappel station. Cantonment, 3 miles N., which contains the Cutwal's Choultry.

Then pass along a flat, jungly, partially cultivated district; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed along a bad road, to *Boddinny, 6; thence the stones become smaller; pass *Baigumpettah; *Nuddimeppettah, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to the fort of the town of

§ MOODGUL.

Encamping ground; also on stony ground. N. Bazaars, amply supplied. Fort. Lat. 16°, long. 76° 30'.

DAWKES to Secunderabad, 199½ miles. Then cross 3 nullahs respectively to *Chikka Yairdi, 4½; *Ard-poorah, 2½; cross nullahs (the latter dry) respectively to *Coamallahpoora, 1½; we then enter

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63); and also

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Belgaon, Belgaum, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80). Civil Authority, the Collector at Belgaum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Pass on to §Kundakall, 3½; encamping ground, N.W. and N. Bazaar, amply supplied; Branch Road to Moodgul, shorter than that described above, but impracticable for cars, and extremely narrow; then cross 5 nullahs to *Chikka Adapoor, 7½; cross 2 nullahs to §Tarrecallah, 3½; encamping ground, left of the road, and bazaar, amply supplied; cross 4 nullahs to *Pinjoovarrikee, 4½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Unravuiy, 2, and §Oonookoond, 1½; encamping ground, large and elevated land; pass on to the Fort, ½; and thence to *Timmappoor, 2½; cross nullahs respectively (the latter dry) to *Chittrige, 3½; and §Gungoor, 1½; encamping ground, on the N. bank; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence proceed to *Heerimagee, 2; then cross the *Mulpurba river, ½, to *Chikka Mugee, ½; pass on to *Mooganoor; *Boodial, 1½; *Bussawanaul, ½; then cross a nullah, close to which there is encamping ground, and pass on to §Soleekul, 1; bazaar, amply supplied, encamping ground between it and Bussawanaul; cross a nullah, and proceed to *Kuddivullah, ½; *Bussarikutray, 2½; *Benkuttee, 3; encamping ground; *Honaekamhutte, 4½; *Mallapoor, 1½; cross a nullah to the large town of

§BAGREECOTAH (Bagricotta, Bagulkote, Bagalkot, Bagulkote, described above).

Thence pass on to *Mornak, 3½; *Duntunkaire, 1½; *Tookikuttee, 3½; *Toorchikaire, 1½; cross 4 nullahs; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§KULLADGHEE (Kaladghee, Kaladgi, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 58).

Then pass on to *Kutchaidoondce, 4½; and we then enter

THE PUTWURDHUM TERRITORY.

Civil Authority, the Collector at Belgaum.

Cross 3 nullahs, and pass *Jallekopah; *Vencutapoor, 5; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Lokapoor, ½; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; then pass on to *Hulle Kutay; *Sickesundies, ½; the tappal shed, 5½; *Punchgaum, 3½; travellers' bungalow; *Cuddampoor. Attract. on.—The beautiful ruins; *Salhully, 2½; encamping ground, high and good, and tank close by, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, across an open, undulating district, intersected by ravines; pass on to *Chunderghie, 6½; then cross a nullah, ½; and we enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Belgaon, Belgaum, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80). Civil Authority, the Collector at Belgaum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Pass on to *Kore Coppah, 3½; cross a nullah, 2; and proceed to *Suppudlah, 2½; *Yerrakuty, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground large, and left of the place, two tanks, amply supplied; pass on to *Boodecopah, 3½; then ascend an easy ghat, which leads across stony jungle; then along a flat, undulating country; cross a nullah, 1½; and pass on to *Hulkee, 1½; *Chuchree, 5½; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah, 3½; pass on to *Somunhutte, 1; *Naisurgee, 1½; travellers' bungalow; cross a nullah; and pass on to *Hannomunhutte, 1½; *Curdegodee, 1½; *Marraihall, 1½; wells and nullahs, amply supplied in the monsoon, but dry in the hot season; encamping ground on the right in mango topes, "groves"; cross a nullah, ½, and pass on to *Moaddhee, ½; *Ballakoonderyyee, 2; *Sambra, ½; *Mooghee, 1½; *Koorchee, 2½; then cross the Bellary nullah, ½; and 1½, or nearly two miles, brings us to the North Gate of the town of

§BELGAUM, (Belgaon, Belgaum, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 89).

ROUTE 268.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO BELGAUM, (BELGANW, BELGAON), VIA SHAH-BAD, NARRYPETTAH, EYKOOR, TALLICOTAH, KULLADGHEE (KALADGI, KALADGHEE), AND SALHULLY.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 333½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad), to Shumshabad, via Route 33.....	19	2
Ramjeeppooram.....	10	3
Shahbad.....	9	5
Veeranupettah.....	14	3
Bunda Yerkacherlah.....	10	3
Koaskee.....	9	4
Muddoor.....	14	0
Narrynpettah.....	12	2
Nundihullee.....	9	2
Mullaar.....	15	3
Kundoly.....	7	4
Eykoor.....	11	2
Hemnoor.....	11	5
Rooknapoor.....	4	5
Chikka Yeball.....	11	6
Bundyee Ummuttam.....	15	0
Tallicotah.....	7	4
Ulloor.....	13	0
Yeball.....	13	0
Chimlighee.....	8	5
Mooramuty.....	4	0
Bagricotta (Bagulkote, Bagreecotah, Bagalkot, Bagulkota).....	14	2
Belgaum (Belgaon, Belganw), via Route 267.....	86	5½
	333	4½

Leave §Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed, via Route 33, to §Shumshabad, 19½ (Route

38. Thence along a very bad road, across a rocky, barren, and partially cultivated district; pass **Rallygoodium*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to **Nuddoorah*, 2½; cross the **Yenday nullah*, and pass on to **Mulkavurum*, 4; encamping ground; **Ramjeepooram*, 2½; bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Peri-Soleepettah*, 1½; pass over a nullah to **Iyabadd*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Bonigiripully*, 4½; **Shabad*, 1½; encamping ground; bowries and shops, amply supplied; **Daicolapully*, 4½; cross 2 nullahs to **Koanata-poor*, 4½; then pass over nullahs respectively to **Doompully*, 2, and **Sowdergoodium*, 1; pass on to **Gunnapooram*, 2½; **Veernunappettah*, ½; bowries and shops, amply supplied; encamping ground, high, but ruined; thence along a dense jungle track, interspersed with banyan and tamarind trees, leading across a Paudee Awolah Bunda Ghat, almost impracticable for vehicles, horses, or bandies, who must make a detour to avoid this Pass, unless when troops are about to traverse it, then a working party and lascars must be sent round with them (the bandies); and 10½ miles brings us to the large village of **Bunda Yerakherla*; encamping ground, S., much confined by jungle; bowries and tanks, amply supplied; then along a hard, sandy road, intersected by nullahs, which bandies can easily traverse in the hot season; proceeding along an uncultivated, low, jungly district, interspersed with tanks, and cultivation, we cross nullahs respectively to **Dadapooram*, 3½; **Potrepully*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOASHEE.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District Koashee. Civil Authority, The Resident at Hyderabad. Military Subsidiary force at Secunderabad, 73½ miles. Cusab, "capital" of the Jagheer, which belongs to the Nizam's prime minister. Bazaars, bowries, and tanks, amply supplied; thence the road is so intersected by nullahs, that bandies must make a detour to reach the encamping ground at **Mud-door*, 14 miles; pass on to **Chinnahrum*, 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed across a hilly, rocky, low, jungly country, to **Bejahnum*, 2½; **Jahjarpully*, 1½; **Mydahrum*, 1½; **Pullyhullo*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Chintulidinnay*, 2½; and **Muddoor*; encamping ground, high, large, and dry S.E.; bowries, amply supplied, but provisions scarce; then proceed along a very bad, rocky road, intersected by nullahs, and interspersed with such abrupt ascents and descents that bandies can hardly pass across the rocky ghat, 1½ mile long, which is extremely difficult, and proceed on to **Poderpauloo*, 3½; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Populla*, 6½; **Condapulle*, 1½; and ½ mile beyond, we enter the town of

§ NARRYNPETTAH.

Encamping ground, S. also S.E. round the hill, but from which water is distant; bowries and bazaars, amply supplied; then pass through it for ½ mile, and proceed along a rocky road, which soon leads across cotton soil, quite impassable in the monsoon; cross a nullah to **Lokapulla*, 1; pass over 4 nullahs to **Udappooram*; then cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Jillapooram*, 2½; **Kondimmarre*, 1½, and **Nundihulle*, 2½; flowing stream, amply supplied, situated between it and the encamping ground, lying to the E.; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Yellassuty*, 2½; **Madaveram*,

3½; **Kalabundy*, 1½; **Neelapully*, 2½; **Kungaree*, 1½; **Kindygarree*, 1½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Mullaar*, 2½; from which the Beemah river lies 5 miles off; encamping ground, W.; bowries, amply supplied, but provisions scarce; **Shahwarum*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Irnoor*, 3; then cross the Beemah river, here ½ mile broad, with sloping left, and precipitous right banks, difficult for carts; cross it by basket boats, and pass on to **Balarrum*, 1½; **Kundoly*, 1½; encamping ground, S.W. and ½ mile from the river, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, which becomes impassable in the monsoon; pass **Konully*, 2½; **Oodikairy*, 1½; **Koorayalium*, 4½; **Ulsoor*, 1½; **Eykoor*, 1½; a Cholum field must here be used for encampment; bowries and Kistnah river, amply supplied; **Hyalla*, 2½; **Yagasindee*, ½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Mahadukul*, 1½; **Cundallah*, 1½; **Peroor*, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Hemnoor*, 3½; bowries, amply supplied with bad, but nullah with excellent water; encamping ground, W.; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Ulagarry*, 1½; **Shakapooram*, ½; **Lutchimpoor*, 1; **Sutypettah*, 1; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Koonapoor*, 1; encamping ground, W.; and bowries, amply supplied; provisions obtainable from Shorapore, 1½ mile distant; **Venatapoor*, 1½; **Narasingupettah*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Wagulkari*, 2½; **Munjaloor*, 2½; **Chickia Yebhall*, 3½; a cotton field must be used for encampment, ½ S.W.; stream, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Perria Yebhall*, 1½; **Wachallah*, 3½; **Onisikky*, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Kojapoorah*, 3; and **Mulloor*, 2½; pass over 4 nullahs, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT (Sholapur, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepore, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum; and pass on to **Bundye-Ummut-tum*, 2; encamping ground, very stony and but indifferently supplied; thence the road becomes bad, and leads by **Salwardake*, ½; **Bailabaunee*, 2; cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Mylaiswerrah*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Talikotah*, 2; encamping ground, elevated, but broken, and supplied with brackish water; cross the **Daonee nullah* to **Mainsikky*, 2½; pass over the Teersee nullah to **Lingadhully*, 4½; then cross nullahs respectively, the latter at two different places to **Oonully*, ½; and **Mudda-Kaiswerrah*, 2; pass over a nullah at three different places, to **Ulsoor*, 3½; encamping ground; cross 5 nullahs and a ghat, 4½; pass **Ulcoprah*, 1½; pass over a nullah to **Belland*, 2½; cross 6 nullahs respectively, to **Pittanah*, 1½; **Yebball*, 3; encamping ground, high, dry, and extensive, but bad water; then cross 3 nullahs to **Ubbial*, 2½; pass over a nullah to **Bawemall*, 2½; cross 6 nullahs to **Chimlighee*, 3½; good encamping ground; Kishna river, amply supplied; cross a branch of that stream to **Munpoor*, 1½; then pass on to **Kundalla*; cross the left (1½) to the right bank of the Kishna, and proceed to **Mootutty*, ½; then cross a nullah to **Mooramuty*, ½; encamping ground, confined; water excellent; pass over 2 nullahs to **Sutteram-goonddy*, 3; cross 5 nullahs and the **Moolpuljee Ghat*, 2½, to **Moolpuljee*, 1½; then cross **Jowihullah nullah*, 4½, and proceed to **Mullapoor*, 2½, and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ BAGRICOTTA (Bagulkote, Bagreecotah, Bagalkot, Bagulkota, Route 267), and proceed, via that Route, for nearly 86½ miles, to the large town of

§ BELGAUM (Belgaon, Belgauw, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 269.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO BELGAUM (BELGAON, BELGANW), VIA AGANOR, DANDOTY, FERROZABAD, SINDAGHEE, BEEJAPOOR, MALINGAPOOR, AND MUDDUNBAUVEE.

DISTANCE, 335 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Aganor, via Route 263	74	1
Jyallah	13	4
Saidum	6	3
Dandoty	13	5
Daiganoor	13	1
Ferozabad	11	7
Sassono	12	4
Beelwaddah	11	6
Chinna Yerkull	12	4
Cunhully	13	5
Ippurkee	6	4
Cuggumoottah	11	6
Beejapoor (Soorapoor Gate)	10	7
Pubblawser	14	6
Pudisulgee	14	5
Jumkundy	7	6
Juggadall	9	7
Dowlaiser	11	6
Oosutty	5	7
Kuchengooripettah	13	6
Woonoor	12	5
Maddunbauvee	7	3
Marrhall	11	4
Belgaum (Fort Gate)	13	0
	335	0

Leave §Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed, via Route 263, to §Aganor, 74; thence along an open, flat, cultivated district; cross nullahs respectively to *Mulla Kengherry, 4, and *Kotaghy, 1; pass on to *Nowlighee, 1; *Ullapooram, 2; cross two nullahs, to *Jyallah, 3; nullah, amply supplied, ½ mile E.; then cross three nullahs, to *Goodoo-gondah, 1; cross the Cumlah river, to *Saidum, 4; bowries and rivers, amply supplied; cross four nullahs respectively, to *Oosahully, 4, and *Ungunully, 3; then pass over three nullahs, and proceed to *Oorah, 2; cross the *Kakanah river, to §Dandoty, 4; bazaar and river, ½ mile broad, amply supplied; population, 25,000; houses, 1,000; pass *Ibbony, 3; then cross three nullahs, to *Bellacopy, 2; pass over two nullahs, to *Seroor, 2; cross three nullahs respectively, to *Daiganoor, 5; bowries and nullah, amply supplied; *Kirny, 5; pass the Gulburgah (Gulburka, Kulbulga, Calberga) Junction Road, and 6 miles brings us to the town of

§ FERROZABAD.

Bazaar and Beemah river (amply supplied), on the left bank of which this place stands. Lat. 17° 4', long. 76° 50'. Population, 20,000. Houses, 1,000.

Then cross the left (3) and right (4) banks of the above stream, and pass on to *Ruttawarry, ½; *Gownully, 3; *Jainewarrah, 1; thence the road leads between hills; cross a nullah, to §Sassono, 6; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied; thence the country becomes open and flat; cross three nullah,

to *Ippurkee, 3; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Merdawall, 3; *Cuggadoor, 3; pass over a nullah, and proceed to *Beelwaddah, 1; bowries and nullah, amply supplied; *Jaitutikee, 2; cross two nullahs, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPORE (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepore) DISTRICT (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 65). Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Pass Moatikee, 2; then along a stony road; pass *Unjunallah, 3; *Kuppa-wallakee, 2; then cross two nullahs, and proceed to *Chinna Yerkull, 2; nullah, amply supplied; cross four nullahs, to *Sindaghee, 6; then along an open, flat, jungle country, cross two dry nullahs to *Bundallah, 3; then cross three nullahs, to *Cunhully, 4; bazaars and bowries, amply supplied, also a nullah partially filled in the hot season; cross four nullahs, to §Ippurkee, 6; bazaars, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; this place was formerly a Military Station; thence along an open country; cross five nullahs, and pass on to *Buddaganoor, 3; then across an undulating district; *Sirranaghee, 2; thence proceed through considerable cultivation; cross a nullah, to *Uttakallah, 3; cross four nullahs, and proceed along a hilly, jungle country, to *Cuggumoottah, 1; pass §Cuggumoottah, 3; bazaars, tank, nullah, and bowries, amply supplied; then along a hilly, stony district; pass *Woonoottigay, 2; cross two nullahs, and proceed across an open, cultivated district; pass *Coulungee, 1; cross nullahs respectively, and we then enter

THE SATARA COLLECTORATE (described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 62). Civil Authority, the Resident at Satara. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army at Poona, and pass *Russoolpoor, 3, and the Soorapoor Gate of the town of

§BEEJAPOOR (Vigeeapoor, Vijapur, Bijapur, Beejapoor, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 53), and thence proceed to *Rajajipoor, 4; *Savavaddah, 4; then cross the Doonee nullah, 2; pass over a nullah, 4; to *Bubblascree, 3; then cross 2 nullahs, each respectively 1, 3; pass on to *Yeckoomdy, 1; cross a nullah 2, to *Arjunghie, 1, and we then enter

THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE (Belgaon, Belgauw, described, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80). Civil Authority, the Collector at Belgaum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Pass *Pudisulgee, 7; then along a road quite impracticable for carts; cross the Kistna river, and we then enter

THE PUTWURDHUM TERRITORY.

Civil Authority, the Collector of Belgaum at Belgaum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Pass on to *Koombarhalla, 4; *Jumkundy, 3; *Kud-daputty, 1; *Oonoor, 1; *Nothurgundy, 1; *Dund-kunny, 4; thence along a hilly and uncultivated district; descend a ghat, 1; cross a nullah, 1, and pass on to §Juggadall, 1; bazaars, bowries, and nullah, amply supplied; *Mullingapoor, 7; then cross a nullah at 3 different places; pass *Sangunity, 2; cross a null h to *Dowlaiser, 2; Gutburia river, amply supplied; cross that stream, 1, and pass on to *Dowlaiser, 1; *Besuncoopath, 2; pass over a difficult hill, and proceed to Oosutty, 3; bowries and

nullah, amply supplied; cross a branch of the Gut-purba river to **Lutchmaiser*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Siddapoor*, 2½; then over a nullah to **Kunderutty*, 1½; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Tupsee*, 3½; **Kuchengooripettah*, 4½; nullah and bazaar, amply supplied; thence along a stony road; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Pootullagutay*, 6½; **Seruttubawee*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Woonoor*, 5½; wells, nullah, and bazaars, scantily supplied; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Maikalmurly*, 3½; **Somunasty*, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Maddunbawee*, 1½; nullah, amply supplied; thence the road becomes excellent to **Luckoondy*, 2½; pass on to **Yerragoondy*, 1; cross a nullah to **Uunikaira*, 2½; then along a stony, jungly road, leading across a ghat, after which cross 4 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to **Kurradat-goody*; pass on to **Marrhall*, 1; bazaar, shops, and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground near a tope, "grove," of trees, W., and in a fine plain. 1½ W., beyond the Bellary nullah, and thence proceed, via Route 267, for 13 miles, to the large town of

BELGAUM (Belgaon, Belganw. described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 80).

ROUTE 270.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO WURRUGULL, VIA BHONAGHERY, PEMPURTEE, AND CHAGUL.

DISTANCE, 91½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Ram-pully	10	7
Beebeenugger	10	6
Bhonagerry	7	4
Ramanjettiah	10	4
Pempurtee	11	2
Neddicoondah	9	3
Chagul	10	7
Kumpurtee	10	7
Wurrugull Fort	9	6
	91	6

Leave †§*Secunderabad* (Sikandarabad, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 165), and proceed along a good level road, across a jungly country; pass from the Arsenal on to **Mawreddipully*, 1; **Salia-goodium*, 2½; **Cheppigoodium*, ½; **Gosagoodium*, 1½; **Inangoodium*, 1½; **Pedda Chiripully*, ½; cross a nullah to **Rampully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Ghulbargur*, 3½; encamping ground; **Ulisha-pooram*, 3½; **Beebeenugger*, 4½; encamping ground close at hand; bazaar, tank, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; population, 6,000; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Goodoor*, 2½; **Pugrepully*, 1½; **Bhonag-herry*, 3½; encamping ground, S.W.; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; population, 20,000; houses, 2,000; thence commence the ascent of a Pass, 1½; which is 1 mile long, and proceed to **Racegherry*, 2½; thence the country becomes less jungly; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Wunapully*, 3½; **Ramanjettiah*, 1½; encamping ground, S.; bazaars, large tank, and wells, amply supplied; now the road becomes excellent, although it leads through small jungle; cross the Kun-dacor and Edul nullah; pass on to **Allainor*, 5½; then cross a nullah, and proceed to **Goondulgoodium*, 1½; **Pempurtee*, 4½; encamping ground, S.W.; travellers bungalow; bazaars and wells, amply supplied;

thence the road becomes excellent, and leads on to **Jungaum*, 4; cross a nullah, and pass on along low bamboo jungle, interspersed with palmyra trees, to **Yesuntapooram*, 2½; **Neddicoondah*, 2½; encamping ground; bazaars, canal, and tank, amply supplied; between the village and road, cross a nullah to **Rug-guntapully*, 2½; then pass over the Selli nullah, and proceed to **Ragapooram*, 6½; **Chagul*, 1½; encamping ground on both sides of the road; bazaars and 2 tanks, amply supplied; thence along a level but small jungly district, to **Pamoor*, 3½; then cross 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Nuskala*, 2½; **Durmapooram*, 2; **Mullu-cupully*, 2½; **Kunpurtee*, ½; the Junction Road to Hunnumkonda, ½; **Kondapurtee*, 2½; **Narsinalloo-goodium*, 1; then pass some very extensive and beautiful ruins, §, which the traveller should explore if time will permit him, after which proceed on to **Timmappooram*, ½; **Rungasacpettah*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the Kindi gate of the Fort of the town of

§ WURRUGULL (Route 194).

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ROUTE 271.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD), TO KO-LAPOOR (KOLHAPUR), VIA SEDASHEPET-TAH, DIGWALL, GULBURGAH (KULBURGA, CALBERGA), ABDULPOOR, BEEJAPPOOR (VIGEEAPOOR, VIJAPUR, BIJAPPOOR), HUT-NEE (ATHNI), AND MERRITCH (MEERU).

DISTANCE, NEARLY 326½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Sedas-hepettah, via Route 258	41	7
Cumgole	11	5
Digwall	7	4
Ootee	9	4
Cooloor	16	0
Soolapet	11	4
Rajahpoo	10	0
Borawul	12	3
Gulburgah (Gulburga, Kulburga, Cal-berga)	11	5
Gopoorah	14	5
Uttanoor	11	3
Abdulpoor	9	0
Yellamaile	12	0
Tambah	17	5
Nagathanah	11	4
Beejapoor (Vijezapoor, Vijapur, Bijapoor)	10	4
Teekotah (Teekota, Oursung Tikota)	15	3
Honwar	7	2
Agullsee	9	1½
Hutnee (Athni)	13	5½
Kempud (Kempwar)	11	2½
Arruck	6	5
Merritch (Meerur, Miraj)	11	2
Hurrypoor (Hurreepoor)	7	3
Tumdulgee (Tundulgee)	7	2½
Rookrey (Rookree)	8	6½
Kolapoor (Kolhapur)	9	2½
	326	0½

Leave †§*Secunderabad* (Sikandarabad, Route 165), (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*), proceed, via Route 258, to §*Sedashepettah*, 41½; thence

along a good hard road, across an open country; cross a nullah to *Sooraram, $3\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 2 nullahs respectively to *Arroor, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Boodawarrum, 3; pass on to *Cumgole, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wells and nullah, amply supplied, but water bad; then along a red rocky ascent for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; cross nullahs respectively to *Muctumpully, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and *Cotoor, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to Cubbela, $1\frac{1}{2}$; thence descend to *Digwall, 2; bazaars, tank and wells (10 of which are very large, and used for cattle, amply supplied; thence proceed along an undulating, open, plain, and slightly cultivated district; pass *Hogelly, 3; *Ranjul, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Ekilee, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ OOTEE.—Encamping ground, E.; bazaar and wells in a garden, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a jungly district, and pass on to *Mogalumpully, $7\frac{1}{2}$; *Goolapully, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; *Aurungnugger, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Toomalapulle, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Kosram-pully, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the ghat, by a good road; pass on to *Cooloor, 2; encamping ground, E., and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond it; thence along a well-cultivated district; pass *Dagoolmurrie, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Hoolmarie river, and pass on to *Assagee, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Edlambie, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ SOOLAPET.—Encamping ground, N.W.; bazaar, wells, and stream, amply supplied; pass across a jungly, hilly country, interspersed with cultivated spots, to *Beerhully, 2; *Hulcherroo, $4\frac{1}{2}$; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ RAJAHPOOR.—Encamping ground, W.; bazaar, wells, and flowing stream, amply supplied; then along a good road; cross a large nullah, and pass on to *Mulgaum, *Danoor, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *Koravarrak, $4\frac{1}{2}$; *Borawul, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and thence, via Route 263, for $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

§ GULBURGAH (Gulburga, Kulburga, Calberga, Route 263); and then, via Route 266, for $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the town of

§ GOPPOORAH (Route 266). Thence pass on to *Gopoorwaddy, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross a small nullah, and we then enter

THE SHOLAPUR (Sholapur, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepore) DISTRICT. Described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 63.

Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum.

Pass on to *Sowlapoor, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Sardully, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross two nullahs, and proceed to *Utanoor, $4\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E.; wells distant, but amply supplied; *Mul-lapurtie, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the *Jumboo nullah to *Mardolite, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass over a dry nullah, and 5 miles brings us to the town of

§ ABDULPOOR.

Territory, the Southern Military Division of Bombay. District, Sholapur. Civil Authority, the Collector at Sholapur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Bombay Army at Belgaum. Encamping ground, S.E. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Population, 6,500. Houses, 500.

Then cross a nullah, and pass along a wild district, interspersed with low jungle and cultivation, to *Jonoo, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross by boats, in the monsoon, but by ford in the hot season, the left ($\frac{1}{2}$) and right ($\frac{1}{2}$) banks of the Bheema river; pass on to *Daiwonoogah, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs to *Yelloomadully, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over three nullahs to *Ceeramaile, $2\frac{1}{2}$; after which the road becomes excellent, and leads across a very flat country; cross nullahs respectively to *Coortully, $3\frac{1}{2}$; and *Datikahully, 1; pass on to *Seerotrada, $3\frac{1}{2}$; cross the *Pyo river at two different places, and proceed to *Perria Monully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; then over three nullahs,

pass *Tambah, $5\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E., and stream amply supplied; cross over the Pyo river, and pass on to *Bennacunnully, $4\frac{1}{2}$; re-cross that stream, and proceed to *Conwapoor, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Nugathanah, $5\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, E., high and sloping, amply supplied; re-cross the Pyo river to *Alliab-d, $4\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over that stream at two different places, and we enter

THE SATTARA TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 62). Civil Authority, Resident at Sattara. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army at Poona; and 6 miles brings us to the large and interesting town of

§ BREJAPOOR (Vijeeapoor, Vijapur, Bijapur, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 58), and thence proceed, via Route 168, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, to the large town of

§ KOLAPOOR (Kolhapur, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 86).

ROUTE 272.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO CHINNOOR, VIA RAJAH GOPAULPETTAH, MANAKOONDOOR, NEAR MILGUNDEL, PEDDAPULLY, AND MUNTANA.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Goma-jeepettah	10	6
Keltoor	9	1
Murkook	8	5
Kotakishnapooram	10	4
Kondapauka	8	3
Rajah Gopaulpettah	10	4
Annasagur	7	5
Totapulle	10	2
Manakoondoor	12	11
Ghatpully	11	7
Peddapully	9	3
Kumanpooram	9	6
Muntana	11	7
Asmath	11	1
Chinnoor Fort.	9	1
	151	11

Leave § Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 165), and proceed from the Arsenal to *Maredipully, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Tiroomulgherry, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Bolarum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; military station; the Nizam's cantonment, (see Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 165); thence along a flat, jungly country; pass *Singarapully, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Gomatjeepettah, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, confined; *Shameerpettah, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Kulloorapettah, $3\frac{1}{2}$; thence across dense jungle; pass § Keltoor, $2\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; *Ununtarum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *Uddimbimdye, $1\frac{1}{2}$; § Nurkook, $4\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground extensive all round it; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Chepurty, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then along dense jungle; pass *Digbola, $2\frac{1}{2}$; thence the country becomes cultivated; pass *Vencatapooram, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *Kotakishnapooram, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tanks, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, across a sandy, dense jungle, infested by tigers; pass on to *Kocoompully, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Lucknawarrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then ascend an easy ghat; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Tumared-

ROUTE 273—Continued.

dipully, 2½; *Kondapatta, 2½; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied. This pretty village stands in a tamarind tope. "grove," encamping ground S.; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a stony road to *Nasurum, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Doodera, 1½; *Yellookuttoor, 4½; *Moondraee, 1½; *Rajah Gopalpettah, 2; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground bad, on jungly land; then along a dense jungly district; pass *Oglapooram, 2½; *Kothurpully, ½; *Annagajagur, 4; encamping ground, close to a large tank, amply supplied; *Raglay-hree, 1½; *Chillupooram, 2½; *Bijunker, 1½; *Elmepet, ½; *Totapulle, 3½; encamping ground, good; thence the country becomes open and cultivated; pass on to *Koodapoor, 2½; *Achi-noor, 3½; cross a stream, 1½; and to the left stands the town of

§ EILGUNDEL (EIDGHEER).—Lat. 16° 45', long 77° 11'. Then pass on to *Nanakoondoor, 4½; encamping ground S.; then commence the ascent of an easy, winding pass, 1½, which is ½ mile long; and proceed on to *Lingapoor, 1½; *Yeldee, 2½; *Yegurbela, 2½; cross a stream, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ GHATPULLY (Ghatpilly).

Bazaar, amply supplied. Lat. 18° 30', long 79° 22'. DAWKS to Chanda, 100 miles S.

Leave the town at ½ mile, and pass on to *Suttabad, 2½; cross nullahs respectively to *Burrapongoor, 3½; and *Peddakowalla, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ PEDDAPULLY.

Lat. 18° 43', long 79° 26'. Bazaar, and tank, amply supplied. Population, 12,000. Encamping ground, S. Houses 1,000.

DAWKS to Guntoor, 182 miles N.N.W.; Hyderabad, N.E.; Secunderabad, 100 miles

Thence along a flat, teak forest country; pass *Ragapooram, 3½; cross nullahs respectively to *Peerpully, and *Kimanpoream, 2½; bazaars and large tank, amply supplied; population, 1,500; encamping ground close at hand and E.; houses, 100; pass on to *Julapully, 1; cross 2 nullahs to *Nagapully, 3½; then pass over a nullah to *Ukkapully, 3; cross 2 nullahs, and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MUNTANA.—Bazaars and large tanks, amply supplied; population, 30,000; houses, 1,500; encamping ground, E. Thence proceed along an open country; cross the right (2½) and left (½) banks of the Godavery river, and proceed to *Baonoor, 1½; then along dense teak jungle; cross 12 nullahs to *Enath, 7; tank and nullahs, amply supplied; encamping ground on all sides; then cross 4 nullahs, and 9½ miles brings us to the town of

§ CHINNOOR (Route 59).

ROUTE 273.

SECUNDERABAD (SIKANDARABAD) TO CHANDAH (CHANDA), VIA VENCATROWPETTAH, YAIMERWARRA, DURMAPOORY, AND CONDAPULLY.

DISTANCE, 241½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages	
	Miles.	Fur.
Secunderabad (Sikandarabad) to Yamjal	9	0
Cocoenda.....	11	0
Vencatapooram.....	11	0
Vencatrowpettah.....	12	0

	Miles.	Fur.
Motta.....	11	2
Mutticoonda.....	11	7
Daitoor.....	8	4
Sircilla.....	8	7
Yaimerwarra.....	6	2
Cormaila.....	12	5
Juktial.....	14	2
Polasa.....	4	2
Dumapooram.....	14	8
Vencatrowpettah.....	7	3
Durnarowpettah.....	19	1
Taudoor.....	8	0
Condapully.....	14	6
Jennagaum.....	7	7
Vasry.....	10	3
Taupoorwoy.....	17	4
Shastegaum.....	10	0
Chandah (Chanda).....	10	7
	241	3

Leave † Secunderabad (Sikandarabad, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 165) and proceed along a made road, across an undulating country; pass *Trimulgherry, 3½; *Mahomedawada, 1½; *Bolarum, 1½ (described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 165); *Yamal, 3; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; fort; then along an open and partially cultivated district to *Badoor, 3½; cross three nullahs; and pass on to *Ramandole, 2½; *Buzarpooram, 2½; *Cocoenda, 2; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, E.; population, 5,000; houses, 500; thence the country is interspersed with tanks, amply supplied; pass on to *Minacheppettah, 4½; encamping ground; cross nullahs respectively to *Nachaveram, 3½; *Maseedipilly, 1½; pass on to *Vencatapooram; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; *Angareddipilly, ½; *Ramsagarum, 1½; *Cotapully, 2; then along a small jungly, hilly country, to *Dallalipooram, 1½; *Mundatoor, 1½; *Vencatrowpettah, 1½; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; houses, 100; population, 2,500; encamping ground, beyond the village, and right of the road; thence along a level and small jungly district; pass *Singareddipilly, 2½; *Allavalo, 1½; *Mithdoodly, 1; cross two nullahs; pass on to *Mulloppully, 1½; encamping ground; *Kasibad, 1½; cross a nullah; and pass on to *Motta, 3½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; houses, 500; population, 7,000; encamping ground, beyond the tank; *Durnajepettah, 2½; *Lutchapettah, 1½; encamping ground; *Toopoola, 1½; *Cheilapooram, 2½; *Mutticoonda; bazaar; wells; Mahay nullah, full all the year round, and tank, full half the year; thence the road leads between hills, across small jungle; pass *Moostabad, 2; *Poодоool, 2½; encamping ground; *Bemarowpettah, 1½; *Daitoor, 3½; bazaar, wells, and the Malay nullah, amply supplied; which crosses to *Pooloor, 2; then pass over three nullahs; and proceed to *Cooloor, 3½; *Mooshtipully, 1½; *Sircilla, 2; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; houses, 250; population, 3,000; thence along a jungly, hilly country; cross the *Mainay nullah; and pass on to *Yaimerwarra, 6½; bazaars, wells, large tank, and nullah, amply supplied; population, 16,000; houses, 1,000; *Sattapully, 3½; *Toondarapully, 2; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Condapoor, 5½; *Cormaila, 1; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; population, 2,600; houses, 200; encamping ground, beyond the village, and right of the road; *Nasapilly, 1½; then cross eight nullahs;

and pass on to § *Juktial*, 12½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, beyond the place and right of the road; then cross two nullahs; and pass on to § *Polasa*, 4½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; then along a very hilly, jungly country; pass § *Nairlah*, 9½; § *Durmampoor*, 5½; bazaars, and Godavery river, amply supplied; population, 16,000; houses, 1,000; then cross the right (§) and left (§) banks of the Godavery river, to § *Yellaganoor*, 1½; cross four nullahs to § *Rainpully*, 2½; pass over a nullah to § *Vencatropetah*, 2½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; houses, 100; population, 15,000; then cross three nullahs and a ghat, practicable for vehicles; and proceed on to § *Durmarovpetah*, 19½; encamping ground on the right; then pass across the Bookram Ghat, practicable for carts; and the Temple (Goody), 3½; proceed to § *Angajum Agraharum*, 1½; § *Tandoor*, 2½; bazaars, wells, and tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, near the latter, beyond the village; houses, 200; population, 2,500; thence the road leads through jungle, with hills on the left; pass § *Cotapully*, 1½; § *Yelligapully*, 4½; cross two nullahs; and pass on to § *Kuppanah*, 4½; § *Condapully*; well and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground, beyond the village; cross three nullahs to § *Khyrgaum*, 1½; cross a nullah to § *Boorgoodium*, 2½; pass over five nullahs to § *Jennagum*, 3½; bazaars, and large tank, ½ mile distant, amply supplied, and encamping ground, near it, and on the right side of the road; § *Jennadrum*, 1½; then cross a nullah to § *Satulgodium*, 1; pass over the Takulghaut nullah, and proceed on to § *Tajapooram*, 3½; § *Sarady*, 2½; § *Vagry*, 2½; nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground beyond it, in a tope, "grove" of trees; thence the road leads across a very hilly, jungly district, through several extremely poor and deserted hamlets; cross nullahs respectively to § *Berampoor*, 2½; § *Cretirajopully*, 6½; then proceed to § *Sirimoon*, 1½; cross a nullah to § *Taiwarra*, 2½; pass over three nullahs to § *Sonda*, 1½; also over two nullahs, and pass on to § *Tempooroy*, 3; bazaars; small tank; population, 2,600; houses, 200; then pass along an open, flat country, to § *Wurroogum*, 1½; cross three nullahs to § *Simatamah*, 2; pass over seven nullahs to § *Rajaragum*, 4; cross two nullahs to § *Shasteegaum*, 2½; bazaars, wells, and Wurda river, amply supplied; houses, 600; population, 5,600; cross the Wurda river, and we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (Nagpoor, Nagpur, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 61).

Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpoor (Nagpur, Nagpore). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Then along an open, flat, cultivated country; pass § *Toodalvelligaum*, 4; § *Bellarypooram*, 3½; then cross nullahs respectively to § *Kejampoor*, 3½; § *Lallapetty*, 3½; to the large town and fort of

CHANDAH (Chanda), ½ mile.

Territory, Nagpoor (Nagpore, Nagpur). District, Chanda. Civil Authority, Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Tappal station. Lat. 19° 57', long. 79° 23'. Cusab, the capital of the district. The Erace and Jurputti rivers flow on the S. side of the place. The suburbs towards the E. of the fortifications from which it is separated by the Jurputti river, are extremely picturesque, and interspersed with handsome houses, and beautiful topes, "groves" of trees; and opposite the S.E. angle, about 750 yards distant, stands some very pretty verdant hills. The Fortifications consist of walls,

upwards of 6 miles round, surmounted by a lofty stone parapet, 15 to 20 feet high, quite impracticable by enfilading, and flanked with round, heavy mounted gun towers. The tank, which is very deep and extensive, stands to the N. about 900 yds. from the lofty hills that completely command the place. The Fort is a fine strong structure. The Citadel is a compact, but small edifice, situated equi-distant from the N. and S. faces of the fort, but closer to the E. than to the W. wall.

DAKWS to Bombay, 430 miles, E.; Hyderabad, 187, N.; Madras, 480, N.

ROUTE 274.

SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPORE, SHOLAPUR, SOLAPUR, SHOLE'ORE), VIA VYRAT, YEAT, BERR, GHOWRY (GOWRYE), AND UMBER, TO JAULNAH (JULNAPUR, JAULNA).

DISTANCE, 168½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor (Sholapur, Solapur, Sholapore, Sholepore) to Carumperh	7	3
Wochalai	8	2
Vyrag	12	1
Suvoondara	11	5½
Munkaisur	12	2
Ralai Sangwy	14	1
Yeat	9	5½
Rowlagaum	12	2
Pauley	11	7½
Beer	5	4
Yerrapoor	8	4½
Ghorwery (Gowrye)	9	6½
Shargah	8	0
Tataigaum	10	5
Umbur	8	4
Peepulgaum	8	2
Jaulnah (Jaulna, Julnapur)	9	4
	168	4

Leave § *Sholapoor* (Sholapore, Sholapur, Solapur, Sholepore, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63), and proceed from the fort to the town, ½; then cross 3 nullahs to § *Ballai*, 1½; pass over a "rivulet," §; and 2 miles brings us into

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52). Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. And thence along a rather stony road, across an undulating country; pass § *Carumperh*, 2½; encamping ground, stony, N.W., left of the road; nullah, amply supplied, which cross, as also four nullahs to § *Nandanais*, 5½; then along an excellent road; cross three nullahs, and we enter

THE AHMEDNUGUR (Ahmadnagar, Ahmदनगर) COLLECTORATE (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 40). Civil Authority, the Collector at Ahmednugur. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Poonah Division of the Bombay Army; then pass on to § *Wochalai*, 8; encamping ground, 1½ mile, and bad, as also the water, procurable 100 yds. distant, on the right; cross the § *Wungaria* nullah, 1½; pass § *Dairfull*, 1½; cross two nullahs respectively to § *Misparao*, 2½; and § *Rakera*, 2½; then cross the § *Tooljapoor* river, ½; pass over

two nullahs to § *Yyap*, 3½; bazaar; wells, and large tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, W., 200 yds. from it; population, 4,600; houses, 400; then pass on to **Manahgavoo*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Calahgavoo*, 2½; cross the Bogawunty river, ½; pass on to **Paroor*, ½; travellers' bungalow; thence over a nullah, ½, and pass on to **Pauperavoo*, 2½; **Savoon-dara*, 4½; encamping ground, 400 yds. N.; nullah on the left, and bowries, amply supplied, that on the N. contains most delicious water; provisions procurable from *Burey*, ¾ mile distant; then proceed along plains of black soil; cross two nullahs to § *Burey*, 3½; bazaar, amply supplied; pass over the **Moomah Gissey* nullah, 3½; and proceed to § *Silgaum*, ½; cross over the **Jany* nullah, 1½; to **Peepulgaum*, ½; then over two nullahs, and we re-enter

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 52). Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Pass **Munkatsur*, 3½; encamping ground, N., but confined, amply supplied with water on three sides of it; thence along a narrow road, leading between hills; pass **Ashat*, 4½; cross a nullah, and proceed along a stony road, across an undulating district, to **Razmbai*, 3; cross the **Oolapa* nullah, ½; and pass on to *Burra-Sangay*, 2½; **Ralai Sangay*, 1½; encamping ground, E., stony, and ½ mile distant; nullah and bowry, amply supplied; then along a bad, stony road, across a hilly, rocky country; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Patooroodoo*, 3½; cross the Chumteachy river; then re-cross it at 1½, pass over some high and rocky ground, ½; and a *Swamy House*, ½; cross a nullah, ½, and then commence the ascent of a pass, ½, reach its summit, ½; pass on to **Yeat*, 1½; population, 6,000; houses, 500; bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground, 500 yds. N.; then along a good but stony road, across undulating plains, interspersed with stony ground; pass a tope, "grove" of trees, 1½; then cross the **Manjeera* river, 1½; and pass on to **Peepulgaum*, ½; **Ruigah*, 1½; cross a nullah, ½, also the *Bourkair* river, 2½; pass **Chovsalla*, ½; cross a nullah, ½, to **Dothura*, ½; cross a rivulet, 2½, to **Rowlasgaum*, ½; encamping ground good, and nullah 200 yds. beyond, amply supplied. Thence proceed across a black plain, leading through a hilly country; cross the **Gunnier* river, ½; pass on to **Woregaum*, 3½; encamping ground; then commence the hilly, but easy ascent of the *Pauley Ghat*, 3½, which is 1½ mile long; cross two nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to **Pauley*, encamping ground high and stony, amply supplied; cross four nullahs, pass a *Swamy House*, ¾; and at 1½ mile we enter the town of

§ BEER (Bhir, Bheer).

District, the Aurungabad Division of Hyderabad (Nizam's Dominions). Lat. 19°, long. 75° 55'. Tapral station. Bazaar and large nullah, amply supplied. Encamping ground, ½ mile N.E.

DAWS to Hyderabad, 234; Madras, 640 miles. Pass through the town at §, and then along cultivated black plains; cross the **Bensura* river, ½; pass on to **Byrawaddy*, ½; **Jyrawaddy*, ½; then cross the *Curparah* river, 1; also 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Pennegaum*, 3½; **Pargaum*, 1½; cross the *Sindpans* river to **Yerrapoor*, ½; river and bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground 300 yds. N., confined and bad, being overgrown with bushy bushes; then along a stony road for ½ of a mile, after which proceed across black plains; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Padulsing*, 2½; **Ranjenny*, 2½; a small fort, 1½; then commence the ascent of a ghat, reach its summit, 1½, and ½ mile brings us to the fort; then

along a stony road for 2½ miles, to § *Ghowry* (Gowrye); encamping ground 300 yds. N.W.; shops, amply supplied; thence along a good road, across a level, cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Peepulgaum*, 3, and the right, (4½), which cross to the left, (½) bank of the Godavery river, here fordable for 8 months, and cross by boats the remainder of the year; pass on to § *Shahgurb*, ½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; encamping ground, 300 yds. N.; thence proceed along a bad road, and extremely so in the monsoon, leading across an open, flat, cultivated district; pass **Mangullah*, 2½; cross a small nullah to **Ootee*, 3½; pass over 2 small nullahs, and proceed to **Nakoolgaum*, 1½, to the left of which lies *Shahpoor*; then cross the beautiful stream of the *Gullatee* river, and 2½ miles brings us near to **Tataigaum* on the right; river, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Sirpoor*, 4½; **Boyergaum*, 1½, and 2½ miles brings us to the small town of

§ UMBER (Umbud).

Encamping ground large in all directions. Bazaar and wells, amply supplied. Population, 12,000. Houses, 1,000. Lat. 19° 37', long. 75° 54'.

DAWS to Ahmednuggur, 80 miles N.E. by E. Then cross a nullah to **Paurndair*, 2; pass over 2 nullahs, 2½; cross the **Bahar* river, ½; re-cross it ½; pass **D-ngarpepry*, ½; cross the **Bahar* river, ½; to **Peepulgaum*, 1½; encamping ground, 400 yds. N.; bowries and bed of the *Doodna* river, by digging therein, amply supplied; pass on to **Gola*, ½; and **Unduralla*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs to **Indravady*, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed past the **Swamy House*, 3½, and ½ mile brings us to the fort of § *JAULNAH* (Jalnapur, Jaulna, Jahn), described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 57).

ROUTE 275.

SHOLAPOOR (SHOLAPUR, SOLAPUR, SHOLAPORE, SHOLEPORE) TO NANDAIR, VIA BURRA TOOLJAPOOR, TAER, MOMINA-BAD, GUNGA KAIR, AND PALLING.

DISTANCE, 160½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sholapoor (Sholapur, Solapur, Sholapore, Sholepore) to Caseegaum	9	0
Soorutgaum	7	1
Burra Tooljapoor	11	4
Darassiwum	11	4
Tair	11	4
Nyagaum	12	4
Dhanoora	10	6
Mominabad	11	2
Purly	14	7
Gunga Kair, via Route 197	17	1
Palling	14	1
Bajee Bow Sheeory	14	0
Nandair	14	7
	160	1

Leave § *Sholapoor* (Sholapur, Solapur, Sholapore, Sholepore), described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 63, by the E. gate of the fort; then cross a river, and proceed along a flat, cultivated country; pass **Peepulgaum*, 3½; **Huggaloor*, 1½

**Turrudgaum*, 1½; **Oolah*, 1½; **Caseegaum*, ½; shops and bowries, amply supplied; thence along a difficult road, and 2½ miles brings us into

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS (described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route, 52). Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad.

Then pass on to **Tamboohwaddy*, 1½; **Soorutgaum*, 3½; encamping ground, S.E. and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a flat district: cross a nullah, and pass on to **Sangwee*, 1½; **Malhoombee*, 2½; **Padshahwaddy*, 1½; **Maha Sangwee*, 2; **Sendphul*, 2½; cross a nullah at two different places, and then commence the difficult ascent of a ghat, 162 feet high, and 2,352 long, the road over which is paved and difficult; the unmade road is the easiest, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ BURRA TOOLJAPOOR.

Encamping ground. Bazaar and markets on Tuesday and Friday. Shops, amply supplied.

Attraction.—The Temple, a celebrated edifice, to which pilgrims resort in considerable numbers. Thence along a road, leading over uncultivated land, quite impracticable for carts in the monsoon, across a barren, flat district; pass on to **Boree*, 3; **Bavee*, 2½; thence the country becomes extremely flat, cross a nullah, and pass on to **Kazapoor*, 1½; **Ootamy*, 1½; **Daiwoolla*, 1½; cross a dry nullah; pass **Darassivun*, 1½; encamping ground, S.W.; **Mairsinga*, 1; **Rajapoor*, 2½; the **Boundary*, 1½; **Vagolee*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a river; pass on to the **Boundary*, 1½; **Wassenwaddy*, ½; **Inglaswaddy*, 1½, and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ TAIR.

Encamping ground, N.E. Bazaars and the Tairna river, ½ mile distant, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 18° 20', long. 76° 13'.

Thence cross the Tairna river, and pass on to **Kotawaddy*, 2½; thence along a very bad road, across cultivated land, which becomes quite impassable in the monsoon; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Pulsat*, 2; **Mooreod*, 4½; encamping ground; **Padolee*, 2½; **Nyngaum*, ½; encamping ground, N.; river, amply supplied; then along an open, flat, cultivated, jungly country; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Waddy*, 2½; **Boja*, 1½; cross the **Moodea* river to **Peepulgaum*, 1½; then pass over 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Tamdoolja*, 2; encamping ground; tappal station; **Takully*, 1½; then cross the **Manjeera* river, here 220 yds. wide; pass **Davulla*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Dhanooa*, ½; nullah, amply supplied; then cross the Patoda river, and pass on to **Paloda*, 1½; **Mundajoor*, 1½; **Coombaphul*, 1½; **Sadatphul*, 1½; **Dungervaddy*, 2½; then the **Rissala Lines*, 2½; the Secunderabad Junction Road, and at the end of ½ mile, we reach the large town of

§ MOMINABAD (Amba Joghy, Ambajogee, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 256.)

Then pass along a road leading between hills; pass § *Purly*, 1½; and proceed, via Route Mominabad to Hingolee, to the large town of

§ GUNGAKAIR (Khair), 17½ miles, described Route 197.

Thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country, and pass on to **Marwaddy*, 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Wakulgaum*, 2; then cross the **Mussoory* river, and pass on to **Gope*, 1, and **Copey*, 3½; then cross the **Jabasy* river to **Kairgaum*, ½;

cross 2 nullahs to **Palling*, 3½; encamping ground and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a footpath which is quite impassable in the monsoon, across a flat, cultivated country; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Maharwaddy*, 3½; and **Sairayee*, 2½; then cross a nullah and pass on to **Parwa*, 2½; **Pennoor*, 3½; then cross the **Mangula* river, to **Baje Rowseecory*, 3½; extensive encamping ground, S.E., and river, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Jolia*, 2½; **Duggudgaum*, 1½; **Bamni*, 2; cross 3 nullahs and pass on to **Etpoor*, 4½; **Kusserny*, 3; the Secunderabad Junction Road, ½; then cross the Godavery river, here 330 yds. wide, and ½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ NANDAIR (described Route 55).

ROUTE 276.

SAUGOR (SAGAR), TO NOWGONG, VIA BUNDADH, HEERAPOOR AND GOOLGUNJ.

DISTANCE, 106½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Saugor (Sagar) to Kurrapoor.....	10	0
Bundadh.....	9	4
Kuttorah.....	10	4
Soonwaha.....	11	7
Heerapoor.....	11	5
Soondwah (Sirwah).....	9	6
Nowgong (Nowgaum), Route 166.....	43	0
	106	2

Leave § *Saugor* (Sagar, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 240, and Route 149 of this *Hand-Book*), and proceed along a bad road, with low hills in the distance, both on the right and left, leading across a well cultivated country, interspersed with 5 nullahs, which cross during this stage; pass **Burkaira*, 2½; **Mhowly*, 2½; § *Kurrapoor*, 5½; bazaar; encamping ground, S. and E.; then along a bad, stony road, intersected by several dry watercourses, leading across an undulating and partially cultivated district; pass a low ridge of barren hills, and pass on to **Soomree*, 6½; **Dillakaira*, 1½; § *Bundadh*, 1½; bazaar, nullah and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, level; thence along an undulating, partially cultivated and bush jungly country; pass **Tinnanich*, 1; **Koelah*, 2½; **Tinsee*, 2½; **Dulputpoor*, 2; and 1 mile brings us into

THE CAWNPOR MILITARY DIVISION OF BENGAL.

(Described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bengal*).

Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Bengal Army.

Thence pass on to § *Kuttorah*, 2; bazaar and wells, amply supplied; **Mhowtah*, 3½; **Savaroo*, 1½; **Goolwarah*, 2½; **Bumaree*, 3; **Soonwaha*, 1½; provisions must be collected in the vicinity; encamping ground, N., on uneven land; thence along a circuitous, stony road, leading across an undulating jungly country; pass **Gurraon*, 5½; thence descend along a winding, stony road to the Heerapoor Pass, which is easy, and 1 mile long; and at the end of 6½ miles we enter the town of

HEERAPOOR (Route 166).

Travellers bungalow. Bazaar, tank, and wells. Tappal station. Encamping ground, confined, jungly, but on hard land; and 9½ miles brings us to the town of

†SOONDWAH (SRIRAH, Route 166), and thence proceed, via the route, for 43 miles, and we then enter the town of

†NOWGONG (NOWGAUM, Route 166).

ROUTE 277.

SEDAHEGURH (SEDAHEVAGUR, SUDASHEWURH) TO DHARWAR (DHARWAD, DARWAR), VIA THE GUNNAISHGOODY GHAT, YELLAPOOR, AND HULLIAUL.

DISTANCE, 103 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sedashegurh (Sedashevagur, Sudashe- guri) to Byray	11	6
Kyray	14	4
Kodasullee	10	0
Dairullee	9	7
Yellapoor	6	6
Tutial	8	7
Saunbrany	13	0
Hullaul	6	6
Kullikairy	11	5
Dharwar Fort, The Gate of	9	7
	103	0

Leave †Sedashegurh (Sudasheguri, Sodalashevagur, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217), and proceed, via that Route, to †Byray, 11½; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; then along an excellent road, which continues to follow the course of the river, which flows on one side of it; cross 4 nullahs; pass †Mullapoor, 4½; cross a nullah to †Boray, 1; then over the †Singlee nullah to †Cuderra, 1½; cross 3 small nullahs and the Kallee river (Kalli Nuddee), which rises in lat. 15° 39', long. 75° 6', close to Dharwar, flows S.W. for 80 miles, joining which course near Parbatty, 45 miles from its mouth, it receives the Bidriti river, flowing from the E., and falls into the Indian Ocean at Sedashevagur (Sedashevagur, Sudasheguri), in lat. 14° 50', long. 74° 10', and is fordable in March; an island stands in the centre, which must be crossed; then pass †Kyray, 7½; encamping ground, 1 mile N.E.; nullah, amply supplied; thence cross 1 nullah, and continue along the course of the river; †Dairullee, 4; then pass over 6 nullahs; pass †Kodasullee, 6½; encamping ground, narrow, and Kali nuddee, amply supplied; cross 3 nullahs to †Parbatty, 2; pass over the Wully nullah, and at 1½ mile we commence the easy ascent of the Gunnaishgoody Ghat, 3½ miles long, and interspersed with ascents and descents; then cross 3 nullahs to †Dairullee, 2½; thence the country becomes level but jungly; cross 2 nullahs to Aukodoo, 2½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

YELLAPOOR (Yellapur).

Described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 217), Civil Authority, Collector at Mangalore, Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Malabar Division of the Madras Army at Cannanore. Encamping ground, close by, and ½ mile E. Travellers'

bungalow. Tappal station. Tank, amply supplied. Lat. 14° 58', long. 74° 45'. Branch road at 1 mile distant; that to the right leads to Tular-al, 8½ miles.

DAWES to Madras, 400 miles N.W.

And thence proceed, via Route 217, of Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, for 50½ miles, to the large town of

†DHARWAR (DHARWAD, DARWAR, described Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 60).

ROUTE 278.

SEHORE TO OOJEIN (UJJEN, UJJAIN, UJAIN, UJJAYANA), VIA SHUJAWULPOOR, AND JONKUR.

DISTANCE, 93½ MILES.

ROUTE 3.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sehore to Purrr (Furrur)	12	4
Shujawulpoor	17	1
Chota Bowla	12	5
Soondursee	8	6
Burethsee	8	4
Jonkur	11	2
Mulla	14	5
Oojein (Ujjain, Ujjayani, Ujjain, Ujjain, Ujjayana)	13	1
	93	4

Leave †Sehore (Route 156), and proceed along an excellent road, across plain grassy, partially cultivated country, interspersed with hamlets, at some distance from the road; cross the Saven (Roath Seein) river, ½ full all the year round; pass on to †Mowundia, 4½; cross by ford the rocky and loose stony bed of the Parbatty river, 6½; and we then enter

THE GWALIOR (Scindia's) TERRITORY (Route 8, Bradshaw's *Hand-Book to Bombay*); pass †Purrur (Furrur), 13; nullah, amply supplied; then along a good, but stony road; cross a nullah, ½, and pass on to †Mullukhera, 1½; †Rajura, 4½; †Sukeroode, 4½; cross by ford the sandy bottom of the †Jumneir (Jamni, Jaumneir) river, 3½, which rises in lat. 24° 8', long. 78° 42', flows N. for 20 miles through the Shahguri District; thence through the Gwalior Territory for 15 miles, separates that district from Bundelcund, and then, after a course of 90 miles, joins the Betwa on the right, in lat. 25° 15', long. 78° 40'; pass on to †Peelkhera, ½; and 3 miles brings us to

THE SHUJAWULPOOR DISTRICT.

Which produces a revenue of £25,500, and we soon enter the town of

SHUJAWULPOOR (Soojawulpoor).

Territory, Gwalior. District, Shujawulpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident at Indore, Military Authority, the Officer in command of the Saugor Division of the Madras Army at Saugor. Lat. 23° 21', long. 76° 42'.

DAWES to Gwalior Fort, 215 miles S.W.; Oojein, 62 miles E.

The Suburb, which is extensive and picturesque, extends a considerable distance outside the rampart. Bazaar and river Jamneir, amply supplied. Manufactures of cotton fabrics, muslin, and opium. The Fort is small, compact, and well built. Encamping ground in all directions.

ROUTE 272—Continued.

He cross the *Jumnair river, $\frac{1}{2}$, and pass over by ford, the rocky bottom of the *Mawas river, which is full all the year round; cross a nullah, and proceed across a barren country; and pass on to *Poulsen, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the district becomes long grassy, and partially cultivated. Proceed to *Nalah, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Chota Bowla, 2; wells and tanks, amply supplied; *Nukhore, 4; then cross two wet nullahs, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles brings us into

THE DEWAS DISTRICT (Route 157),

And we soon enter the town of

§ SOONDURSER.

District, Dewas Division of Gwalior. Bazaars and river, amply supplied. Lat. $23^{\circ} 18'$, long. $76^{\circ} 28'$.

DAWKES to Bhopal, 61 miles W.

Position.—It stands on the right bank of the Kalles Sinda (Kali Sinda) river; then ford its sandy bottom, pass up the steep ascent of the W. bank, practicable for carts, and proceed along a good road, leading across a hilly locality, to *Kumlakaira, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tatulo, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Baretshaw, $\frac{1}{2}$; wells and nullah, amply supplied; then along a waving, long grassy, cultivated country; cross the *Luccoderee river, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to *Armitty, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Oengum, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us into

THE INDORE TERRITORY

(Route 8, Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay), and then to the town of

§ JONKUR.

District, Jonkur Division of Indore. Cusbah (capital) of the District. Bazaar, shops, wells, and Luccoderee river, amply supplied. Population, 5,500. Lat. $23^{\circ} 14'$, long. $76^{\circ} 13'$.

DAWKES to Goonah, 120 miles S.W.; Mhow, 56 N.E. Then proceed along a better cultivated country; pass *Doomtah, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tickerode, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Tillode river, $\frac{1}{2}$; and pass on to *Kaila, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross the Chota Kali Sinda, $\frac{1}{2}$; full all the year round, and proceed to *Mulla, $\frac{1}{2}$; wells, amply supplied; *Tajpoor, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, with two detached hills in the vicinity; *Peekulair, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Pandealera, $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ OOJEIN (Ujain, Ujjayani, Ujjain, Ujjayana, described Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay, Route 77, and Route 157 of this Hand-Book).

ROUTE 279.

SONEPOOR TO DUMOH, VIA SUMBULPOOR, RUTTENPOOR, AND SOHAGPOOR.

DISTANCE, 460 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Sonepoor to Kurtinga	9	3
Binka	7	3
Moodoomoha	8	2
Encamping Ground near Dygaum	11	1
Saspoor	7	7
Sumbulpoor	9	7
Dag	12	4
Rampalogaah	9	7
Siraepally	8	1
Koosmoor	7	6
Hurady	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chunduly	11	7

	Miles.	Fur.
Bojpoor	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loat	11	4
Bhootia	10	3
Saragaum	11	4
Murrawa	11	1
Buloda	11	5
Nurgorah	13	1
Ruttenpoor	11	7
Pooroo	12	2
Khaidah	9	4
Pindra river	10	5
Pindra	10	6
Dhurmoly	8	3
Moondha	6	4
Dungwah	8	0
Anoopoor	11	3
Dunpoory	12	0
Kunchunpoor	8	1
Sohagpoor	8	3
Goongottee	11	5
Palee	10	1
Singwarra	7	6
Mabrooe	10	6
Muchnar river	11	6
Khuntara	11	6
Bala Kundooowarra	11	5
Bareilly	10	3
Koah	10	4
Mahonia	9	1
Soor kah	11	4
Mahlah	8	4
Juharoor	12	1
Dumoh	12	1
	460	3

Leave §Sonepoor (Route 71), and proceed along a tolerable sandy, narrow road, leading through a dense jungle, wild country, infested by bears; pass *Kopartulay, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Soidapully, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross nullahs respectively to *Dharakuman, $\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the right (3) and left (4) banks of the Ang river, and pass on to *Kurlingia, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, near the Mahanuddy river; bazaar and river, amply supplied; thence along a bad, sandy road, cross a nullah to *Sindole, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Chokee river, here 50 yds. broad, with steep and sandy banks, and pass on to *Bomerally, $\frac{1}{2}$; *Rohira, 1; §Binka, and pass on to *Bomerally, $\frac{1}{2}$; houses, 700; then cross the right (3) and left (4) banks of the Mahanuddy river, and pass along a road, cut through dense jungle, with hills to the left, and leading across a flat, well cultivated country, and proceed to *Muntoopully, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Romar river to *Sindool, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah to *Moodoomoha, $\frac{1}{2}$; then pass over 2 nullahs, and proceed along a road, which at two places becomes so stony that it is quite impracticable for carts, and leads across a flat, and partially cultivated district, with hills to the right; cross 2 nullahs to *Patrapully, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; then cross 2 nullahs, and we enter

THE SUMBULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 71).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

A. D. The British Government conferred this district on the Chief, Sahi, for his life, but his two immediate successors reigned on sufferance, the latter, however, dying without issue, in 1349, it became annexed to the British Dominions.

1857-58-59. The rebel, Seedar Shah, and the Sepoys, overran this district, but the British eventually drove them out of it.
Then pass on to

LURNARYE, 4½ miles.

Civil Authority, the Principal Assistant at Sumbulpoor, under the Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner of the S.W. Frontier, at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapoor Division of the Bengal Army at Dinapoor.

Then cross 2 nullahs to *Dyggam, 3; pass a tank and encamping ground, 2 miles left of the road, which thence becomes practicable for carts, with slight assistance; pass *Dunmah, 1½; cross the Diljor river, here 200 yds. wide, and pass on to *Balpoor, 1½; *Girindolapally, 1½; encamping ground; *Burgam, 1½; *Saspoor, 1½; tank, amply supplied; then proceed along a road, to the left of which flows the Mahanuddy river, and cross nullahs respectively, to *Goodapally, 1½; and *Joyaighor, 1½; pass on to *Goolabund, 1½; cross the Maltly river, here 200 yds. wide, and pass on to *Butra, 3½; cross 2 nullahs to the *Troop Lines, 1½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ SUMBHULPOOR.

Territory, Sumbulpoor. District, Sumbulpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident principal Assistant under the Agent to the Governor General, and Commissioner of the S.W. Frontier, at Chota Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Dinapoor Division of the Bengal Army at Dinapoor. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Post Office. The Fort, originally of considerable strength, is now in ruins. The climate is considered as most detrimental to Europeans. It stands on the left bank of the Mahanuddy river, which is navigable for small boats to Cuttack (Katak) 213½ miles, and the sea all the year round, and for large ones three-fourths of it. Lat. 12° 39'. long. 84°. Houses, 800. Population, 29,000.

DAWKS.—See Table of Distances.

Then pass the Fort, 1, and thence along a road, with hills close at hand, leading through a partially cultivated but jungly country; cross two nullahs respectively, to *Jumooda, 5½, and the encamping ground; pass on to *Dag, 1½; tanks, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed on to *Buggra, 3½; pass between hills to two tanks, 2½; *Gopalpally, 2½; cross a nullah, to *Rampalooah, 2; tank, amply supplied; cross nullahs respectively, to *Moora, 4½, and *Dhatoolpally, 1½; also pass over two nullahs, to *Straepally, 2½, to the left of which flows the Mahanuddy river; thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated country; pass *Sassully, 1; cross three nullahs, and pass on to *Puntipally, 2½; *Mowampoor, 4; *Wichpinda, ½; then cross a nullah, to *Puddanpoor, 1½; encamping ground; cross the Kailoo river, here 210 yards wide; pass *Kosmoor, 1; Kailoo and Mahanuddy rivers, amply supplied; cross the Burkailoo river, here 220 yds. wide; pass *Petchoda, 3½; *Chaitpally, 2½; *Lara, 2½; *Hurday, 1½; cross nullahs respectively, to *Soori-gurh, 3½; *Chungoly, 2½; thence along small jungle, and proceed to *Barudoly, 2; *Balpoor, 2½; *Kullama, 1½; *Chundully, 1½; cross the Manda river, here ½ mile wide, also a nullah, and proceed to *Chundrapoor, 1½; *Kasidy, 2½; *Luttasira, 1½; *Suppos, 1½; *Boipoor, 2½; tanks, amply supplied; thence the country is level, but uncultivated; pass on to *Keerary, 1½; *Garamor, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed to *Kut-tarony, 1½; *Torkapally, ½; *Gobra, 1½; *Pursany, 2; *Chaitpally, 2; *Loat, 1½; Vungan nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and proceed to *Chickally,

1; *Malkurroda, 1½; *Kulmy, 1; *Nocagawn, 2½; *Seddoota, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Sung, ½; *Bhootia, 2½; tank, amply supplied; *Kalsirra, 3½; *Tuttare, 1½; *Garamor, 2½; *Choria, 1½; encamping ground; *Saragawn, 2½; tanks, amply supplied; *Kummarced, 3½; *Kosoomunda, 1½, and we then enter

THE NAGPOOR (Nagpore, Nagpur) TERRITORY (described Bradshaw's Hand Book to Bombay, Route 61); pass on to *Chappa, 3½; cross the Husioo river, here 250 yds. wide; pass *Murrava, 2½; tanks, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road, with hills to the right, and an open, partially cultivated country to the left; thence proceed to *Tairhat, 1½; *Umarnye, 1½; *Jorije, 2½; *Jaurulpoor, 2½; *Biloda, 2½; tanks, amply supplied; *Charpara, 1½; *Bulchodegurh, 2½; then cross the Keelagurh river, here 180 yds. wide, and pass on to *Koory, 1½; thence the road pass a between hills to *Khumanria, 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed to *Dhannia, 2; *Chantipara, 1½; pass over a nullah, to *Nargorah, 2½; large tank, amply supplied; then cross two nullahs, and proceed through a flat, cultivated district, to *Woojibilly, 3; *Bhary, 1½; *Bankoo, 1½; *Kulterry, 1½; cross the Kharoo river, 1½, here 250 yds. wide, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ RUTTENPOOR (Route 111); thence along a bad and difficult road for vehicles, leading across a hilly, jungly, barren country; cross 3 nullahs, to *Khyra, 5½; then over the *Chopy nullah to *Poora, 6½; tank, amply supplied; thence the road becomes quite impracticable for vehicles, and the country a dense jungle; cross 6 nullahs to *Kaidah, 9½; large tank and Jaws river, 220 yds. wide, full all the year round, amply supplied; cross that stream, a nullah, and also the Pindra (Kono) Ghat, 3½, which is 2 miles long; then cross the Pindra river, 5½, full all the year round; and proceed to *Satanmoodah, 3½; *Armadar, 1½; *Pindra, 1½; *Taidoapara, ½; *Butharwar, 1½; then cross the Buggy river and a nullah, and proceed along a flat, jungly district, to *Dhurnoly, 6½; small tank, amply supplied; thence the country becomes hilly and jungly; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Mudhory, 4½; and 1½ mile brings us into

THE SOHAGPOOR DISTRICT (Route 169). Civil Authority, the Agent of the Governor General and Commissioner of the Sangor and Neruddia Territory at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Sangor Division of the Madras Army at Sangor; pass on to *Moontha, 1; tank, amply supplied; cross 2 nullahs respectively to *Lapota, 3; thence along a good road, across a flat, cultivated district, interspersed with jungle, to *Kulliampoor, 3½; *Dungowah, 1½; bazaar, tanks, and bowries, amply supplied; encamping ground, left; *Loharpoor, 2; *Jailare, 1½; cross the Pippa river, 4½, here 100 yds. wide, with steep banks; also the Bandwhar nullah, to *Pipparia, 2; then cross a nullah to *Anoopoor, 1½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground at the entrance of the village; thence along an excellent road, except close to the nullahs; where it becomes very bad; cross the Chundas river, here 40 yds. wide; then cross 2 nullahs to *Goorjeegora, 2½; pass over the Bikan river, 80 yds. wide, to *Chirare, ½; then cross the Chikonah nullah, and pass on to *Chukaite, 1½; *Dehrole, 1; encamping ground; cross the Kurroondia nullah, and pass on to *Daihoora, 1½; then over 3 nullahs, and proceed to *Dunpoory, 4½; tank, amply supplied; and encamping ground on both sides; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Boodaroo, 1½; *Pukarea, 1½; *Kutona, ½; *Lalpoor, 2½; encamping ground; thence the road becomes stony, cross the Sirpa river, here 70 yds. wide, to

**Kunchunpoor*, 1½; large tank, amply supplied; then along an excellent road; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Jumooja*, 3½; **Jumooa*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and 3½ miles brings us to the town of

§ SOHAGPOOR.

Territory, the Saugor and Nerbudda. District, Sohagpoor. Civil Authority, the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory, at Jhansi. Residence of the Rajah. Cusbah of the Talook. Encamping ground, W., close to the tank. Bazaars, wells, and tank, amply supplied.

ATTRactions. — The Tombs and beautiful topes, "groves" of trees.

Thence along an excellent road, across a jungly country, interspersed with hills, and a few difficult stony spots; cross the "Moorna river, and a stony nullah; pass *Sullyah*, 2½; then cross the stony Hurridy ghat, also the Bussar river, to **Pahry*, 2; then pass over a gradual but rugged descent, to **Urgooee*, 1½; then cross 6 nullahs, to **Goongotee*, 6, most picturesquely situated under a spur of the Nykul range, at about 1½ mile right of the road; encamping ground, but the grass must be burnt; wells and tank, amply supplied; thence along an excellent road; cross 2 nullahs to the boundary, 2; then over 2 small nullahs, and then commence the rocky ascent of the Moorchee Ghat; proceed down a steep, rugged descent; then through a woody, grassy country, interspersed with cultivation, and pass on to **Kurkaity*, 4½; **Koorawur*, 1; cross the **Kowryre* river, ½, to **Palee*, 2½; nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground; cross a nullah, the **Jewish* (Johilla) river, 3½, and 2 nullahs; and then proceed on to **Shaistera*, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, also the **Goorchul* river, ½; and pass on to **Woodchairs*, 4; **Singwarra*, ½; well, amply supplied; 2 shops; encamping ground in wheat fields; thence along an excellent road, which becomes bad in the monsoon, but indifferent close to the nullahs; cross 3 nullahs to **Baraily*, 2½; then cross nullahs respectively to **Gopalpoor*, 1½; and **Omerpany*, ½; cross several nullahs, and enter

THE REWAH TERRITORY (Route 111).

Civil Authority, the Rajah, under the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, at Jhansi. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Benares Division of the Bengal Army at Benares.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES. —

1859. The British Government, as a reward for the fidelity and gallantry displayed by the Maharaja, has granted, that in the event of the failure of direct heirs, the reigning Prince shall be allowed to adopt a successor.

Thence proceed to **Mahroe*, 6; encamping ground; wells, amply supplied; cross the Oomrar river, also 3 nullahs to **Chundooowarra*, 3½; then over a small ghat, difficult for vehicles; also the **Nirsurrah* river; pass **Badolah*, ½; cross 4 nullahs to **Loday*, 2½; encamping ground; pass over 2 nullahs to **Kuttiye*, 2½; then over a nullah and river to **Bhyroowar*, 1½; cross a nullah and the **Muchnar* river, 1, here amply supplied; encamping ground, on the right bank; then cross the sandy bottom of that stream, which is here 20 yds. wide to **Gogoolie*, ½; and then proceed along a road, which now and then becomes very narrow, and leads across a flat, cultivated district, with hills to the left; then cross 2 nullahs to **Jogin*, 2½; pass over 4 nullahs to **Poochee*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Nurwaro*, 2½; encamping ground; **Bistawul*, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and also by a good ford, the small,

round, stony, and sandy bed of the **Mahanuddy* river, here 1-16th of a mile wide; and we then enter

THE JUBBULPOOR DISTRICT OF THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES (Route 79); thence pass over 2 nullahs, and proceed to **Purroowah*, 1½; **Khuntara*, ½; wells and large tank, amply supplied; then along an excellent road; cross a nullah to **Kucharry*, 2; pass over several nullahs; and the **Cherrybharrange*, which is thickly covered with most valuable and picturesque forest trees, to the nullah at its foot, 1½; cross a nullah and the Billote river to **Dahare*, 2½; cross 4 nullahs to **Katragaum*, 2; encamping ground; pass over several nullahs to **Bala Kundoo-warra*, 3½; encamping ground in fields; wells and tanks, amply supplied; then proceed along an excellent road, between hills, across a flat, well-cultivated country, intersected by some difficult nullahs; pass **Baiharia*, ½; cross 2 nullahs to **Kurroondia*, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed on to **Madaira*, 1½; **Mahnin*, ½; then along the Ghora Taap, a narrow pass, 60 paces wide, leading between two hills; and pass on to **Omerah*, 2; encamping ground; cross 2 nullahs to **Totah*, 1½; then over the **Silpara* river to **Titwah*; and 1½ mile brings us to the village of **Bareilly*, 2; bunniachs; thence the country becomes interspersed with jungle; pass **Kullery*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Mujholy*, 2½; then over 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Dhungamah*; encamping ground; the Jubbulpoor Junction Road, 1½; cross nullahs respectively to **Ahmook*, ½; encamping ground and nemas, 2½; pass on to **Sullyah*, 1½; encamping ground; cross the **Sohars* river to **Koohak*, 1½; encamping ground, and several fine topes (groves) of trees; shops, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; re-cross the above stream, and pass on to **Pipparia*, 2½; encamping ground; **Puttaria*, ½; re-cross the Sohars river; pass on to **Garrak*, ½; **Sohars*, 1; thence the road becomes indifferent, and pass over an ascent, 200 yds. long, quite impracticable for laden cattle or vehicles; then cross the Burwae Ghat, and pass on to **Bhereebun*, ½; encamping ground; **Sungwee*, 1½; cross a nullah and the boundary, ½; proceed to **Mahonia*, ½; tanks and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground in topes (groves); then cross 3 nullahs to **Ramputtan*, 2½; pass over a nullah and proceed to **Giddorahak*, ½; encamping ground; then up the rough and stony Giddorahak Ghat, ½, which is ½ mile long, and practicable for carts, if the road be cleared; cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Jahdah*, 2½; encamping ground; **Soorakah*, 5½; nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground; provisions obtainable at **Mahlah*, 8½ miles; or, **Bhorrebun*, 18½; then cross 2 nullahs to **Deotarah*, 3½; then descend the easy sloping Deotarah Ghat, over which vehicles can traverse, with considerable assistance, and we then enter

THE DUMOH (Dummo) DISTRICT.

ROUTE 165.

Civil Authority, the Deputy Commissioner at Dumoh (Dummo), under the Agent to the Governor General and Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Saugor and Nerbudda Division of the Madras Army at Saugor.

Pass **Manqurh*, 3½; then cross at 2 different places, the rocky foot of the deep Sone river, here 100 yds. wide, and pass on to **Mahlah*, 1½; encamping ground, in a small tope near the river, and close to the magnificent Mhowna tope of trees on its bank; bazaar, bunniachs, and river, amply supplied; thence along a pathway to **Bumore*, 1½; **Simra*, ½; **Chitlodo*, ½; **Majogowoa*, 1; **Ajunky-Himnotie*, ½; en-

camping ground; then cross the *Doonghee nullah to *Lacky, 1½; pass over a nullah, and proceed to *Bhorla, 1½; encamping ground; *Koolwah, 1½; *Bhujiah, 1½; encamping ground; *Sirakah, ¾; cross the Subbulpoor Junction Road, ¾; *Barriwanoty, ¾; encamping ground; then cross by ford the flat table, rocky bed, and high banks (20 feet) of the Biarmah (Biarml, Bearma) river, which is here 100 feet wide, and 4 inches deep in January, and rises in the Vindhya range, in lat. 23° 20' long. 79° 3'; at an altitude of 1700 feet, flows N.E. for 100 miles, falls into the Sonar on the right, in lat. 24° 20' long. 79° 53', has a slope of 700 feet, and 10 miles further N.E. joins the Cauze; thence along an excellent road, continually passed over by the carts of wood cutters, to *Jujharoo, 1½; encamping ground good, and the houses in the village are neatly built of dry stone, with tiled roofs; 7 shops, amply supplied; pass *Myle, 1½; encamping ground; cross 3 small and a large nullah to *Sullaya, 3; then cross nullahs respectively to *Yerroora, 2½; *Rujuniah, 2½; and to the town of

§DUMOH (Dummow, Route 165), 3½ miles.

ROUTE 280.

The best Route for Officers with Troops.

SONEPOOR TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), VIA
BURPALLY, BASSEENA, TOOMGAUM,
RYPOOR, MUNCAON, AND BUNDARRA.

DISTANCE, 358½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.
	MILES. FUR.
Sonepoor to Burpally, via Route 71	36 6
Potorla	10 1
Huldeepully	9 3
Lahora	9 3
Koomarpilly	12 2
Simmuriah	10 7
Basseena	8 2
Sakra	12 2
Petora	10 1
Bijora	10 0
Nowagaum	9 4
Toomgaum	8 6
Arinji (Arunghee)	11 0
Hassoda	13 0
Rypoor	8 2
Kamptee (Kampti), Route 71	178 6½
	358 5½

Leave §Sonepoor (Route 7), and proceed, via Route 71, (Bernampore to Kamptee), to §Burpally, 36½; thence along an excellent road, across a flat and well cultivated district, interspersed with jungle and tanks; cross 2 nullahs to *Bulliapud, ¾; pass nullahs respectively to *Kosunpully, 1½, and *Balghirry, 1½, which is situated in

THE SUMBHULPOOR DISTRICT (Route 71); then cross nullahs respectively to *Neelesar, 1½; *Potorla, 1½; tanks, amply supplied; thence along an excellent maderoad, intersected by bridged nullahs, and leading

across an open, flat, cultivated district; pass on to *Konkapully, 1; *Chukkerbudd, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Guntotpully, 1½; then along a jungly country to *Gunbunna, 3½; pass on to *Huldeepully, 1½; encamping ground, left; tanks and nullahs, supplied; thence along a made road, across a cultivated country; cross 2 nullahs to *Sohala, 1½; pass over 4 nullahs to *Sohora, nullah, amply supplied for 10 months, and a few tappal huts, then the road leads between hills; cross 6 nullahs to *Middatulla, 4½; pass over 2 nullahs to *Kunmaripully, ¾; pass 3 nullahs to *Singhara, 1½; pass over 7 nullahs and a ghat, ¾ mile long, to *Koomarpully, ¾; nullah, amply supplied; thence along an open, flat country; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to *Girihola, 2½; *Buttery, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Jimbilla, 1½; *Strucepully, 1½; also over 4 nullahs to *Simmariah, 4½; tank and nullah, amply supplied; cross the latter, and pass *Bulpuspoor, 2½; *Bogel, ¾; cross nullahs respectively to *Bundrapat, 3½, and §Basseena, 1½; bazaar; market on Monday, and tank, amply supplied; thence proceed to *Urraikair, 1½; cross a nullah to *Goomtail, 1½; then pass over 2 nullahs to *Deoree, 4; cross 4 nullahs to *Sakra, 5½; river, full all the year round; encamping ground on the right side of the road; cross the Joke river, ½ mile wide, and we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (Nagpoor, Nagpur, described Bradshaw's *Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 61). Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpoor, Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force at Kamptee (Kampti).

Then along an excellent made road; cross 3 nullahs respectively to *Daiga, ½; *Petora, 3½; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground on the right; cross 2 nullahs to *Gurvera, 3; thence the country becomes jungly; pass over 3 nullahs, and pass on to *Bijora, 7; tappal huts, and nullah, amply supplied; *Juktunda, 1; pass over a nullah to *Buwankirria, 1½; *Juktunda, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Tinkay, 4; *Pootra, 1½; *Buddawah, ¾; *Pootra, 1½; §Nowagaum, 1½; bazaar, and water all the year round; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Ay-Chowry, 2½; *Kowajerry, 3½; *Toomgaum, 2½; bazaar; market on Wednesday; then along an open, cultivated country; pass Umnoo, 1½; cross 2 nullahs to *Baittoosookree, 1½; cross the Goodar river, also a nullah to *Bircany, 2½; then pass over a nullah to *Purbuspoor, 1½; then cross the right, (2) and left (4) banks of the Mahanuddy river to Baragaum, ¾; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ARINJ (Arunghee, Route 71); thence proceed along a broad cart track, across an undulating plain; pass on to *Byan, 1½; *Russunee, 1½; *Luckoly, 2½; *Goojra; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Pursoda, 1½; *Nowagaum, 2½; *Hassoda, 2½; tank, amply supplied; provisions must be obtained from §Arinj, 13 miles; or Rypoor, 21½; encamping ground large; then pass over open plains to *Choreekaree, 2½; cross a nullah to *Jorah, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs to *Sokullah, 1½; then cross nullahs respectively to *Tilleebundah, 1½; and the town of

§RYPOOR (Raipur, Ryepore), 1½ mile (Route 71), and then proceed, via that Route, for 178½ miles, to the large town of

§KAMPTEE (Kampti, described Bradshaw's *Hand Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 281.

SUMBHULPOOR TO RYPOOR (RAIPUR, RYPORE), VIA CHUKERKUND, BASSEENA, AND TOOMGAUM.

DISTANCE, 162½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Sumbhulpoor to Attabera	12	0
Nagunpalce	11	4
Chukerkund	9	0
Rypoor (Raipur, Rypore), via Route 280	123	5
	162	1

Leave §*Sumbhulpoor* (Route 279), and we soon cross the Mahanuddy river, here 1 mile broad; then along a road which becomes very bad in the monsoon; pass §*Buboo Bund*, 5½; §*Goorbugga*, 2½; then cross a nullah, extremely difficult in the rainy season, to §*Attabera*, 4; provisions obtainable by previous application; then cross the Dunta river, the passage of which becomes exceedingly difficult in the monsoon; pass §*Dhunta-Khunde*, 7; and proceed to §*Nagunpalce*, 4½; provisions procurable, if previously ordered; cross a nullah which is rather difficult in the rainy season, and pass on to §*Burghur*, 2; §*Chukerkund*, 7; provisions obtainable by previous application; §*Huldeepully*, 6½, (Route 280); and then proceed, via that route, for 123½ miles to the town of

§*RYPOOR* (Raipur, Rypore, Route 71).

ROUTE 282.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO BANGALORE (BENGALUR), VIA MOOSEREE-PETTAH, NAMCULDROOG, SALEM, TOPOOR PASS, RYACOTTAH AND OOSSOOR.

DISTANCE, 203½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Sholunganelloor (Sholanganellur)	12	7
Mooserepettah	12	1
Totium	9	7
Vullaputty	12	4
Namculdroog	8	0
Moosoo Chowry	13	5
Mulloor	9	5
Chalk Hills	13	1
Poojariputty	11	7
Topoor Choultry	8	3
Adainancottah	11	7
Sogatoor	8	4
Palacode	12	0
Mahaindrangalum	8	1
Ryacottah	8	2
Oodenbully	9	4
Oossoor (Hossur)	12	1
Yebbagode	12	3
Bangalore (Bengalur)	12	0
	203	6

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed from *Pootoor Bridge* to *Dark's Bridge*, 1½; then pass through the S. Gate of the Fort, 1½, to *Chintomany*, 1; cross by bridge the right (3) and left banks (8) of the Cauvery river; pass the *Teroovana Civil Paoda*, the *Streerungum Junction Road*, 1; then cross by bridge the right (2) and left (4) banks of the *Coleroon* (Coladum) river, and pass on to §*Streerungaraypooram*, 1; §*Cuddakatooray*, 2½; §*Pookatooray*, 2½; §*Sholunganelloor* (Sholanganellur), 1½; wells and nullahs, amply supplied; encamping ground, high, 2½ miles to the S.: §*Kulloor*, 2½; then cross the *Aycho* river to §*Klicode*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to §*Kolitooray*, 1½; §*Waloor*, 3½; §*Kondanagunputty*, 2½; §*Mooserepettah*, 1½; bazaar, shops, and river, amply supplied; tappal station; residence of a Tahsildar, "native collector," encamping ground, N.W. of the collector's bungalow, sufficiently extensive for an army; travellers' bungalow; pass §*Chellyepallium*, 1; §*Currawunumputty*, 4½; §*Jyenapallium*, 2; §*Totium*, 2½; bazaar, shops, and stream, amply supplied; travellers' bungalow, and ½ mile N. of it encamping ground, very extensive; then along a heavy, sandy road; pass §*Podoor*, 2½; §*Yelloorputty*, 2½; §*Tullamulliputty*, 3½; cross the *Kurrawait* river and 2 miles brings us into

THE SALEM DISTRICT (Route 1), pass on to §*Vudlooputty*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to §*Vullidutty*, 1; encamping ground and travellers' bungalow, ½ mile S.; shops and stream, amply supplied; thence along a heavy, sandy road, cross 2 nullahs to §*Poodaputtoo Ramapoer*, 2½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to §*Koopumputty*, 1½; §*Vcipamuttum*, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§*NAMCULDROOG* (Namkal, Naamcul).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Namkal Division of Salem. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem, 31½ miles. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground S. of the bungalow. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Fort, a fine specimen of Indian architecture. Cusbah, "capital," of the division. Lat. 11° 14', long. 78° 14'.

Thence along an excellent road, across an open, hilly, and partially-cultivated district; pass *Chinna Moodeliputty*, 2½; §*Paupa Naikenputty*, 1½; §*Chillaiputty*, 2½; §*Kalakany*, 1½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass on to §*Wullatunputty*, 2½; §*Putchun*, 2; cross the §*Porangal* river to §*Moosoo Chowry*, ½; encamping ground; travellers' bungalow and bazaar, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and pass on to §*Andipallium*, 2½; §*Jyapallium*, 1½; §*Attoor*, 1½; §*Komaracoundenaiye*, 2½; §*Mulloor* (Mallur), 1½; travellers' bungalow and encamping ground, opposite, low, confined, bad, and surrounded by hills, but excellent 2½ miles S.; thence along a hilly, open, and partially cultivated district; pass §*Attumputty*, 1½; §*Gudilaykunputty*, 2; §*Nellawarputty*, 1; §*Tundakarunputty*, 2; then cross a nullah, and at 1½ mile we enter the Pettah of the town of

§ SALEM (Chelam, Shelam Route 13); cross the Munimoota river to the Fort, ; and thence proceed, via Route Madras to P'aulghaticherry, for 15½ miles, to *Poojariputty, (Route 20); thence along a lofty, hilly country; pass *Agraharum, 1½; *Deccatiputty, 1; encamping ground; *Dullacoyeputty, 1; cross the Topoor river, and we then enter

THE CENTRE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY (Route 1). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army, at Madras. Civil Authority, Collector at Salem. Proceed to the *Topoor Choultry, 4½; encamping ground, S.; travellers' bungalow; river, amply supplied; cross the Topoor Pass and 3 nullahs, to *Munrochuttrum, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Doomberganputty, 4½; encamping ground; then proceed along an open, and partially cultivated country; pass *Uppainkenpallium, 1; *Shashumpetty, 2½; *Adamancolai, 1½; encamping ground, S.; travellers' bungalow; large tank and goonta, close to the road, amply supplied; thence along an open, undulating district, pass Durampoory Junction Road, ½; *Turrungum, 1½; cross a stream, and proceed along a flat country, to *Sogaloor, 3½; encamping ground, N. and S.; large tank, stream, and wells, amply supplied; pass *Kurragatoor, 1½; *Pekikairy, 2½; *Soampully, 2½; encamping ground; *Kartarampully, 2; *Kurramutay, 1½; *Palacode, 1½; encamping ground, 2 miles N. and S.; travellers' bungalow; fort; stream, wells, and tank, amply supplied; cross nullahs respectively to *Mutumpully, 2½; and *Sooriopully, 2½; thence proceed to *Arnee Junction Road, ½; *Mullaputty, ½; *Mahaindrumangalam, 2½; encamping ground; wells and stream, amply supplied; then cross a nullah to *Dippay, ascend the easy pass, 2½, which is 3 miles long, and lies in a jungly, hilly district, and we then enter

THE MYSORE DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY (Route 1). Civil Authority, the Superintendent at Bangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore (Bengalur). Cross nullahs respectively to *Yashumpully, ½; and reach the town of

§ BYACOTTAH (Route 28).

Thence along an open, undulating country; pass *Golapully, 3½; *Kaukenhully, 1½; *Hulloishibba, 2; cross a nullah, and pass along a district densely covered with date trees, to *Oodenhully, 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground N., also S.E.; tank and stream, amply supplied; thence along an open, undulating country; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Beerjapully, 3½; *Janamasoo, 1½; *Goorisatunhully, 1½; *Mullacaudy, 1½; cross 3 nullahs, and pass on to *Kariapully, 1½, and 2½ miles brings us to the Fetah of the large town of

§ Oosoor (Route 1), and thence proceed, via that Route, for 24½ miles, to the town of

—§ BANGALORE (Bengalur, Route 1).

Z

ROUTE 283.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO NEGAPATAM (NAGAPATANAM. NAGAPATNAM), VIA TOOWAGOODY, TANJORE (TANJUR), AND TRIVALOOR (TRIVALUR).

DISTANCE, 127½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Toowagoody	12	4
Singaputty	22	1
Vellum	29	3
Tanjore Fort (Tanjur, Tanjaur)	7	7
Ummappettay	13	6
Koradachairry	13	6
Trivaloor (Trivalur)	12	1
Kivaloor	8	4
Negapatam (Negapatanam, Nagapatnam)	7	7
	127	7

Leave § Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli, Route 9), from the Pootoor Bridge; pass through the Cantonment, and proceed along a level plain on to *Colapully, 4; *Sholamadavy, 4½; § Toowagoody, 3½; bazaars; drinking water, 1½ mile; encamping ground N., and 600 yds. distant, and 3½ miles brings us to

THE TANJORE (Tanjur, Tanjaur) DISTRICT (Route 9).

Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore (Tanjur, Tanjaur). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army, at Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli).

Then pass along a well-cultivated district to *Poodookoody, 1½; § Singaputty, 4½; travellers' bungalow; bazaar; 2 tanks, amply supplied, and encamping ground between them; thence along an excellent road, across a level country; pass *Terroomullasamoodrum, 3½; cross a nullah, and proceed to § Vellum, 3½; tappal station; resident assistant collector; bazaar, tank, and goonta, amply supplied; thence the country becomes jungly to *Poolayanputty, 2½; and 5½ miles brings us to the fort of the town of

§ TANJORE (Tanjur, Tanjaur, Route 9); thence along a bad, sandy road, across a flat paddy (rice) cultivated district; pass *Kurumbay, 1½; *Mari-ummun Covil, 2½; *Koviloor, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Poonds, 1½; encamping ground; *Shahamungalam, 1½; § Ummappettay, 3½; bazaars; water excellent, but distant; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; *Bulrampeltay, 2; *Aganoor, 2½; cross the Paumul and Koray rivers, to *Needamungalam, 3; cross the *Win river, and pass on to *Kullerium, 4½; *Koradachairry, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground, amply supplied then along an excellent raised but sandy road

pass **Shimalichetty-Chourry*, 2½; **Mokundanoor*, 2½; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Ummypun*, 2½; tappa station; encamping ground amply supplied; **Tundulay*, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§*TRIVAILOOR* (Trivaiur, Route 181), and thence proceed, *via* that Route, for 16½ miles, to the town of

§*NEGAPATAM* (Negapatnam, Nagapatnam, Route 181).

ROUTE 284.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI), TO TRANQUEBAR, (TALLANGAMBADI, TARANGIBURI,) VIA THE ANNICUT, TRIVLAR, COMBACONUM (KUMBHAKONAM), AND SAUTENPOOR.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 90½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), to Combaconum (Kumbhakonam, <i>via</i> Madras, to Trichinopoly	53	6½
Sautenoor (Satenur)	10	7
Perumboor (Perambur)	13	5
Tranquebar (Tallangambadi, Tarangiburi)	11	7
	90	1½

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9) and proceed, *via* Route Madras to Trichinopoly, for 53½ miles, to the town of

§*COMBACONUM* (Kumbhakonam), Route 9, Madras to Trichinopoly; and thence proceed along a well cultivated country, interspersed with shaded trees, to **Ummappettah*, 3½; **Tiroobovanam*, 1½; **Tiroowaddamuroodoor*, 1½; tappa station; **Arroorotray*, 2½; **Sautenoor* (Satenur), 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 200 yds. S. of the road, close to the village, in a well shaded tope, "grove" of trees; wells and river, by digging therein, in the hot season, amply supplied; thence along an excellent raised road, parallel to the Cauvery river; pass on to **Curraicundum*, 1½; encamping ground; **Cuttaimoolay*, 2; cross a stream, and pass on to **Cornulla*, 3; **Manganoor*, 2½; encamping ground; the **Myaveram* junction road; **Perumboor* (Perambur), 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, E. close to the military bungalow, also S. in a tope, "grove" of trees, close to the village; wells, bad; good water obtainable by digging in the bed of the river; pass on to **Vaitumpoodoogody*, 2½; **Yellapoor*, 2½; **Poodanoor*, 1½; encamping ground; **Porairar*, 3½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§*TRANQUEBAR* (Tallangambadi, Tarangiburi, Tallangumbaddy, Route 9).

ROUTE 285.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI), TO RAMAISWERAM (RAMESHWARAM), VIA ILLAPOOR (ILLAPUR), TIROOPATOOR (TRIPATUR), CUNNAMUNGALUM (KANAMANGALAM), RAMNAD, AND PAUMBUM (PAMBAN).

DISTANCE, 151½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), to Aooram Illapoor (Illapur)	11	0
Nerunjacoody (Neranjakudi)	10	3
Vailungoody (Vailangudi)	12	6
Wulliatoor (Walliatu)	12	1
Sirroovyl (Siruvyl)	7	6
Cauliarcovil (Kauliarkovil)	8	0
Cunnamungalum (Kannamangalam)	12	7
Minar Covil (Ninarkovil)	12	0
Toruttiyendul (Torattiyyendal)	9	6
Puttanumcata	9	7
Nagachy	10	0
Ramaisweram, <i>via</i> Route 177	24	1
	151	5

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9); and proceed from the **Pootoor* Bridge, to the Madura Junction road, ½; then along a high, open, and cultivated district; pass the **Infantry Butta*, 1½; **Culladanullaiputty*, ½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Sananoor*, 1½; **Wuddooncooputty*, 1; **Wolloor*, 1½; then along a sandy road, cross the Corayur river, here 140 yds. wide; and 1½ mile bring us to

THE TONDIMAN RAJAH'S TERRITORY (Route 177); Civil Authority, the Collector of Madura; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly; pass on to **Colocuttay*, ½; then cross two nullahs to **Aoor* (Aur), 1; encamping ground; tank, amply supplied; then along a low, confined, and uncultivated district; cross a nullah, to **Amoorputty*, 1½; pass over 2 nullahs, to **Perampoore*, 1½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Wellatandiiputty*, 2½; pass over nullahs respectively to **Woodaiyamputty*, 1½; **Chetterputty*, 1½; and we then enter

THE MADURA COLLECTORATE (Route 177); Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura; Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly; and 2 miles brings us to the town of

§ ILLAPOOR, (Illapur, Ilpoor).

Bazaar. Water, brackish. Lat. 16° 32', long. 78° 43'.

DAWES to Dindigul, 48 miles N.E.

Thence along a very bad road, cross nullahs respectively to **Wuliangoody*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and to

THE TONDIMAN RAJAH'S TERRITORY (Route 177); then pass on to **Panumpully*, 3; **Purramboor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Pirumgoody*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Vellaar river, to **Sharanoor*, 1; **Neruniacoody* (Neranjakuili), $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; nullah, amply supplied; cross a nullah, and pass along a low, jungly district, to **Purramboor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Covanoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs to **Tirooculgoody*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross 6 nullahs, and we re-enter

THE MADURA COLLECTORATE (Route 177), and proceed on to **Mulampully*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; **Vailungoody* (Vailangudi), $1\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; cross a nullah, to **Shoondacud*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; pass over 3 nullahs, to **Poor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then over the bridge, across the **Pershalay* river, and pass on to **Oodaiyanampully*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Poodoopully*, 1; **Tropaloor* (Tripatur, Tirupatur), $1\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground; then along a well cultivated district, densely covered with palmyra trees, across which it is difficult for carts to traverse; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Waliator* (Walliatur), $4\frac{1}{2}$; wells and nullah, amply supplied; **Ponagoody*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; cross streams respectively to **Sheeracotay*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Cullel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence the country becomes jungly, to **Sirroovyl* (Siruvyl), $2\frac{1}{2}$; river, amply supplied; thence along a low country, cross 2 nullahs respectively to **Choorungoolipully*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; and **Kauliarcovil* (Kauliar-kovil), $3\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; bazaars, tanks, and wells, amply supplied; then along a good but rather sandy cart-road, which soon becomes extremely bad in the monsoon; pass on to **Oodiyacumma*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Jundiyoar*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mungalam*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Beroolampully*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; cross nullahs respectively to **Keelotray*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and **Cunnamungalam* (Kannaman-galam), 2; tank, amply supplied; **Poodoo-oor*, 2; **Vellayangoody*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a bridged nullah, and pass on to **Vauny*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; **Undagoody*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Ninar Covil* (Ninarkovil), $2\frac{1}{2}$; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; **Neddumcoorchy*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross nullahs respectively to **Unasheddivandul*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and **Paundioor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Oombadiachen*, 2; **Toruttiendul*; **Mondaloor*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; then cross the Vyga river, to **Chavanoor*, $8\frac{1}{2}$; the end of the large tank, $2\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the town of

**RAMNAD* (Route 177); then pass the Madura Junction Road, $\frac{1}{2}$; leave the town of Ramnad, at $\frac{1}{2}$; pass on to **Puttanumcata*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tank and goonta, amply supplied; thence along a good, open, and sandy road, leading across a flat country, densely covered with palmyra trees, and intersected by unbridged nullahs; pass **Coshavangoody*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; **Worackhellyayay*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Peeronconlum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Shembadiarcolum*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Shair-corumnoor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to **Nagachy*; and thence proceed, via Route 177, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the capital of the

**ISLAND OF RAMAISWERAM* (Route 177).

ROUTE 286.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO QUILON (KAYAN KULAM), VIA TOWARUNGCOORCHY, MADURA, VIRDOOPUTTY, KYTAR, PALAMCOTTAH, NAGANACHAIRY, ARUMBOOLY, KOTAR, NAGERCOIL, AND TRIVANDRUM.

DISTANCE, 298 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Naga-mungalam.....	9	4
Verrallaimullag.....	8	6
Coilputty (Coiloor).....	8	0
Towarungcoorchy.....	12	1
Cotampully.....	11	1
Mailoor.....	14	0
Chitampully.....	8	1
Madura.....	10	5
Trooomungalam.....	12	4
Kullagooree Chuttrum.....	9	2
Viridoopully.....	7	4
Satoor.....	5	1
Coilputty.....	14	0
Yerrashivul.....	7	5
Kytar Pettah.....	9	7
Shadi Khan's Chuttrum.....	12	5
Palamcottah.....	6	1
Poonagoody.....	7	7
Naganacherry.....	9	5
Welloor.....	9	0
Arumbooly (the Lines at).....	11	6
Kotar (Nagercoil).....	8	4
Oodagherry.....	8	4
Cooltooray.....	11	2
Neyautuncuray.....	11	2
Trevandrum (Trivanderum).....	12	2
Cullycoolam (Kallikulam).....	8	1
Attangerry (Attangul, Attangal, At-tangadi).....	10	3
Naocoolam (Naunkolam).....	7	1
Mayacand (Mailakad).....	9	3
Quilon (Kayan, Kulam, Kayim, Colum)	6	4
	298	6

**Leave Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed from the S. Gate of the Fort, along an excellent road, to **Peddampurputty*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; then cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Mummikundum*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Nagamungalam*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground excellent, in all directions, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left; **Farrasinampully*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; and we enter the

TONDIMAN RAJAH'S TERRITORY (Route 177). Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly; pass on to **Verrallaimullay*, $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground E.; **Viralloor*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; **Kashaven-noor*, $4\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and enter

THE MADURA COLLECTORATE (Route 177). Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly; pass on to **Coilputty* (Colloor), 2½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, confined, close at hand, and also 1 mile E., near the rocks; tappal station; **Maitoopy*, 2½; **Culputty*, 4½; cross a nullah, and pass along an uneven road, to **Towarungcoorchy*, 5½; bazaars; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground ½ mile E.; thence along an excellent road; pass **Sovundampatty*, 2½; **Naganungulam*, 3½; cross the **Palar* river, 1½; and pass on to **Pullapatty*, ½; **Cotampatty*, 2½; bazaar; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, N. and W., also stony, close by; tappal station; **Tirichanugurum*, 4; **Wunjinugurum*, 2½; **Toombapatty*, 3½; **Mallor*, 4½; bazaar; encamping ground close at hand, also E. of the road, just before approaching the travellers' bungalow; tappal station; **Cullumpatty*, 2; **Tikutteroor*, 2½; **Vallairipatty*, 2½; **Chittampatty*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, 1 mile S.; bazaar, amply supplied; **Modulputty*, 2; **Ootungoody*, 3½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Tullacolum*, 2½; cross the left (½) and right (½) banks of the Vygar river; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

MADURA (Route 177); thence pass along a few rocky hills, and proceed across a flat, open country; pass **Pullunganallum*, 1½; **Sirundamullay*, 2½; **Cooliarcondoo*, ½; **Kupploor*, 1½.

§ TIROONMUGALUM, 3 miles.

Travellers' bungalow. Encamping ground S. and N. Wells. Then along a good road; cross the Cond River, ½; also the Shevaracotah river to **Shevaracotah*, 5; cross a nullah to **Skullagooree Chuttrum* (near Sholampatty), 3½; wells and encamping ground on the slope of a hill; then cross an undulating country, interspersed with tops of trees; cross a nullah to **Awallishwaranputty*, and we soon enter

THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT (Route 178); cross nullahs respectively to **Reddiarpatty*, 1½, and 2½ miles brings us to

§ VIRDOOPUTTY.

Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnevely. Encamping ground S., but that on the N. is the best. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station.

Thence the country becomes open, flat and sterile; cross a river and nullah, to **Soolikerraij Agraharam*, 3½; **Retlangkenputty*, 2½; cross a nullah to **Wutchakarapatty*, 2½; cross a stream to **Waipulputty*, 3½; encamping ground on the bed of the river, also N. of it; pass on to **Ramalingapooram*, 2½; cross nullahs respectively, to **Kuttalumpatty*, 1, and **Satoor*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground S. of the river; then cross the Satoor river, and nullahs respectively, to **Ullakapoor*, 1½, and **Oorapatty*, 3½; then cross two nullahs respectively, to **Nelly*, 3½, and **Coilputty*, 4½; tank and encamping ground N. of it, as also W. of the village; then the road becomes rather undulating to **Muniachee*; **Nar-ratoomoorty*, 2½; **Yerrashaiwul*, 3½; encamping

ground 1 mile S. of the old ground, dirty, and close to putrid water; **Assoor*, 3½; then cross 2 nullahs respectively, to **Saiwullapoor*, 2½, and **Kylar* (Pettah); large encamping ground S., and close to this place; then cross 5 nullahs to **Perrit-colum*, 5½; cross the bridged Sitar river to **Pullacolum*, 4; pass on to **Pundaracolum*, 2½; **Shadi Khan's Chuttrum*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground W. of the road, and N. of the chuttrum; cross a nullah to **Tuchacoorchy*, 3½; then cross the bridged Chuidinthoora river to **Thunbrapurny*, 1½; cross a nullah, and 1½ mile brings us to the W. gate of the town of

§ **PALAMCOTTAH** (Route 2/6); then along a good road; pass **Kolwanikipooram*, ½; cross a nullah to **Poonagoody*, 7½; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, W., on a sandy plain near the water; thence along a heavy, sandy road, across an open, flat, cultivated country, interspersed with tanks, to **Moondapoo*, 2½; 3 Branch Paths to Naganachairy, 7½ miles, viz.: — No. 1. That at the bottom is the best. No. 2. The centre, which is the shortest, and leads over the bund. No. 3. That below the bund which, under all considerations, is the most preferable. A large tank extends along nearly the entire distance. Continuing our route we pass along a heavy, sandy road, interspersed with numerous tanks; pass **Arresencolum*, 2½; **Taulacolum*, 1½; **Nagachairy*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, large, but on damp sand, sloping near the large tank, full all the year round, and 3 branch paths to Mondapoo, (described above); **Wagacolum*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass along a heavy, sandy, and, in some places, swampy road, to **Perouwullunjee*, 2½; **Wallacoody*, ½; then cross a nullah to **Wellioor*, 3½; tappal station; tank, amply supplied; encamping ground, ½ mile distant, on a large, sandy plain; thence along an open, flat country, to **Marcotay*, 3; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Punnungoody*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Wurrungipooram*, 1½; then pass along a narrow path, between hills, to **Chuttrum-colum*, 1½; and we then enter

THE TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN DISTRICTS (Routes 95 and 123). Civil Authority, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, at Trevandrum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly.

Pass on to the § Lines at Arumbooly (Aramunny); bazaar; encamping ground bad, and tank, amply supplied; thence along a good road, through an avenue which leads between hills; then cross a nullah to **Toovalah*, 2; pass over 5 nullahs; also the bridge, cross the Peryaar river; and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KOTAR (Nagercoil).

Territory. Travancore and Cochin. District, Trevandrum. Civil Authority, the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, at Trevandrum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly, 22½ miles. Lat. 8° 9', long. 77° 47'. Encamping ground, irregular and confined. Travellers' bungalow. Tappal station. River Peryaar, amply supplied.

ROUTE 287—Continued.

Thence along a flat, open country, across cocoa-nut plantations; pass **Paupputypooram*, 3, to the right of which stands a hilly ridge, and the country becomes well cultivated; proceed on to **Villakerry*, 3; **Oodagherry*, 2; fort; encamping ground irregular, close at hand; Branch road to the small seaport of **Colachill* (12 miles), at which troops can easily land; bazaar, amply supplied; thence the road passes through a magnificent avenue, with hills scattered about on both sides, to **Poopenaveram*, 1; after which the district becomes densely covered with palmyra trees; proceed to **Yerrabypoodoor-cuddy*, 5½; then cross by ford, in the hot, and by rafts and boats, in the rainy season, the Tambrapurny (Tambaravari, Pambouri) river, to **Coolebooray*, 4½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, in an avenue of palmyra trees; cross a nullah, and proceed along a barren, undulating country; pass **Paurashalay*, 3½; pass over a nullah, and proceed along jungle, interspersed with cultivated spots, to **Odiacolum*, 4½; **Amaravellah*, 1½; **Maringaol*, ½; then cross by ford in the fine, and by boat and rafts in the rainy season, the Neyyar river; pass on to **Neyantuncurray*, 1; travellers' bungalow; river, amply supplied; encamping ground, in cultivated land; thence along an undulating, barren country, interspersed with small hamlets; cross 2 nullahs and pass on to **Vauhampoor*, 3½; **Vengucuddy*, 1½; **Coodamanoor*, 2; **Naimumend*, 1; cross a river, and pass on to **Curramanay*, 3, which is ½ mile long; then cross the bridge over the **Kuliari* (Curramanay) river, and 1 mile brings us to the large town of

TRIVANDRUM (Trivanderam, Route 123); thence proceed along an excellent road to **Puttum*, 2½; **Ooloor*, 2; **Cullycoolam*, 4½; encamping ground low, level and sandy; **Pullypooram*, 2; **Iedilacode*, 6½; **Attangherri* (Attangadi, Attangal), 2½; encamping ground, high and irregular; cross a river, and then pass on to **Maiverrakul*, 1½; **Pooloor*, 3½; and then pass on to **Maiverrakul*, 1½; encamping ground, **Naccocolum* (Naukolum), 2½; rough, sloping, and bad; **Kuddumbatoomum*, 2½; **Slatenoor*, 5½; encamping ground; then cross by boats the Purra-ar river to **Mylacaud* (Mailakad), 1½; encamping ground, amidst the walls of old enclosures; **Vudlakacurray*, 2½; **Vuddakavilla*, 2½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

QUILON (Kayam Kulam, Kayim Colum, Route 233).

ROUTE 287.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO QUI-
LON (KAYAN KULAM, KUYIM COLUM),
VIA VYRUMPUTTY, DINDIGUL, MADURA,
SRIVILLIPUTOOR, PULRARI, AND THE
ARIANGLE PASS.

DISTANCE, 261 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Perry	11	6
Ummappettah	12	7
Munnappary	9	3
Vyrumputty	9	3
Peria Tungumaputty	9	3

	Miles.	Fur.
Vullamuddaray	7	0
Dindigul	10	4½
Ummayarkanoor	14	6
Sholavudan	11	2
Madura Fort, the	13	7
Srivillipootoor, via Route 178	47	2
Sunkernacooivil	7	5
Chokanamapootoor	9	1
Washintellor	8	6
Kurraiyanelloor	12	2
Chungota	11	7
Ariangle Pass (the head of the)	9	4
Mamillattor	12	2
Puttanapoor	14	2
Cotargherri	9	4
Koondary	8	3
Quilon (Kayim Colum, Kayan Kulam), the Parade Ground at	9	3½
	261	0

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), from the Pootoor Bridge, and proceed; pass the Church, 1½; then through the Cantonment, and along an open, flat, and partially cultivated district, interspersed with numerous tanks, to **Poodaputty*, 1½; cross the Coray river; also two nullahs; and pass on to **Culloocody*, 3; travellers' bungalow; **Mautoor*, 4½; **Perry Ummappettah*, 2; tank, amply supplied; **Vel'am Colattoor*, 1; **Allanputty*, 2½; cross the **Addy* river, 1½ mile, and we then enter

THE MADURA COLLECTORATE (Route 177.) Civil Authority, the Collector at Madura. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly.

Then cross three nullahs, and pass on to **Murra-
vancoor*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Mootorayan-
putty*, 3½; cross the Mowry river, which flows to the
left of the road nearly the whole of the stage; pass
**Munnapparay*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; **Munja-
putty*, 1½; re-cross the Mowry river to **Allumpetty*,
3½; thence the road leads between hills on both
sides; cross three nullahs to **Vyrumputty*, 4½, and
**Vellanputty*, 4½, near which the country is hilly
and barren; cross nullahs respectively to **Culputty*,
2½; travellers' bungalow; **Perria Tungumaputty*,
2½; tank, amply supplied; thence along a fine
avenue, through a jungle, flat country; cross the
Tyloor river, and pass on to **Munnikaranputty*, 3½;
**Moorputty*, 2½; **Vullamuddaray*, 1½; travellers'
bungalow; shops and tanks, amply supplied; **Vel-
lanputty*, 1½; **Vellavaricotlay*, 1½; cross the Coil
river, and pass on to **Moolipaddy Agharum*, 3;
then cross the Suntanavirtinny river, 2½, to **Cota-
putty*, 2½; cross the **Poonga* nullah, and 2½ miles
brings us to the large town of

§*DINDIGUL* (Route 122). Leave the town at ½ mile,
and then cross a nullah, 5, to **Ummayarkanoor*, 7½;
travellers' bungalow; tappal station; **Machicolum*,
7½; then pass a tank, ½, which is 1½ mile long;
proceed on to §*Sholavundan*, 2; houses, 1,500;
population, 30,000; bazaar, amply supplied; **Te-
roocadagum*, 2½; thence cross the Vydy river, and
proceed to **Kodemungalum*, ½; **Koilmuttoor*, 1½;
and 6½ miles brings us to the town of

§ MADURA (Route 177); and thence proceed, *via* Route 178, for 47½ miles, to the town of
§ SRIVILLIPUTOOR, (Route 178.) Then cross the Murraoody river, and 6½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ RUZOOPALLIUM (Sunkernacovil).

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, Shankarnakolli (Sunkernacovil). Division of Tinnavelly (Tinnavelli). Civil Authority, the Collector at Tinnavelly. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army. Encamping ground, W., near a large tank, amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Tappal station. Cusbah, "capital" of the Division.

Leave the town at 1½, cross a tank, and proceed on to **Sholagherry*, 3½; pass over a small tank, and proceed on to **Dullaavapooram*, 1½; **Chokanamapootoor*, 3½; tank amply supplied; thence along a bad road, leading across a country interspersed with thin jungle, and low hills; pass **Rajherry*, 3½; cross a tank, and some nullahs; and pass on to **Kaishawapoorum*, 3½; **Washinelloor*, 1½; encamping ground N., and close to the river, full all the year round, as also a tank; then along an excellent road, across an open, cultivated country; cross nullahs respectively to **Palliumgoody*, 4½; and **Singaputty*, 3½; and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KARRAIYANELLOOR.

Bazaar, and two large tanks, amply supplied. Houses, 1,000. Population, 25,000. Encamping ground large and good, N.W. and S. Pass through the town for ¼ mile; then cross a nullah, and proceed along an open country, to **Mainakurram*, 3½; thence the country becomes jungly; cross a river and bridge, 5½, and we enter

THE TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN DISTRICT (Route 95 and 123.) Civil Authority, the Resident of Travancore at Trevandrum. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly; pass on for 2½ miles to the town of

§ **CHUNGOTA (Route 229),** and thence proceed, *via* that Route, for 63½ miles, to the large town of

§ **QUILON (Kayim Colum, Kayan Kulam, Route 233).**

ROUTE 288.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO PAULGHAUTCHERRY (PALGHAT, PALGHAT-CHERI), *VIA* THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CAUVERY (KAVERY) RIVER, MUNNAWASSY, VELLACOVIL, PULLADUM, AND MUDDOOKURRAY.

DISTANCE, 150½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), to Uloor...	8	3
Kamanykenpettah	8	7
Lallapettah	12	7
Munnawassy		

ROUTE 298—Continued.

	Miles	Fur.
Caroor (Karur)	9	1
Paramutty	10	2
Vellacovil	12	4
Kengyam	13	5
Covilpallium	11	4
Pulladum	10	2
Appanykenputty	9	4
Chettipallium	9	2
Muddookurray	9	3
Paulghautcherry, <i>via</i> Route 224	24	6
	150	2

Leave § *Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), from the Pootoor Bridge, and proceed on to Dark's Bridge, 1½; then along a made road, intersected by bridged nullahs, leading across a flat country, to **Chintonanay*, 1½; **Cumbersunpettah*, 2; **Moorungapettah*, 1½; **Uloor*, 1½; bazaar, river on the right, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence along a sandy road, with the Cauvery river flowing on the right; pass on to **Trichintoor*, 1½; **Coodialum*, 1½; **Triplatory*, 1½; **Peroogamony*, 1½; encamping ground; **Seroogamony*, ½; **Kamanykenpettah*, 1½; encamping ground, W., on both sides of the road; bazaars and river, amply supplied; **Wooltoowattulay*, 1½; **Rajendrum*, 3; **Koolitullay*, 1½; tappal station; **Vuddiem*, 2½; encamping ground; **Kurriapanykenpettah*, 2; **Lallapettah*, 2½; encamping ground, S. and W.; bazaars, river, and nullahs, amply supplied; **Madenaverrum*, 2½; **Kistaverrum*, 2½; **Teerookambooty*, 1½; **Kuddapooty*, 1½; thence the river Cauvery flows away from the right; Trichinopoly branch road, 1½; **Munnawassy*, ½; encamping ground, S., extensive and open; travellers' bungalow; bazaars; **Poodoocotay*, 1½; **Veeraktium*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us into

THE COIMBATORE (Koimbatour) DISTRICT (Route 21). Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly. Thence pass on to **Pilttyoor*, 1½; **Shennapareddy*, 2½; then cross the Ambravutty (Amravutty, Amaravati) river, which is here ¼ mile broad, and we then enter

THE CAROOR (Karur) DISTRICT (Route 231), and we then enter the large town of CAROOR (Karur, Route 231).

Then pass on to **Tiroocampoolly*, 2; the Erode (Yrode French Rocks) Junction Road, ½; **Govindapallium*, 1½; Darapooram Junction Road, 1½; **Poodoocoor*, 2½; **Karodiarpallium*, 2½; **Paramutty*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; bowries, and good encamping ground left of the road, and ¼ mile distant. **Kalamunoor*, 1½; **Kurrapallium*, 1½; **Palharputty*, 2½; **Nullipallium*, 1½; **Cundasampallium*, 2; **Koorookooty*, 1½; encamping ground; **Vellacovil*, 3½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, N.E. and N.W.; **Oopoopallium*, 2; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Wolappallium*, 3; **Muddoopallium*, 1½; **Veerumpallium*, 2½; **Kengyam*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; bazaars, small tank, and wells, amply supplied, ¼ mile left of the road. Thence along a rugged, sandy road, across an open, undulating country; pass on

ROUTE 290.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI), TO SERINGAPATAM (SHRI-RANGA-PATAM), VIA MUNGAVARAM, CAROOR (KARUR), ERODE (YIROD, FRENCH ROCKS), SATTIMUNGALUM, HASSANOOR GHAT, MUNJENGODE, AND MYSORE (MAISUR).

DISTANCE, 216½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Mungavaram	12	5
Poodoopallium	10	6
Munnawassy	13	3
Caroor (Karur)	10	2
Nya Coopum	13	5
Mullaiyempallium	12	3
Erode (Yirod, French Rocks)	14	1
Cowndapaudy	13	5
Gopichettyapallium	8	5
Kashipallium	7	2
Sattimungalum	7	6
Bennary-Ummun Covil	7	6
Hassanoor	12	6
Punjoor	7	4
Uttacooloor	8	4
Shamrajnugger	9	2
Conoor (Cona-oor)	10	2
Munjengode	12	5
Mysore (Maisur) the Fort of Seringapatam (Shri-Ranga-Patam), Sri-runga-putun	14	2
	9	1
	216	3

Leave §Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli, Route 9), from the Potoor Bridge; pass through the cantonments, proceed along a very bad road, across an open, flat, uncultivated country, to §Currimuntapum, 2½; §Althooray, 3½; §Addavatoor, 1; encamping ground; §Moodalaputty, 3½; §Cowndenputty, 1½; then cross 2 nullahs to §Mungavaram, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground large enough for an army; cross a nullah, and pass along a better road, through a more pleasing but uncultivated district, to §Pooyamore, 3; §Chichapoor, ½; §Coomaramungalum, 2½; §Mootoomurdoor, 1½; §Kulloo, 2½; §Poodoopallium, 1½; travellers' bungalow; §Yennootimungalum, ½; §Annootimungalum, 1½; §Veeravully, ½; cross a nullah, and pass on to §Pootiarapallium, 2½; travellers' bungalow; §Chindulwaddy, 1; §Manavaram, 1½; §Krishnamputty, 2½; §Yenichumpatty, 1½; §Munnawassy, 1½; travellers' bungalow; shops and channels of the Cauvery river, amply supplied; encamping ground large, open, but covered with small bushes; thence along a flat but still uncultivated country; pass Poodocotay, 2½; and 2½ miles brings us into

THE COIMBATORE (Koimbatour) DISTRICT (Route 21).—Civil Authority, the Collector at the Coimbatore (Koimbatour). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the

to §Agustallinapallium, 1; §Korendenpallium, 1½; §Taluray, 1½; §Chungodanpallium, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to §Tayampallium, 1½; §Arenushypallium, 1½; §Covipallium, 1½; wells, amply supplied; thence proceed, via Route 288, for 9½ miles, to §Palladam, (Route 288); then pass the Coimbatore Junction Road, ½; and proceed on to §Chinnagoodenpallium, 1½; or ss a nullah, and proceed to §Jenpallium, 2½; §Kurradibawu, 2½; §Appayyaputty, 2½; bazaars and wells, amply supplied. Position.—It stands some distance to the right of the road; cross nullahs respectively to §Poodoo-oor, 1½; §Papenhutty, 2½, and §Kullapallium, 1½; pass on to §Chettipallium; the Coimbatore Junction Road, 3½; §Waktipallium, 1½; §Mullachumpatty, ½; §Bodeepallium, 2; cross a nullah, and 1½ mile brings us to

§MUDDOOKURRAY (Route 23); and thence proceed for 2½ miles to the town of

§PAULGHAT (Palghat, Palghatcheri, Route 23).

ROUTE 289.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO COIMBATORE (KOIMBATUR), VIA LALLA-PETT, CAROOR (KARUR), KANGHIUM, AND PULLADUM.

DISTANCE, 130½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) via Route 288, to Palladam	106	7
Soolor	11	7
Coimbatore (Koimbatour) the jail at	11	6
	130	4

Leave §Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed, via Route 288, for 106½ miles, to

§PALLADUM (Route 288), and thence proceed along an excellent road, leading through an avenue of fine, shady trees, across a flat, open, and partially cultivated district; leave the Trichinopoly Junction Road, ½; and pass on to §Yedoooy, 3½; §Mooreyan-dunpallium, 1½; §Kaliya; acoden Chutruun, 2½; cross a nullah to §Kanghiumpallium, 2½; pass over a nullah to

§SOOLOR, 1½ mile.

Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Population, 6,600. Houses, 600. Encamping ground on 3 sides. Pass on to §Chendapallium, 1½; cross 3 nullahs and the Noyil (Noyel) river, which rises in lat 10° 59', long. 76° 44', flows E. for 95 miles, and falls into the Cauvery, of which it is a tributary, on the right side of Kodumudy, in lat. 11° 4', long. 77° 59', and pass on to §Poodoo-oor, 3½; §Shinganeloor, 1½; §Kannadapooram, 2½; and 2 miles brings us to the Jail in the town of

§COIMBATORE (Koimbatour, Route 21).

Madras Army at Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli): pass on to **Kanipallium*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Vallanputty*, 2; **Pushoottupallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross by ford the Amrawatty river, here $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ **CAROR (Karur, Route 288).**—Thence along a good but stony road, across an open, undulating country; pass **Tircambullioor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **The Junction Coimbatore Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ahtoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Currambaddy*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Podocootay*, $\frac{1}{2}$; cross by ford, except during the freshes, the Navel (Noyel, Noyil) river, to **Nya Coopum*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; river, amply supplied; thence along a district, which, between the Bowany nullah and Cauvery river, is well cultivated; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Coodimooddy*, 3; encamping ground; **Vengumpoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Garroonputnum*; **Oajaloor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; travellers' bungalow; **Karnapallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Codaltypallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Mullatypallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; canal, amply supplied; **Solacarpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and pass along a jungly road to **Gunnapputtupallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chauudipallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Poodoor*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Coomarpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross nullahs respectively to **Bundipallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the town of

§ **ERODE (Yirod, French Rocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Route 136);** thence the road becomes stony, and leads through **Veerapen Chuttrum*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sorienpallium*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sit-toodoo*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Tytipallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Chettipallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Condapaudy*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; the bed of a ravine close at hand must be dug for water; thence along a dense jungly country; pass **Munnampallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Palapallium*, 2; **Bowalcattipallium*; **Gopichettipallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, and Bowany river, 1 mile N., amply supplied; **Nellagouendenpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Wellumpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Tudally*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Kashipallium*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence hills lie on the right; **Maganoccompay*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross the Bowany river, here 300 yds. wide, and proceed on to **Aratacoondoo*, 3; **Coomarpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross a nullah, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings us to the town of

§ **SATTIYAMANGALAM (Sattimungalam, Satyamangalam).**

Territory, the Southern Division of the Madras Army. District, the Satayamangalam Division of Coimbatore (Koimbatour). Civil Authority, the Collector at Coimbatore (Koimbatour), 40 miles N.E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli), 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Encamping ground, close to the Bowany river. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Cusbah, "capital," of the Division. Lat. 11° 30', long. 77° 18'.

Thence along an excellent road, across an open, cultivated district; cross two nullahs, to **Chikka Arasapallium*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; thence the road becomes bad, and the country jungly; cross two nullahs to **Bennary Ummun Coil*; encamping ground, large; chuttrum; well, amply supplied; thence along an excellent made road, through dense

jungle; pass the Poolunpatty Junction Road, 5; cross a nullah, and at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ we commence the sharp zigzag ascent of the Hassanoor Ghat; pass **Degaltimnum*, after which, we reach the summit, $\frac{1}{2}$, the slope being an easy one, 1 in 15; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Wungawarry*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hassanoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, large, and two flowing streams, amply supplied, 100 yds. distant; then along a jungly district, interspersed with large, open, grassy glades; cross five nullahs, and pass on to **Caripallium*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us into

THE ASTAGRAM DIVISION OF MYSORE (Route 47). Civil Authority, the Superintendent of the Astagram Division of Mysore, under the Commissioner in Mysore, at Bangalore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division at Bangalore; then cross six nullahs, to **Punjoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground, close to a nullah, amply supplied, in a well cleared spot, and proceed along a road which passes across a very rocky and jungly country, intersected by 16 steep banked nullahs, which cross, and pass on to **Uttacotipoor*, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; tank, and well, amply supplied; but the encamping ground must be cleared; cross the **Kazanoor* river, and proceed on to **Baiwuntalpoor*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ukkunchipooram*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Ossoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$; thence the country becomes open and cultivated; pass the **Guzzlehutty Junction Road*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Hardanully*, $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Somwarpettah*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; then along a low brushwood country, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to the town of

§ **SHAMBAJNUGGER.**

Bazaar, and stone tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, W.N.W., large but low.

ATTRACTION.—The Palace of the Rajah of Mysore.

Then cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Murrial*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Baiderpooam*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; cross two nullahs, to **Buddencoopay*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; then over three nullahs, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles brings us to the town of

§ **CONOOR (Cona-oor).**

Population 15,000; bazaar, tank, and goontahs, amply supplied; encamping ground, S.; thence along a waving, open, undulating country; pass **Wadderpallium*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Burra Coelunda*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; encamping ground; **Chota Coelunda*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Buddinauloo*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Veeradaivunooddy*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; **Sindooooddy*, $\frac{1}{2}$; **Nursipooram*, 1; **Koloor*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ **NUNJENODE, (Nungengode, Nunjangode, Nunjinagodie).**

District, the Nunjenode Division of Mysore. Cusbah, "capital," of the Division. Amildar's Cutcherry; private travellers' bungalow; tappal station; bazaar, and river, amply supplied; encamping ground, large, on the right bank of the Cubbany river, which cross by bridge, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and pass

on to **Chitken Chuttrum*, 1½; **Kudajola*, 2; then cross a nullah, and proceed on to **Madigahully*, 2½; **Dellawoy Chuttrum*, 2½; **Nachunhully*, 1½; and 3½ miles brings us to the S. gate of the fort of the town of

MYSORE (MAISUR, Route 42). Then along a waving, open, country, and pass on to **Samrajoo-petty*, 2; **Suddalingapoor*, 2; **Culluscaddy*, 1½; **Sulanpett*, 1½; then cross two bridged branches of the Cauvery river, and 2½ miles brings us to the Mysore Gate of the town of

§*SERINGAPATAM* (Shri-Ranga-patam, Shri-Rungaputram, Route 42).

ROUTE 291.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND), VIA POODOOPALLIUM, CAROOR, KANGYAM, AVENASHY (AVINASHI), METTOOPALLIUM (METTUPALLIAM), AND THE COONOR GHAT

DISTANCE, 206½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Caroor (Karur, via Route 290)	47	0
Kangyam	34	5
Natchipallium	10	1
Tirpoor	6	4
Avenashy (Avinashi)	8	7
Unnoor	12	6
Mettoopallium (Mettupalliam)	12	4
Coonor (Kunur)	14	2
Ootacamund (Utakamand)	10	2
	206	7

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed, via Route 290, to the town of §*CAROOR* (Karur), 47 miles; thence, via Route 288, to the town of

§*KANGYAM*, 34½ miles; then pass on to **Shewavully*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and proceed to **Puddoor*, 3½; **Poondandanpallium*, 3; **Natchipallium*, 1; bazaar, amply supplied; **Nelloor*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; cross a nullah to §*Tirpoor*, 2½; bazaar; then cross the Noyel river, and pass on to **Moorin-gipallium*, 2½; **Ummappallium*, 2½; then cross nullahs respectively to **Tiroowellumpoondy*, ½; and to the town of

§*AVENASHY* (Avinashi, Route 21), 3 miles, cross a nullah, and pass on to **Autayalpallium*; the Coimbatore Junction road, 1½; **Shoondakayipallium*, 2½; **Kurraavelloor*, 2½; **Annoopallium*, 2½; then cross a nullah, and proceed to §*Unnoor*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; **Koorooovully*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs to **Povaloor*, 3; pass over 2 nullahs to **Tairpallium*, 3½; then cross a nullah, and proceed to **Molai-pallium*, ½; cross the Coimbatore and Sereemogay Junction road, ½; cross 6 nullahs to §*Mettoopallium* (Mettupalliam, Matypallium, Route 9), 3½; and thence proceed, via that Route, for 24½ miles, to the Sanatorium of

†*OOTACAMUND* (Utakamand, Route 42).

ROUTE 292.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO OOTACAMUND (UTAKAMAND), VIA AVENASHY (AVINASHI), SIROOMOGAY, AND KOTHERGHERRY.

DISTANCE, 164½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Caroor (Karur, via Route 290)	47	0
Kangyam, via Route 288	37	5
Unnoor, via Route 291	38	2
Uddiwaram	13	5
Kotergherry	12	7
Ootacamund (Utakamand)	14	6
	164	1

Leave §*Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed, via Route 290, to the town of

§*CAROOR* (Karur), 47 miles; thence, via Route 288, to the town of

§*KANGYAM*, 37½ miles; and then proceed, via Route 291, to the town of

§*UNNOOR*, 38½ miles; then pass along a good road to **Palamully*, 1½; **Poinoor*, ½; **Coonoor*, 1½; cross a nullah to **Moolocuntoray*, 2; pass over 3 nullahs, and proceed to **Chenumpallium*, 2½; **Yellawumpallium*, 2½; **Siroomogay*, 1; tappa! station; then cross the Bowany river, and pass on to **Uddiwaram*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Kotergherry*, 12½; tappa! station; and 14½ miles brings us to the Sanatorium of

§*OOTACAMUND* (Utakamand, Route 42).

ROUTE 293.

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO POINT CALIMERE, (KALLIMETU, "EUPHORBIA HILL," KODEECURRAY), VIA VELLUM, MANARGOODY, AND TRITARAPOONDY.

DISTANCE, 104½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Vellum, } via Route 283	29	3
Coonor	9	2
Okanaud	12	0
Manargoody	8	4
Cotoor	10	1
Tritarapoundy	8	7
Curryapatam	9	3
Vadarnam	10	4
Point Calimere (Kallimetu, "Euphor- } bia Hill," Kodeecurray)	6	4
	104	4

ROUTE 294

TRICHINOPOLY (TRICHINAPALLI) TO
ADRAMPUTNUM, VIA SINGHEEPUTTY
AND CULLARCOTAY.

DISTANCE, 62½ MILES.

ROUTES.

	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Trichinopoly (Trichinapalli) to Towagoody	9	4
Singaputty	10	2
Gundracotah	10	5
Cullarcotay	7	5
Numbiwayel	2	7
Puttoocaty	7	0
Adramputnum	7	5
	62	4

Leave § *Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), and proceed, via Route 283, for 29½ miles, to § *Vellum*, and then pass on to § *Mappalanaickputty*, 1½; § *Dusodaputty*, 1½; § *Vullamputty*, 1½; § *Maroongalum*, 2½; encamping ground; § *The Carumbacoody Junction Road*, 2½; § *Eachencotay*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to § *Conoor*; lake and well, amply supplied; encamping ground; thence along an excellent road, with encamping ground at almost every place, and proceed; pass § *Tennamaud tank*, 2½; § *Tennamaud*, 2½; § *The Rajah's Choultry*, ½, and bungalow, ½; § *Wortanaud Rajah's Choultry*, ½; encamping ground extensive; § *Ramalinga Chetty Choultry*, 1½; § *Cuckaroy*, 1½; § *Malavanaud* (Rajah's bungalow), ½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to § *Okanadu*, 1½; bazaars, tank, and well, amply supplied; pagoda and beautiful tope, "grove" of trees, with encamping ground close by; § *Carapet*, 1½; § *Paroor*, 2; § *Conjeevauroo Cauloo*, 1½; § *Woodian's Choultry*, 2½; and 1 mile brings us to the town of

§ MANARGOODY (Manarcoil).

Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore (Tanjur, Tanjaur); Pagoda to the right, and encamping ground to the left, previous to entering the place. Bazaars and tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Population, 46,000. Houses, 4,000. Lat. 10° 40', long. 79° 31'.

Then pass through the E. gate, ½; cross by bridge the Pahnomy river, 1½, here 100 yds. wide, and proceed on to § *Rajampallium*, ½; encamping ground; § *Vellamondavam*, ¾; then cross, by bridge, the § *Corayar river*, ¾, here 100 yds. wide, and containing water all the year round, if the bed is dug; pass on to § *Cherry*, 1½; § *Adittapooram*, 1½; encamping ground; § *Worecherry*, 1; § *Cotoor*, 1½; tank and channel, amply supplied; encamping ground in a tope, "grove" of trees, and also right of the road; there is now water and encamping ground at all, along which the villages of § *Eachenacoody*, 1½; § *Chetbava Choultry*, ½; § *Valunkooly Agraharam*, 1½; § *Motoopallium*, ¾; § *Shasupphannaick Choultry*, ¾; § *Chetbava Choultry*, 1½; § *Mootonaiken Choultry*, 1½; § *Manakul Agraharam*, ½; pass over the draw bridge across the Mooly-ar river, ¾; proceed on to the § *Tiroovaloor Junction Road*, ½; § *Trittarapoodny*, ½; tappal station; cutcherry and encamping ground; § *Shasupa Moodelly Choultry*, 1½; § *Pahmony*, ¾; § *Iyah Moodelly Choultry*, ¾; § *Soobroyah Moodelly Choultry*, 1½; § *Tulaghaut*, ½; § *Chembayen Manakoody*, 4½; § *Currayapatam*, ¾; § *Chinakasabay Pillay Choultry*, ¾; cross a nullah, and proceed to § *Coravumbalum*, 3½; § *Nyvaluck Choultry*, 2½; § *Woohacuttaly*, 1½.

§ VARDARNEUM, 1½ mile.

Tappal station: pagoda, tank, tope, and encamping ground, ½ mile S. Leave this place at ½ mile, and thence along an excellent but sandy road; pass § *Akistiyampully*, ½; a salt marsh, ½; cross a salt water nullah, 1½; then pass on to a pagoda, 2½; § *Narnapah Choultry*, ¾; cross a salt water nullah, ½; enter § *KODEECURRAY*, ½ mile; tappal station; well, amply supplied; encamping ground; and ½ mile brings us to

POINT CALIMERE (Kallimetu, Route 11).

B 2

Leave § *Trichinopoly* (Trichinapalli, Route 9), from the Pootoor and Madura Junction Roads, and pass along a barren, level plain, to § *Veediwarungum*, 3; § *Coccarumpittay*, ¾; § *Tiroovarumboor*, 1½; § *Towagoody*, 4½; bazaars; encamping ground, N., 600 yds. distant; drinking water only obtainable at 1½ mile distant; and 3½ miles brings us into

THE TANJORE (Tanjur, Tanjaur) COLLECTORATE.

Civil Authority, the Collector at Tanjore (Tanjur, Tanjaur). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Southern Division of the Madras Army at Trichinopoly.

Thence along a partially-cultivated plain; pass § *Tiroovariputty*, 1½; § *Wellumgoody*, 2; § *Kurripully*, 1½; § *Singaputty*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground close at hand, between two branch roads; § *Cooroomooty*, 2½; § *Tachengoochy*, 1½; cross 4 nullahs to § *Comarpooram*, 2½; pass over 3 nullahs to § *Vuddagaputty*, 1½; cross a nullah at 4 different places, and pass on to § *Gundracotah*, 2½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, S.E., near a large tank; § *Pishanatoor*, 1; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to § *Muthungul*, 1½; § *Wembumbully*, 2½; § *Cullarcotay*, 2½; bazaars and tanks, amply supplied; encamping ground, E.; thence along a barren and flat country; pass on to § *Mylinghiputty*; § *Canaliputty*, 2; § *Punnikondawirdy*, ¾; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to § *Witowacotay*, 1½; § *Badarungcotay*, 2½; § *Cudaty*, ¾; § *Numbiwayel*, 1½; tanks, amply supplied; thence the country becomes flat, open, and jungly, but partially cultivated; cross a nullah, and pass on to § *Vaipungaud*, 2; § *Yenaday*, 1; § *Damergoodicaud*, 1½; § *Puttoocotay*, 2½; tappal station; bazaars; encamping ground, N.W.; § *Amaicaudoo*, 2½; § *Chendecotay*, 1½; § *Tokalicaud*, ½; and 2½ miles brings us to the seaport of

ADRAMPUTNUM (Adrampatam).

Encamping ground, W. Bazaars and well, amply supplied. Lat. 10° 22', long. 79° 27'.

DAWS to Point Calimere, 34 miles W.

This large seaport town lies on the coast of the
Palk Straits.

ROUTE 295.

VEERAJUNDERPETT TO FRAZERPETT
(KOOSHALNUGGRUM), VIA NUNJARAPUT-
TUN.

DISTANCE, 29½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Veeraajunderpett to the left bank of the Canvery river	9	1
Nunjaraputtun	10	6
Frazerpett (Kooshalnuggrum)	9	2
	29	1

Leave § *Veeraajunderpett* (Route 89), and proceed,
via Route Cannanore to Mercara, to the left bank of
the Canvery river, 9½; then pass on to **Arrucandu*,
2½; **Wauinoor*, 5½; **Nunjaraputtun*, 2½; **Hos-
putna*, 1½; **Rungasamoodra*, 1½; **Beltikaray*, 2;
and 4½ miles brings us to the town of

§ *FRAZERPETT* (KOOSHALNUGGRUM, Route 46).

ROUTE 296.

VELLORE (VELUR) TO NELLORE (NELLUR),
VIA CHITTOOR, CHUNDERGHERRY, CIR-
CUMBADDY, AND WOJELLY.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 148½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vellore (Velur) to Nurharipettah	12	3
Chittoor	9	5
Poodullaputtu	10	6
Gadungy	10	5
Chundergherry Fort	12	4
Tripaty	10	7
Circumbaddy Fort	6	7
Veeraajidoo	7	3
Calassty	8	6
Pellacor	9	3
Naidooopettah	8	4
Wojelly	6	6
Goodoor	11	1
Nellore, via Route 18	23	4½
	148	0½

Leave the Fort of § *Vellore* (Velur, Route 1),
and proceed along a made road, leading between
hills, across an open country; cross the right (1) and
left (2) bank of the Palaur river, and pass on to
**Veeroodumputto*, ½; travellers' bungalow; **Caut-
pady*, 1½; **Motocolum*, 2½; then along a small
pass, and proceed to **Peroomaulcoopum*; **Bomasa-
moodrum*, 3½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Nur-
haripettah*, 2½; encamping ground, N.W.; travellers'
bungalow; tanks, amply supplied; **Kotapully*, 1½;

cross nullahs respectively to **Anoopully*, 3½; and
**Reddigootah*, 1½; then proceed to **Coorogamurry*,
1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ *CHITTOOR* (Chittur, Route 2); thence along an
indifferent, stony road; pass **Cuttamunjee*, 1½; en-
camping ground; cross the low, sandy banks of the
Chittoor (Biruch, Beris, Berach, Bairas) river, ½,
which rises in lat. 24° 34', long. 73° 42', at a short
distance W. of the town of Gozonda, in Mewar,
close to the Aravulli range; thence it flows N.E.,
then S.E., and receives two small streams from
the tanks at Oodeypoor; flows past that place, enters
the Udaia Lake on the W.; thence flows serpentine-
ly from the S.E. angle of its embankment to the N.E.,
and passes on to Chittorgurh, where it receives
the W. Gumbhir on the right, where the water is
beautifully bright and clear, whilst to the left stand
the ruins of a very handsome, lofty, eight-arched,
Gothic bridge, erected across the Gumbhir, with a
semi-circle centre arch, with ruined tower and gate-
way at each end; here the ford is deep, with sharp
gravelly bottom; thence N., and after a course of
120 miles, falls into the Banas (of which it is a
tributary), in lat. 25° 18', long. 75° 6'; then pass on
to **Poodoopully*, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed to
**Cullacagootah*, 2½; encamping ground; then cross
the low and sandy banks of the Poony river; and
pass on to **Cullagherry*, 2½; § *Poodullaputtu*, 3½;
encamping ground; bazaar and river, amply sup-
plied; then along a bad road, across an open,
cultivated district, with hills in the distance; cross
the Damulcherry river to **Vencatapooram*, 2½; then
cross 2 nullahs to **Cota Cota*, 2½; encamping
ground; travellers' bungalow; cross a nullah, and
pass on to **Bynapully*, 1½; **Daisreddypully*, 1½;
**Gadungy*, 2½; encamping ground, N.; tanks and
nullah, amply supplied; thence along a bad road;
cross nullahs respectively at 4 different places to
**Punnappaukum*, 3½; encamping ground; travellers'
bungalow; and **Kasipully*, 2½; then pass over a
nullah at 6 different places, and proceed on to
**Moongelpett*, 2½; **Madigapully*, 2½; and 1½ mile
brings to the fort of the large town of

§ CHUNDERGHERRY.

Bazaar and encamping ground, E., just before enter-
ing the town, amply supplied. Lat. 13° 36', long. 79°
21'. Then pass through both the fort, 1½, and *Pettah*,
½; then cross the Soornamooky river, ½, which rises
in lat. 13° 26', long. 79° 11', flows N.E. for 78 miles
through N. Arcot; then for 21 miles across the Nel-
lore Collectorate, and falls into the sea in lat. 14° 8',
long. 80° 11'; pass over a nullah to **Allamaitimunga-
pooram*, 1½; **Culloor Agharum*, 1½; **Toomunga-
goota*, 3½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large
town of

§ LOWER TRIPATTY (Tripetty).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras
Army. District, Chittoor (Chittur) Division of
N. Arcot. Civil Authority, the Collector at
Chittoor (Chittur). Military Authority, the Officer
commanding the Centre Division of the Madras
Army, at Madras. Encamping ground large, S.W.,
amply supplied. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar.
Tappal station. Lat. 13° 38', long. 79° 29'.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Temple, one of the most celebrated Hindu shrines, stands on the S. bank of the Kistnah river, and is much frequented by the pilgrims. Thence along a very bad stony road, leading across a jungly country, interspersed with hills on the left; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Poodatoo*, 2½; the Fort of Circumbaddy, 4½; travellers' bungalow; tappal station; encamping ground large, S. and S.W.; tank, well supplied in the rainy, but dry in the hot season; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Unna-kondala*, 1½; cross a river, and proceed to **Agraharum*, ½; **Iaigamullaweram Pettah*, 1½; **Yerrapaidoo*, 3½; bazaar and tank, amply supplied; encamping ground E.; **Madigapully*, 1½; **Cherlapully*, 4; cross a nullah, and also the left (2½) and right banks of the Sornamooky river, and 1 mile brings us to the large town of

§ CALASTRY.

Encamping ground W., on sandy soil. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Tappal station. Lat. 13° 45', long. 72° 47'.

Thence along a hilly country; pass **Bahadoor-pettah*, ¾; **Cunnully*, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Cooroovavayur*, 2; **Pellacoor*, 4½; encamping ground, ½ mile N.; large tank, ¼ mile distant, amply supplied; thence along a level country, interspersed with low jungle; pass on to **Chellacoor*, 1½; **Ooperapully*, 1½; the boundary, 2½; **Chinnappanapulla*, ¼; and we then enter

THE NELLOR (Nellur) DISTRICT (Route 17); cross a nullah to **Naidoopettah*, 3½; tappal station; large encamping ground at a short distance left of the road, amply supplied; thence along a bad road; cross 2 nullahs; also the deep, sandy bed, and right (2½) and left (¾) banks of the Sornamooky river; then cross 2 nullahs to **Woojelly*, 3½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground 150 yds. N., and large tank, and wells, amply supplied; then pass on, via Route Madras to Secunderabad, for 33½ miles, to the town of

§ NELLOR (Nellur, Route 17).

ROUTE 297.

VELLOR (VELUR) TO CUDDAPAH (KADAPA), VIA CHITTOOR (CHITTUR), DAMULCHERRY GHAT, GOONDLOOR, AND RACHOTY (RACHOTI).

DISTANCE, 128½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vellor (Velur) to Poodullaputta, via Route 296	32	6
Damulcherry	9	7
Peelair	15	7
Goondloor	13	0
Rajahwaripully	10	1
Rachoty (Rachoti)	11	4
Cuddapah (Kadapa), via Route 40	35	2
	128	3

Leave §*Vellore* (Velur, Route 1), and then proceed, via Route 296, for 32½ miles, to §*Poodullaputta*; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Rungumpettah*, 1½, and **Ranapanypettah*, 2½; thence pass over a nullah to **Cotapettah*, 3½; cross a river, 100 yards wide, and 1½ mile brings to the town of

§ DAMULCHERRY.

Encamping ground E. of the village, and on the E. bank of the river. Bazaar and river, amply supplied. Carriage road branches off N. from this place, via *Poolichterah*, 12½; encamping ground; *Peelair*, 10½; and thence, via Route Madras to Bellary, to Cuddapah (Kadapa). Total distance, 62½ miles.

Then continuing our route, we proceed along a footpath only passable for palkees or pedestrians; pass **Kuddimipullay*, 3½; re-cross the river; 1½ mile beyond we commence the ascent of the Damulcherry Pass, which is 1½ mile long; then proceed to **Culloor*, 1½; travellers' bungalow; **Seerassarpullay*, 3; and then enter

THE CUDDAPAH (Kadapa) DISTRICT (Route 2); pass on to **Paupireddipully*, 2½; and 3½ miles brings us to the large town of §*PEELAIR* (Route 7), and thence proceed, via Route 7, for 34½ miles, to the town of §*RACHOTY* (Rachoti, Route 7), and then proceed, via Route 44, for 35½ miles, to the large town of §*CUDDAPAH* (Kadapa, Route 6).

ROUTE 298.

VELLORE (VELUR) TO RYACOTTAH, VIA AMBOORPETT AND KISTNAGHERY.

DISTANCE, 90 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vellore (Velur) to Kistnagherry, via Route 1	72	5
Kodogoor	8	0
Ryacottah	9	3
	90	0

Leave §*Vellore* (Velur, Route 1), and proceed, via Route 1, for 72½ miles, to §*Kistnagherry*; and thence pass along a road, which leads through a fine avenue of trees, across an open and slightly cultivated country; pass **Landapettay*, ½; **Tallapilly*, 2; cross the Pennar river, and proceed to **Vellarpully*, 2½; **Kodogoor*, 3½; encamping ground, in the large "grove" of trees; goontah, amply supplied; thence along a hilly country, to **Poovutty*, 3; and at 1½ mile commence the ascent of the Ryacottah Ghat, and we then enter

THE MYSORE DIVISION OF THE MADRAS ARMY (Route 1).

Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Mysore Division of the Madras Army at Bangalore (Bangalore). Pass the Trichinopoly Junction Road, and ½ mile brings us to the large hill fort of the town of

§ *RYACOTTAH* (Route 282).

ROUTE 299.

VIZIANAGRAM TO BERTHAMPORE, VIA RAJAM, PALCOONDAH, KIMEDY, GARBUNDAH, CASSIBOOGAH, AND ITCHAPOOR.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 157½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vizianagram (Vijayanagaram) to Kella.	9	4
Cheeparapully	9	7
Rajam	12	5
Palcoondah Fort	15	1
Seethamapettah	8	6
Kotoor	8	4
Seetapooram	8	7
Kimedy	7	6½
Cotapettah	8	3
Loniacoah	10	0
Cassibooagah (Kasibuga)	9	4
Hurreepooram	8	7
Boorxaum (Bhurgaon)	9	0
Itchapoor (Itchhapur)	14	4½
Berhampore (Burhampur)	16	0
	157	3½

Leave *Vizianagram* (Vijayanagaram, Route 19), by the E. gate; then cross a nullah, and proceed along a sandy road, across a hilly country; pass **Nellimuriah*, 4½; then cross nullahs respectively to **Ooparapully*, 3; and **Kella*, 2; encamping ground, large, 1 mile W.; large tank, amply supplied; thence along an open, cultivated country; pass **Sodarum*, 2½; **Udapatettah*, 2½; **Codoor*, 1½; **Cheeparapully*, 3½; encamping ground, large, 400 yds. E., and large tank, amply supplied; thence along a very difficult road, and pass on to **Golapaliam*, 1½; **Chembam*, ½; **Tallimasovulsah*, 2½; **Mooshineevulsah*, ¼; **Polarm*, 2½; **Pennoopaucah*, 1½; **Rajam*, 3; encamping ground, large, 1 mile E.; large tank, amply supplied; thence along a well cultivated country; pass **Seetarampooram*, 1½; **Pulimootivecheri*, ½; **Coorooovan*, 1½; **Pooradah*, 1½; **Chinnacheri*, 1½; encamping ground; **Jarpettah*, 2½; **Aminidavulsah*, 1½; cross by boats the Chicaole river, and 3 miles, along a very bad road, brings us to **Gopalpooram*, and 1½ mile brings us into

THE PALLACONDAH TALLOOK (Taluk,

"Division," Route 114),

leased by the Indian Government to Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., for a term of years; and then we soon reach the large town of

§ PALCOONDAH (Palconda, Pallakonda, Pallikonda, Route 114).

Thence pass on to **Etikadah*, 1½; cross a nullah, to **Sircicoondah*, 1½; then pass over a very stony road, quite impassable for wheel carriages; cross 5 nullahs, to **Naryindossapettah*, 2½; pass over 2 nullahs, to **Seethamapettah*, 2½; thence along a bad, jungly road; cross 3 nullahs, and we then enter

THE GANJAM DISTRICT (Route 19); Civil Authority, the Collector at Ganjam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of

the Madras Army at Waltair; pass **Sourmunday*, 1½; cross a nullah, to **Uttobungy*, 1½; pass over 3 nullahs, to **Poolipurtee*, 2½; then cross nullahs respectively to **Marsinhy*, 1½; and **Kotoor*, 1½; pass on to **Oosabakerapooram*, 3½; **Neogaum*, ½; cross the Vungshaydhara river, and proceed to **Veeranarrynapooram*, 1½; **Margaueram*, 1½; **Seetapooram*, 1½; cross a nullah, to **Maitoconoor*, 2½; **Goonabudda*, 2½; then cross a nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ KIMEDY.

Military Station: a detachment of troops is quartered here. Bazaar, amply supplied.

Then pass on to **Seetapooram*, 2½; **Dydgauum*, 1½; cross 2 nullahs, to **Cosomariah*, 1; **Burraigaum*, 1½; cross the Vunsaidhara river, to *Sirdarpur*, 1½; pass on to **Cotapettah*, 1½; **Ungaloo*, ½; **Koorankusbah*, 1½; **Garbunadah*, ½; **Hunoomangoodi*, 2½; **Loniacoah*, 1½; **Chinnanchellah*, 4½; **Pallasah*, 3½; **Cassibooagah* (Kasibuga), 1½; travellers' bungalow; encamping ground, W., and tanks, amply supplied, close by; **Padmanapapooram*, 1½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Mukkerajola*, 5½; **Paulegaon*, 2½; **Hurreepooram*, ½; travellers' bungalow, E.; encamping ground large and good in several directions, but the water is bad and scarce; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Amboogaum* (Ambugaon), 1½; **Parterooneepully*, 1½; cross a nullah, also the **Mahaindratunniah* river, and pass on to **Shushunnum*, ½; cross a nullah, to **Hookumpettah*, 2½; then pass over 2 nullahs, to **Boorgaum* (Bhurgaon), 2½; encamping ground, S.E.; 2 tanks full of bad and muddy water, and that in the well brackish; thence along a heavy, sandy road, across a jungly country; pass **Kuncherlagoodium*, 2½; travellers' bungalow; **Jaudoopodee*, 3½; **Jenadarpootee*, 2½; cross a nullah, to **Savaradayoopettah*, 3½; cross 3 nullahs and the Loatabootes river, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ ITCHAPOOR (Itchhapoor, Ichchhapur,

"Wish Town").

Encamping ground, 1 mile S. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar and tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Station of a Sadr Amin. Lat. 19° 7', long. 84° 44'.

Branch roads to Ganjam, via **Burhampur*, 16; **Chikatrampur* (Resident Collector), 14½; **Ganjam*, 4½; total distance, 25 miles; and thence the traveller can proceed to CALOUTTA, via Route 19. See *Ganjam*.

Thence cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Humsapettah*, 2½; **Poorooshottamapooram*, ½; cross four nullahs to **Girrisolah*, 1; then cross nullahs respectively to **Bullikairah*, 2½; **Golandra*, 2½; **Coanessee*, 1½; pass **Wooluteebudda*, 2½; cross two nullahs, and pass on to **Kosanoogaum*, 1½; and 1½ mile brings us to the large town of

§ BERTHAMPORE (Berhampur).

Bazaar. Tappal station. Place of Arms. Cantonment. Population. 2,000.

Manufactures of silk fabrics. Branch road to Russellkonda, macadamised, and recently constructed, at a cost of £15,000. Military station. The Cantonment is called Baupur, in contradistinction to the

own. Position.—It stands on a rocky ridge, surrounded by a fine, cultivated plain, which is bounded on the W. and N. by lofty, hilly jungle clad summit ranges, infested with bears, chitas, cats, jackals, hyænas, hares, leopards, &c., 9 miles distant, and is open to the S. and E. Excursions to Aska (24½ miles, described Route 19).

This place is fully described Route 19.

ROUTE 300.

VIZIANAGRAM (VIJAYANAGARAM) TO KAMPTEE (KAMPTI), VIA PARWUTTIPOORAM, JEYPOOR, JUGDULPOOR, NARRAINPOOR, WYRAGURGH, AND OOMRAIR.

DISTANCE, ABOUT 485½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vizianagram (Vijayanagaram) to Loksa	10	4
Regoolawula	12	2
Golapully	10	3
Seetanuggarum	6	5
Parwuttiipooram	10	0
Ullamundah	10	0
Narrynpoorputnum	13	4
Wondasely	8	4
Mirchmull (Murjamaul)	14	2
Chowgaum	6	3
Coniputty (Conayapoot)	10	3½
Jeypoor (Jaypur)	12	1
Coyaragoody	10	5
Cottapaudo	19	3½
Nuggernaal	10	4
Jugdulpoor	11	0
Mangirapaul	8	1½
Coomley	15	3½
Lodogaum	10	6½
Caundum	11	6½
Angow	10	4
Boonidarrab	11	1
Aumgaum	7	4½
Narrainpoor	9	4
Colun	19	4
Coyelebadah	12	2
Cutgow	12	1
Pratapoor	8	4½
Matotey	10	1
Dodooley	10	2
Hawoondy	10	0
Daunhora	13	3
Rungy	11	1
Wyragurgh	10	2½
Kamptee, via Route 115	106	2
	485	2½

Leave § Vizianagram (Vijayanagaram) Route 19, from the Pettah, and proceed along a hilly country; cross 3 nullahs to *Yelgudda, 4½; pass over a nullah to *Parsam, 3½; then cross the Sarda river, and pass on to *Loksa, 2½; bazaars and tank, amply supplied; encamping ground on the left; *Malaypettah, 1½; *Jinun, 1½; *Gunum, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Rajatroo, 3; *Patti, 1½; *Regoolawula, 2½; bazaars, wells, and tank amply supplied; *Codoor, 2½; *Mokala, 2½; then cross a nullah, and pass on to *Rungaropooram, 3; *Golapully, 1½; bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied; encamping

ground in several places close by; branch road to Bobbili, 1 mile left; tappal station; thence along a flat, jungly country; pass *Jugganapooram, ½; 1 mile to the left of which stands Pata Bobbili; *Chintalpettah, 2½; *Andipettah, 1½; *Yengulrydoppettah, 1; cross a river, here 220 yds. wide, and pass on to *Seetanuggarum, 1½; bazaars and river, amply supplied; *Jogimpettah, 2; *Murripoorula, 2½; *Nursipooram, 2; *Yengumpettah, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ PARWUTTIPOORAM (Parwuttiipooram).

Bazaars, amply supplied; population numerous, and chiefly consisting of artisans: lat. 18° 48', long. 83° 20'; thence pass on to *Krisnapully, 1; *Seerodoorungapooram, 1½; *Puttanavulah, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah, and at 1½ mile commence the stony but not steep Racotah Ghat, which is 1½ mile long; then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE JEYPORE (JAYPUR) TERRITORY (Route 235), and pass on to *Uttikaidah, ½; cross the Josawatty river at 2 different places, and proceed on to *Ullamundah, 2; bazaars, amply supplied; then cross nullahs respectively to *Cutteeloopendah, 3½; and *Maikavaddy, 2½; then commence the ascent of the *Toolookapendah Ghat; cross 3 nullahs to *Toolookapendah, 1½; pass over several nullahs, and proceed on to *Cuttercaudah, 3; *Narrynpoorputnum, 3½; situated 1½ mile left of the road; *Wondasely, 8½; then cross a ghat, and proceed along a jungly district, to *Mirchmull (Murjamaul), 1½; cross nullahs respectively, and proceed along a good road, amidst jungle, for 4 miles, to *Cullapaddy; *Chowgaum, 6½; then pass on to *Doongaraputty; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Gopalputty and *Dowlah; then pass over a nullah to *Coniputty (Conayapoot), 10½; cross 2 nullahs to *Chopper, also a stream at 5 different places, and 12½ miles brings us to the Fort and Pettah of

§ JEYPORE (Jaypur). Civil Authority, the Rajah of Jeypore, under the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair; thence along a flat, jungly country, interspersed with cultivated land on the right; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Karodeegaum; *Toarkae; then cross the Potra river; also 2 nullahs, and pass on to *Coyaragoody, 10½; goontas, amply supplied; thence along a hilly district for 10 miles, after which it becomes jungly, except as the river is approached; *Kosoomie; *Bobeja; then cross 2 nullahs, and proceed along a flat district, to *Poopoogaum; *Goomsur;

§ COTTAPAUDOO, 19½;

Bazaars; large tank N., and the Indrawutty (Inderowty) river beyond it, amply supplied; population, 12,000; houses, 1,500; thence along a flat, cultivated country, interspersed with small hamlets; pass Paturgorah; Durgoody; then cross a nullah, and we enter

THE BUSTAR RAJAH, OR ZEMINDAR'S TERRITORY,

which contains 48 pergunnahs; pays an annual tribute of £500 to the Rajah of Nagpore. It is a jungly, hilly, pestilential, swampy, well watered

and fertile country, containing a very scanty but barbarous and treacherous population, who chiefly subsist on berries, reptiles, insects, roots, and game. The productions are lac and iron ore, both purchased by the Brinjarries, "the native carriers," in exchange for sugar and salt, to the use of which commodities they are much addicted, and which being in great demand among them has tended considerably to bring them into contact with the Brinjarries. Its capital is Bustar (Jugdulpoor), stands in lat. 19° 13', long. 81° 58'. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee. Thence pass on to **Perinjy*; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Nuggernaui*, 10½; nullah and Indrawutty river, flowing to the right, amply supplied; then along a marshy country to **Bungapully*; **Marpar*; **Cumbareegaum*; **Kutchora*; cross a nullah, and at the end of 11 miles we enter the town of

§ JUGDULPOOR.

Territory, the Bustar Rajah's. District Jugdulpoor. Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee (Kampti), Cusbah, capital of the Talook, Division. Lat. 19° 13', long. 81° 58'.

DAWKS to Jeypoor, 35 miles W.N.W.; Madras, 410 N.; Masulipatani, 220 N.

Branch road to Bustar a short distance to the N. The Fort, a formidable fortress, stands on a peninsula, formed by the winding of the Indrawutty river, which flows past it in a S.W. direction into the Godavary river, has a rocky bed, is quite unfertile, down which large quantities of teak, which abounds here, are floated into the Godavary river, and thence to Coringa. In the monsoon it overflows its banks, and forms an extensive lake on every side, and is surrounded by a deep ditch. Thence along a country interspersed with villages of straw huts, but all destitute of any provisions for travellers; pass **Mangarapaul*, 8½; then along an excellent road, across a level district, and pass on to **Comley*, 15½; **Lodagaum*, 10½; thence proceed through jungle, interspersed with large trees growing widely apart, to **Caundum*, 11½; and we then enter

THE NAGPORE TERRITORY (Nagpur, Nagpore, Route 61, *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*). Civil Authority, the Resident at Nagpore. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force at Kamptee; then along an excellent road, leading across jungle, with hills on both sides, and pass the hamlets of **Angow*, 10½; **Boonidarrah*, 11½; **Aumgaum*, 7½; **Narrainpore*, 9½, the population of which live in a state of nudity; **Colum*, 19; **Coyelebadah*, 12½; **Cutgore*, 12½; **Pratapoor*, 8½; **Matoley*, 10½; **Dodookey*, 10½; the inhabitants live in a state of complete nudity; **Hawoody*, 10; **Dawnhora*, 13½; **Runny*, 11½; and 10½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ WYRAGURH (Route 14); and then proceed, via that Route, for 10½ miles, to the large town of
 § KAMPTEE (Kampti, described *Bradshaw's Hand-Book to Bombay*, Route 279).

ROUTE 301.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM), TO VIZIANAGRUM (VIJAYANAGARAM), VIA SIMMACHELLUM AND REDDYPULLYAGRUM.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 39½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam), to Simmachellum	11	0
Kudijaula	10	0
Reddypullyagraram	10	0
Vizianagrum (Vijayanagaram)	8	6½
	39	6½

Leave § *Vizagapatam* (Vishakpatanam, Route 254); pass through the fort gate and the Pettah, 1; thence proceed to **Patiah*, 2½; Rajahmundry Junction Road, ½; **Gopaulputnum*, 2½; **Narrynpooram*, 2½; **Simmachellum*, 1½; wells, amply supplied; encamping ground, stony, amidst lofty hills; **Buttaryneaurum*, 1; **Saobaukeepallum*, 2½; **Gundigoondum*, 1½; **Gungajanaparam*, ½; **Cunnama*, 1½; encamping ground; then cross a nullah, and pass on to **Kudijaula*, 1½; **Baugoorpallum*, 2½; **Mookundapooram*, 2½; cross a road, ½; pass over 2 nullahs to **Munthee*, 1½; then cross a river, and proceed on to **Pudmanabum*, ½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass on to **Reddypullyagraram*, 2½; **Toonyeulsah*, 1½; the Rajahmundry Junction Road 1½; **Cummetawulsah*, 1½; **Agarum*, 1; and 2½ miles brings us to the fort of
 § VIZIANAGRUM (Vijayanagaram, Route 19).

ROUTE 302.

The best Route for a large party of travellers, and officers with troops.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM) TO CONADA (KONADA) ON THE HIGH N. ROAD, VIA SIMMACHELLUM.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 45½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam) to Simmachellum, via Route 301	11	0
Chuttrum and Tank, near to Gungasauny Agraram	6	2
Tartitoor	12	2½
Conada (Konada)	16	0
	45	4½

Leave § *Vizagapatam* (Vishakpatanam, Route 254), and proceed, via Route 301, to **Simmachellum*, 11 (Route 301); thence along a sandy, stony road, across a hilly, jungle country; cross a nullah to **Gundigoondah*, 3½; pass the chuttrum and tank, close to Gungasauny Agraram; thence proceed to **Sontain*, 2½; encamping ground; then pass over 4 nullahs, and proceed on to **Nugarapallum*, 4½; **Peddayan-*

lauculsh, 1½; **Anundapooram*, 1½; cross 4 nullahs, also the Gonsta river, and 3½ miles brings us to § *Tartitoor*, 3½; bazaars, large tank, amply supplied, and encamping large, E., near it; population, 2,000; thence along a hilly country, across a good but rocky road; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Goandaiyapallium*, 2½; **Modavulsah*, ½; **Mopanda*, 2½; encamping ground; **Rayavulsah*, 2½; then cross a nullah to **Bogapooram*, 2½; pass over the Conada (Konada) river, and 4½ miles brings to

§ CONADA (Konada).

Encamping ground, bad and low, in cotton plantations. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar, wells, tank and river, amply supplied, but of bad quality as the hot season advances. Tappal station.

ROUTE 303.

The shortest Route, but owing to the badness of the road seldom traversed by officers with troops.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM) TO CONADA (KONADA), VIA BIMLAPATAM.

DISTANCE, 31½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam) to Vydinadyachuttrum	9	3½
Bimlipatam	9	4½
Conada (Konada)	12	4
	31	4

Leave § *Vizagapatam* (Vishakpatanam, Route 253A), from the Arsenal; pass the Cemetery, 1½, and thence proceed along the beach at low water, but which is flooded at flood-tide, to **Narrynychuttrum*, ½; then pass a rocky ridge, which juts into the sea, and over which carts cannot pass without great difficulty, except at ebb tide, and proceed on to **Old Waltair*, 1½. The Military Station of the Northern Division of the Madras Army; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Pullipallium*, 1; **Nundooollarpada*, 1½; **Vydinadyachuttrum*, 3½; encamping ground, amply supplied; then cross a nullah, and proceed to **Montgomerypettah*, 4½; **Oopowadiah*, ½, and 4½ miles brings us to the seaport town of

§ BIMLIPATAM (Beemulputnum, Bimlipatnam).

Territory, Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam). District, Vizagapatam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam, 19 miles N.E. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair, 19 miles, N.E. Bazaar, bad, and low encamping ground. Tappal station. Lat. 17° 52', long. 83° 30'. It stands on the coast of the Bay of Bengal.

Thence along an excellent road; pass a salt water inlet, ½; **Cotaidoopallium*, 3½; **Toonium*, 2; **Cowlwadiah*, ½; **Uddineepettah*, 3½; cross a salt water inlet, and pass on to **Ramchandrapettah*, 2;

then cross by boats, if traversed near Bimlipatam, but further up, by ford, the Gostunny river, and 2 miles brings us to

§ CONADA (Route 302).

ROUTE 304.

VIZAGAPATAM (VISHAKPATANAM) TO GOLCONDA (GOLCONKA), VIA CASSIMCOTAH (KASIMKOT), AND NURSIPATAM

DISTANCE, 64½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles	Fur.
Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam) to Aganumpoody	13	7
Cassimcota (Kasimkot)	12	7
Cota Kunnoor	10	7
Makarpallium	7	6
Nursipatam	8	7
Golooconda (Golconda)	10	4
	64	6

Leave § *Vizagapatam* (Vishakpatanam, Route 253A), by the W. Gate of the fort, and pass over a salt, soily road, exceedingly bad for carts, leading across a flat, jungly, and partially cultivated district; pass the Waltair Junction Road, 1½; **Alleerpooram*, ½; **Nawabpettah*, 1½; cross a nullah, and proceed to **Golapettah*, 4½; **Tongalum*, 1½; **Wudlapoody*, 1½; **Cunnity*, ½; cross 4 nullahs, and pass on to **Aganumpoody*, 2½; encamping ground on the right; thence along a road, leading between hills, amidst cultivation; cross 6 nullahs, and pass on to **Lunkalappallium*, 2½; **Sadapaudoopallium*, 1½; **Copaka*, 2½; cross 3 nullahs to **Unkapully*, 2½; encamping ground; cross the Sarada river to **Sondaryapettah*, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of

§ CASSIMCOTAH (Kasimkot).

Territory, Vizagapatam (Vishakpatanam). District, Vizagapatam. Civil Authority, the Collector at Vizagapatam. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Northern Division of the Madras Army at Waltair. Encamping ground, in front of the travellers' bungalow, and also 1 mile E. Bazaars and wells, but scantily supplied. Population, 25,600. Houses, 1,600.

Thence along a difficult cart-road, which passes through a fine valley, parallel with the stream, leading across a hilly district; cross 2 nullahs to **Dyaram*, 1½; pass over 7 nullahs to **Cotapilly*, 2½; then cross 3 nullahs to **Talappallium*, 2½; cross a stream at 5 different places, and pass on to **Beemavaram*, 2½; **Anundapooram*, 1½; **Cota Kunnoor*, ½; shops and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground, large; then the road leads between hills; cross 7 nullahs to **Doongalappallium*, 3½; pass over a nullah to **Ramunappallium*, 1½; cross 3 nullahs respectively to **Raspilly*, 1½; and **Tamarum*, 1½; then along a flat, open, cultivated country, and pass on to **Makarpallium*, ½; and then proceed, via Route 256 (Samulcottah to Golconda), for 2½ miles, to § *GOLCONDA* (Golooconda, Route 256).

ROUTE 305.

WALLAJAHBAD (WALAJABAD, WALAJAH-PET SHIWARAM), TO SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT, VIA MOODICHOOR AND PALA-VERAM.

DISTANCE, 31½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet Shiwaram) to Waracuddum.....	10	1
Moodichoor	9	6
St. Thomas' Mount	11	2
	31	1

Leave § Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet, Shiwaram, Route 16), and pass from the Commandant's Quarters; then cross the *Tinairy nullah, and proceed along a flat, small jungle country, amidst slight cultivation, to *Toolimodoo, 4½; encamping ground; *Wantrawashy, ½; *Vaimbaukum, 1½; *Puniorty, ½; *Woracuddum, 2½; tank, amply supplied, and encamping ground close by; *Serapunchairy-Chuttrum, 3½; *Chalaimungalum, 1½; *Mail Puddapay, ½; *Toondakney, 1½; then cross a nullah at 2 different places, which flows into a tank close to the road side; then pass on to *Moodichoor, 2; tank and nullah, amply supplied; encamping ground; pass on to *Peroon Colatoor, 1½; *Tamarum, 1½; *Cuddapairy Choultry, 1½; *Goolan Choultry, 1½; *Palaveram, 1½; tappal station; *Meenumbaukum, 1½; travellers' bungalow; and 2 miles brings us to the large station of § SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT (Route 10).

ROUTE 306.

WALLAJAHBAD (WALAJABAD, WALAJAH-PET SHIWARAM) TO POONAMALLEE (PUNAMALLI, PUNAMALLE).

DISTANCE, 29½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet Shiwaram) to Serapunchairy Chuttrum, Route 305.....	13	5
Munnimungalum	5	2
Poonamallee (Punamalli, Punamalle) ..	11	0
	29	6

Leave § Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet Shiwaram, Route 16), and proceed to *Serapunchairy-Chuttrum, 13½; then pass on to *Salamungalum, 1½; *Seroomatoor, 1½; *Munnimungalum, 2; bazaar and tank, amply supplied; then cross a branch of the Adiar river, and proceed on to *Poodicherry, 2; *Mundumbaukum, 3; *Shoraco-

latoor, 1½; the road under the Bund of the Chumbaukum Tank; *Tirko Mallimbaukum, 1½; *Maungaud, 2; and 1½ mile brings us to the town of § POONAMALLEE (Punamalli, Punamalle, Route 1).

ROUTE 307.

WALLAJAHBAD (WALAJABAD, WALAJAH-PET SHIWARAM) TO NELLORE (NELLUR), VIA TRIPASSORE, ARNEE (ARNI) AND PAUTA, GOOMOODOPOONDY.

DISTANCE, NEARLY 137½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet Shiwaram) to Veerapermaul Pulay Chuttrum	8	2
The Madras Junction Road	12	1
Trivelloor	8	3
Vungul	10	7
Ralapaudy	9	0
Pauta Goomoodoipoondy	8	0
Nellore (Nellur), via Route 18	80	6½
	137	3½

Leave § Wallajahbad (Walajabad, Walajahpet Shiwaram, Route 16), and proceed along a flat, partially cultivated country, interspersed with tanks; pass *Chaitcaud, ½; *Ootacaud, 1½; *Nyakencoopum, ½; *Vuddavairyputtoo, 1½; encamping ground; *Moomulputtoo, 1½; *Veerapermaul Pulaychuttrum, 1½; tank, amply supplied; thence along a small jungle country; pass *Kiranoor, 1½; *Poodooputtoo, 3½; *Yellumpaukum, 1½; *Coovum, 2½; *Conunchairy, 1½; *Chuttray; cross the Madras Junction Road, 1½; tank and streams, amply supplied, and encamping ground in all directions; then along an open, flat, and partially cultivated country; pass on to *Poodoomalpooram, 1½; *Agraharam, ½; *Kurumbotoor, 1½; *Old Tripasore, 2½; pass § Tripasore Fort, ½; tappal station; travellers' bungalow; bazaar, amply supplied; and 1½ mile brings us to

§ TRIVELLOOR (Trivellur).

Territory, the Centre Division of the Madras Army. District, Chingleput. Civil Authority, the Collector of Chingleput, at Pulicarny. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Centre Division of the Madras Army at Madras, 25 miles. W. Tappal station. Lat. 13° 8', long. 80°. Fort. Bazaar and tank; encamping ground; thence pass along a sandy road, to *Ekcaud, 1½; *Percaudcoopum, 1½; *Kiyanoor, 2½; encamping ground; cross a nullah; then pass on to a tank, tope, and choultry, 1½; cross the Cortutur river, to *Cauderavidoo, 2½; and pass on to *Vungul, 1; tank, amply supplied, and encamping ground close at hand; thence along an open, flat, partially cultivated country; pass over a nullah, to *Faircoopum, 1½; cross two nullahs, and pass on to *Ramapooram, 3½; *Peria-

pullum, 1½; then pass over two nullahs to **Rala-pady*, 2; large tank and encamping ground, amply supplied; **Nungalum*, ½; and ½ mile brings us to the town of

§ ARNEE (Arni, Route 1). Then cross the Arnee river, and pass on to **Unnanykincoom*, 2½; **Goomoodoopondy*; the Madras Junction Road, 3½; and ½ mile brings us to

§ PAUTA GOOMOODOOPONDY; and thence proceed, via Route 18, for nearly 80½ miles, to the town of †§ NELLORE (Nellur, Route 18).

ROUTE 308.

WURRUNGUL TO MAIDUCK (MAIDAK), VIA
RAJAH GOPALPETTAH AND DURMA-
VERAM.

DISTANCE, 100½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Wurrungul to Durmasagarum	12	1
Kuttocoor	15	1
Dornalla	11	0
Rajah Gopalpettah	12	0
Yewasumpully	8	6
Casalabad	12	4
Durmaveram	10	6
Muddoor	8	2
Maiduck (Maidak)	10	2
	100	6

Leave § Wurrungul (Route 194) from the Cantonment, and proceed along a good cart-road, across a flat, jungly country, for 1½ mile, to the town of

§ HUNUMCONDAH.

Territory, the Nizam's Dominions. District, Hyderabad. Civil Authority, the Resident at Hyderabad. Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad. Encamping ground. Bazaars, water, wells, and large tank, amply supplied. Fort.

Thence pass on to **Muddicondah*, 7½; encamping ground; §*Durmasagarum*, 3½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; then along a hilly, jungly country; pass on to **Comullapully*, 4½; **Bodigoonta*, 1; **Velaiddo*, 3; §*Kuttocoor*, 6½; bazaars, tank, and wells, amply supplied; thence the country becomes flat; pass on to **Ukkana-Madana-Pettah*, 1½; **Kundipully*, 4½; **Ramaveram*, 2½; **Dornalla*, 3½; wells and large nullah, amply supplied, to the left; then along a good, but sandy road; pass **Kata*, 1½; then cross a nullah, 220 yds. wide, and pass on to **Nungunoor*, 5½; encamping ground; **Modogopully*, 2½; §*Rajah Gopalpettah*, 4½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; thence along a dense jungly country; pass **Meela-*

pully, 4; **Siddipettah*, 2½; §*Yewasumpully*, 2½; bazaars, wells, and large tank, amply supplied; **Vencatopooram*, 3½; **Boosapooram*, 1½; **Gonardunagherry*, 2½; encamping ground; **Moodoodoody*, 3½; **Casalabad*, 1½; bazaars, wells, and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a flat, small jungly country; cross a nullah, here 80 yds. wide; pass **Roodrarum*, 1½; **Rajipooram*, 2½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Nari-pooram*, 5½; §*Durmaveram*, 2½; bazaars, large tank, and wells, amply supplied; thence along a hilly, jungly district; cross a small ghat, 220 yds. long, but extremely difficult for carts; pass the Kamptee Junction Road, 4½; then along a good road; across an open country; pass **Narsim-mumpetta*, ½; §*Muddoor*, 3; bazaars, wells, and tank, amply supplied; thence along a flat and small jungly country; pass **Mandapooram*, ½; **Comaloor*, 2½; **Toobakopully*, 1; cross the Puspia nullah, and 2½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ MAIDUCK (Maidak)

District, Maiduck (Maidak). Bazaars, wells, and tanks, amply supplied. Population, 45, 00. Houses, 4,000. The hill fort is a strong stone structure.

ROUTE 309.

This route should be traversed in June.

WURRUNGUL TO BHADRACHELLUM, VIA
LINGOOGORAM AND ARLAPULLY.

DISTANCE, 174 MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Wurrungul to Timminapett	28	0
Pogulapully	30	0
Lingoooram	30	0
Arlapully	26	0
Goolaooram	30	0
Bhadrachellum	30	0
	174	0

Leave § Wurrungul (Route 194), and proceed along a pathway, densely covered with stone and chillates thorn, across a very wild, rocky, and partially cultivated country, interspersed with most wretched hamlets, of merely a dozen miserable huts, between jungle, and at the end of 28 miles we enter §*Timminapett*, 28; encamping ground, bad and confined; nullah, well supplied, but dry in June; bazaar, at which coarse rice, kooltee mong, ghee of goat's milk, milk, and fowls, are obtainable, but no forage; then pass across a more open country, and along the Bund of the Yoondum tank, and the Pukhal lake, close to a mango tope, about 1 mile from which the country becomes exceedingly wild, jungly, but extremely picturesque; then across a wide

deep nullah, and 2 miles further we pass a nullah, on all sides of which is heard the screeching of the wild pea fowl; then commence the steep, rugged ascent of a rock, the surface of which is thickly covered with large pieces of stone and pebbles, which renders the crossing of it not only very difficult, but exceedingly hazardous and dangerous for horsemen, as should their steeds stumble, they would inevitably be precipitated down a very steep, stony ravine, as the pathway leads close by its edge; thence down a descent, on the opposite side, equally as difficult; pass along-side of the *Yondun Tank, at which spot we obtain a fine view of the *Pukhul Lake; proceed close to it, pass it, and then commence the ascent of a very difficult, loose, stony ghat, the path over which serpentine round the base of two dense jungly hills, down an easy descent, and pass off to the left, to *Pogukapuliy*, 30, which consists of only four miserable huts; good encamping ground, when the brushwood is cleared away; provisions, but the water is so bad that it is almost undrinkable; thence proceed along a very narrow track, through a dense jungly district, covered with a complete labyrinth of trees, passing through which great caution is necessary, lest the travellers and guides should become benighted in this maze of trees; after emerging from which we pass through a dense bamboo jungly district; cross a serpentine nullah at four different places; and proceed along a very hilly, but beautifully picturesque country, having, on both sides of the track, deep, stony, jungly ravines; after which the country becomes open, undulating, and beautiful, to **Lingogooram*, 30; good encamping ground, a scanty supply of bad water; fowls, coarse rice, clarified ghee made from goats' milk (brought from *Goondalah*), and plenty of forage; thence proceed along rugged ground, intersected by small nullahs and watercourses, through light, wild, babool jungle, to **Tannoon-paka*; thence along dense jungle, cross a small river, and three nullahs, and pass along a less jungly district, to **Aripuliy*, 26, which consists of fourteen miserable huts; fowls, coarse rice, the vetch, called "moong," clarified ghee made from goats' milk, and small quantities of forage, but a scanty supply of bad water; thence along light jungle; pass *Bungarchulka*; cross three nullahs, one of which is in June very deep, with a rapid current; from thence the jungle becomes so densely thick that great difficulty is generally experienced in keeping the track, and so thick is the foliage of the large trees, that horsemen are obliged to frequently dismount and cut away the boughs, to enable their steeds to pass; and for miles so densely is the Chittalar thorn twined about the trees, and interspersed with the jungle, that it is extremely difficult and hazardous for all travellers, and even experienced guides, to thread their way through these intricacies; after passing through which we cross a nullah, and then reach the village of **Goolagooram*, 30; a small quantity of cattle forage, and plenty of thick, muddy water obtainable (should rain have fallen previous to the travellers' arrival); thence along a more open country for one mile, after which we again enter a dense jungly district, which echoes on all sides with the screeching of wild and pea fowl;

cross a dry nullah, and then enter as dense and difficult a jungly district as that previously passed through, ere reaching the village of **Goolagooram*, 30; cross a river, and thence proceed along a less jungly country, which soon becomes open, and well cultivated; then cross, by ford, which is four feet deep, the *Godavery river, and at the end of 30 miles we enter **Bhatrachellum*, where excellent water, coarse rice, grain, dhall, moong, fowls, forage, &c. are obtainable (Route 76).

ROUTE 310.

YEDLABAD (ON THE NAGPOOR ROAD) TO AKOLAH, VIA SAONGEE, DOODGAUM, AND KARINJAH.

DISTANCE, 139½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Yedlabad to Neepany	8	1
Ury	9	4
Saongee	8	0
Jutah	6	1
Pald	11	7
Pohoor	7	1
Sukoor	10	4
Doodgaum	11	5
Tulgaum	9	2
Loce	7	4
Karinjah (the Delhi Gate)	12	2
Kuljaipur	9	1
Moorgaum	11	2
Bijoola	7	5
Akolah	9	7
	139	6

Leave **Yedlabad* (on the Nagpoor road, Route 262);

DWAKS.—See Table of Distances.

Proceed along a bad road, across paddy fields, through an open, cultivated country, cross nullahs respectively, to **Dhemsaree*, 2; and *Sour-grum*, 3½; pass on to **Neepany*, 2½; wells and nullah, amply supplied, but which dry up in the hot season; **Dubakoolch*, 1½; thence a hilly range lies to the left, at a short distance from the road; **Dhempoor*, 1½; cross a nullah, and pass on to **Dhanora*, 2½; **Kota*, 1½; **Ury*, 2½; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence along a good road, intersected by ravines; pass down a very deep descent, then cross by ford in November, the **Bain Gunga* river, here 150 yds. wide; then along a bad stony road at the foot of its right bank, which is quite impassable for carts; pass **Gunairy*, 2; **Sugda*, 3; **Saongee*, 2½; cross 2 nullahs, and pass along a small jungly country, to **Kooriy*, 3½; **Jutala*, 2½; wells and nullahs, amply supplied; thence along a dense jungly country; pass **Ghoty*, 6½; cross the Arran river, 2½; then cross a rugged ascent to *Paldar*, 3½; nullahs, amply supplied; **Koorz*, 3½; **Pohoor*, ½; river, amply supplied, but dries up in the hot season; cross the Arran river, ½; pass **Bore*, 1½; **Rowee*, 2½; **Mungrool*, 5½; **Sukoor*, 1½, which lies on the left bank of the Arran; thence

along an open, well-cultivated country; pass *Boree, 1½; *Bhurgaum, 1½; *Saongee, 1½; cross the *Ghokee river, and proceed through a jungly district; pass *Patrode, 1½; thence the country becomes open and cultivated; pass *Boodgumwan, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ DOODGAUM.

Lat. 20° 17', long. 77° 58'. Bazaars, wells, and Arran river, amply supplied.

DAWKs to Jaulna, 136 miles N.E.; Ellichpoor, 67 miles N.E.

Thence along a jungly country, cross the *Arran river, 1; pass *Theboory, 2; then across an open, uncultivated district to *Kirsā, 2; thence the road leads over several stony ascents and descents; pass on to *Palooty, 1½; and 2½ miles brings us to the town of

§ TULLIGAUM.

Lat. 21° 8', long. 78° 12'. Bazaar, nullah, and wells, amply supplied. Then cross the *Arran river, and pass along a small jungly district, to *Turnoty, 2½; thence the road becomes stony to *Lohee, 3½; well, amply supplied; then across a stony road, along an uncultivated country; pass *Sookly, 2½; *Oombulda, 2½; *Jam, 3½; and 3½ miles brings us to the Delhi Gate of the town of

§ KARINJAH.

Bazaar and large tank, amply supplied. Tappal station. Thence along a good but stony road, across an open, flat, and partially cultivated country; pass *Soraly, 3½; *Chundai, 1½; *Barva, 1½; thence cross the *Ooma river, which soon dries up in the hot season; pass on to *Kujlatsur, 2½; stream, amply supplied; thence along an excellent, but rather stony road, across an open, waving country; pass *Elyut, 3½; *Patoor, 4½; then cross the abrupt banks of the *Katee Porna river, close to which the country becomes very jungly; pass *Morgaum, 3½; situated on the left bank of the above stream, and where water in the hot season is procurable from the pools in its bed; thence along a stony road to *Yevum, 5½; *Terawa, ½; *Bijoora, 1½; wells and nullah, amply supplied; thence the country becomes open, flat, and partially cultivated, to *Koomaree, ½; and *Seoona, 1½; then cross the Moorna river, and 4½ miles brings us to the large town of

§ AKOLAH (Route 6).

ROUTE 311.

Travellers proceeding by this Route avoid passing through Cuddapah (Kadapa).

YAIMAVERAM TO WUNNIPETAH, VIA THE CARRIAGE ROAD BETWEEN GHOTTY (GHOTI) AND CUMBUM (KAMBAM).

DISTANCE, 29½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Yaimaveram to Poodotoor and Ramaishweram.....	13	7
Chintagootah	11	1
Wunnipetah Fort	4	7
	29	7

Leave § Yaimaveram (Route 6), and proceed along a good road, across a flat, open country; cross nullahs respectively to *Moodamon, 2; and *Koonapallah, 2½; thence pass on to *Kullamatta, 3½; cross a nullah, and pass on to *Illoor, 4; situated 1 mile to the left; then cross the easy right (½) and left (½) banks of the Pennaur river, and ½ mile brings us to the large villages of *Poodotoor and Ramaishweram, ½; encamping ground between them and the river, amply supplied; then along a richly cultivated country, interspersed with large villages and numerous beautiful topes of trees; pass on to *Kotapully, 9½; *Survedipully, 1½; Muddoor, 1½; encamping ground; then cross the easy banks of the *Coondoo river, ½, which is quite impassable during the freshes, which generally occur from July to January; pass on to *Unnaveram, ½; *Tuppulavadyapully, 1½; *Chintagootah, 3; then along an open, flat, cultivated district, interspersed with fine topes of trees; *Guddamaripully, 1; cross a nullah to *Oostukurram, 1½; then pass over 2 nullahs, and the Gondair river, and 2 miles brings us to the Fort of the town of

§ WUNNIPETAH.

Territory, the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army. District, Cuddapah. Civil Authority, the Collector at Cuddapah (Kadapa). Military Authority, the Officer commanding the Ceded District Division of the Madras Army at Bellary. Encamping ground, high and stony. Bazaar, wells, and Gondair river, amply supplied. The Fort is a compact structure. Position.—It stands near the Nullamulla range.



THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

FOR POST TRAVELLING ("Laying a Dāk") AND APPLICATION FOR DAWK BEARERS.

1. TRAVELLERS may be furnished with dawk bearers, on application at the different post-offices, where they will obtain all the requisite information as to the estimated distances between known stations, to which only dawk bearers can be laid by any postmaster.

2. A set of dawk bearers comprises 12 men, viz. 8 palangin bearers, 2 *mussalchees*, and 2 *banghy burdars*, for which is charged, payable in advance, at the rate of 8 annas (1s.) per mile; but, as in many instances, owing to the delay caused by travellers remaining longer on the road than the stipulated time, this sum is found unequal to the expense, a further sum of 4 annas (6d.) per mile is required to be paid as a deposit, to cover any eventual expense or demurrage caused by delay on the part of the traveller. Should none occur, the full amount of the sum deposited is refunded, upon the traveller furnishing a certificate from the postmaster, at the place where his journey terminates, that he arrived there without incurring demurrage. It is the duty of postmasters to furnish travellers with certificates, specifying, according to circumstances, whether or otherwise, they have come on demurrage. Such certificate, it must however be understood, is only applicable to the postmaster's divisions, who grants it; for it sometimes happens, that a traveller having incurred demurrage on part of the road, by travelling subsequently during those hours originally appointed for halting, reaches the last division within the given time.

N.B. It is to be particularly observed, that in some districts, bearers are with difficulty procured; and where they have to be sent a considerable distance to take up the traveller, and in like manner to return home—for time so occupied, they are paid additionally, and in all such cases postmasters are authorised to charge the actual cost for the traveller's bearers.

3. When it is reported that a traveller comes on demurrage on any part of the road, the adjustment of the amount deposited to cover such expenses will be postponed until the receipt of the bills for the dawk, from all the postmasters through those divisions the traveller may have passed.

4. Travellers, whether proceeding from the presidency or from out-stations, are provided with a form in which they are requested *particularly* to note any cause of dissatisfaction they may meet with in their journey, and the places where they meet with obstructions or irregularities on the part of the bearers or subordinate post-office servants; this form being affixed to the certificate, which the traveller has to present for signature, secures its being noticed.

5. When a dawk has been ordered, and circumstances may render it expedient for the traveller to postpone his journey, or to withdraw the bearers entirely, he will of course be held liable for any expense which may have been incurred on his account. The amount paid for the dawk and the amount deposited to cover demurrage, will therefore remain unadjusted, until reports are received from the several postmasters on the line of route upon which the dawk was ordered.

6. The traveller's baggage must not exceed for each *banghy-burdar* 24 seers (60lbs.); and they must be divided into 2 parcels ("*petarras*"), of such dimensions as to render them conveniently comfortable when slung as *banghies*.

7. It is to be generally understood that, although the Indian Government permit their servants to lay dawk bearers for the convenience of the public, the State derives no benefit from this source; and that neither Government nor any of their officers are in any degree responsible to the traveller for the misfortunes and disappointments which are inseparable from dawk travelling; thus every traveller proceeds at his own risk, and is liable to the losses and increased expenses incidental to delays and accidents; and that the Indian Government can in no instance be considered liable to make good any losses whatever.

8. When irregularities and consequent inconvenience occur to travellers, the Postmaster-General of India on being applied to, will immediately investigate the complaint brought to his notice; but this can only be done in the same manner, and to the same end, as a superior in any other department would interfere to inquire into complaints preferred against his subordinates.

9. In cases of surcharge on a line, or changes, which to the parties complaining might be unjust, because arising out of the same positive neglect or error on the part of the postmaster who lays on the dawk, it would be the duty of the Postmaster-General of India to investigate the matter, with a view to afford pecuniary redress.

10. In every case of refusal to make good demands on account of laying dawk bearers, postmasters are authorised to detain all letters, parcels, &c., for the person from whom the demands are due, in the same manner as he is authorised to act under clause 9th of the general rules.

11. Any decision pronounced by the Postmaster-General of India, in all references relative to dawk bearers, to be considered final.

NORTH WESTERN RAIL COMPANY.

LIST OF STAGES, STAGING BUNGALOWS, &C., FROM CALCUTTA TO BENARES AND DELHEE.

The Merchants and Station Houses of the Road Prices are whitewashed, and over each are painted in large letters, both in English and Native languages, its number and the name of the Magisterial Jurisdiction to which it belongs. The Chowkies, Barkundies and Towers of the Road Police wear red turbans and kumharbanis, with badges, indicating their number and rank on red cross belts edged with green. The Jemadars have a red stripe on the right arm.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Drivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c. &c	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
1	Calcutta Miles.				
2	Bunhongly 6½				
3	Kurda 11½				
4	Pulta Ghaut 16½				
5	Gyretty Ghaut 17	Gyretty 17	Toll. 12 As.		
6	Taldangah 23				
7	Nundy Pains 27½				
8	Talagouney 32½	Hossainabad 14½	Muggra . 1 R.		
9	Pundun 38½				
10	Boinchee 44½	Pundooah 10½		Magistrate & Surgeon.	
11	Chote Khan 52½				
12	Urdooly Bazar 59	Memaree 13½			
13	Umrah 66½				
14	Burdwan* 72	Burdwan 16½			
15	Doolnah 77½				
16	Baramassia 83	Saroole 13½		Road Overseer.	
17	Wutrapore 87½			Deputy Magistrate.	
18	Manic Bazar 91½				
19	Ujjo napore 97	Boodbood *18½			
20	Pedrah 104				
21	Khyrasoole 104	Khyrasoole 15½			
22	Bheringhee 116½				
23	Bha Jour 120½				
24	Mangulpore* 124	Bucktanuggar .. 13½		Assistant Magistrate & Sub-Assist. Surgeon.	
25	Bogra 134½				
26	Assensoole 136½	Assensoole 12½			
27	Nean-utpore 142				
28	Fircoondah 148	Faldangah 14½	Barackur 12 As.		
29	Neersah 154½				
30	Kurkabad 160½	Gyra 13½		Deputy Magistrate, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, and Road Overseer.	
31	Govindpore 167½				
32	Purkee 173½	Fitcooree 12			
33	Puchrookee 181				
34	Kota-dee 186½	Topechancee... 14½			
35	Topechancee 192½				
36	Madapore 198½	Doomree 13½		Road Overseer.	
37	Kanka Muttee 206½				
38	Gungree 210½				
39	Junmonea 214½	Buggodhur 13½			
40	Buggodhur 221				
41	Utkah 224½				
42	Ghorar 228½	Burcutta 15		Ex. Engineer.	
43	Belcopee 233				
44	Dharowrah 239½	Burhee *15½			
45	Bursote 246				
46	Burhee 252½				
47	Naryna 257	Chowparun 12			
48	Chowparun 262				
49	Mohanaur 265	Dunwah 8		Road Overseer.	
50	Dunwah 265	Sarra 11½			
51	Hurreah 268				
	* Post Office.				

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c. &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, Sq. Ms.
	<i>Miles</i>				
51	Bhuggur	274			
52	Dhoby	283			
53	Shergotty	290	Shergotty *11		
54	Peidra	294			
55	Nowhur	303	Muddunpore 15		
56	Koos ha	304			
57	Orah	316			
58	Jessoveih	324	Nurungabad 15		
59	Tangra	326			
60	Baroon	334	Baroon 13		
61	Dhree	335	Dhree 3		
62	Koronda	342			
63	Sasseram	344	Sasseram *11		
64	Cawagor	351			
65	Koormahad	351	Jehanabad 15		
66	Amertah	352			
67	Moonance	372			
68	Koorah	374	Mohuneah 15		
69	Doorgotee	382			
70	Kurumnassa	383	Nobutpore 14		
71	Mikla	397			
72	Judeespore	403			
73	Allynugghur	410	Allynugghur ... 11		
74	Chowrut	416			
75	Raj Ghaut	417			
76	Benares	421	Benares 11		
77	Shahabad	427			
78	Nia Buzar	433	Mirza Moorad ... 436		
79	Tamachabad	440			
80	Bicrumpore	446	Maharajgunge ... 448		
81	Mothoo King	452			
82	Gopeegunge	458	Gopeegunge 458		
83	Vohidnugghur	464			
84	Baroud	470	Baroud 470		
85	Huneah	476	Sydeabad 480		
86	Bin wah	482			
87	Jenahipore	488			
88	Los-e	494	Allahabad 497		
89	Allahabad	499			
90	Begum Seral	505			
91	Mooftceka Poorwah	511	Qualahall 513		
92	Iman gungee	518			
93	Mallacca	525	Kusseall		
94	Indyah	531			
95	Ynee	537	Loondah 540		
96	Bhowteer	544			
97	Kathoun	557	Anahpore 552		
98	Omra Seral	556			
99	Durrumdossore	562			
100	Bilindah	568			
101	Futtehpore	574	Futtehpore 574		
102	Allipore	580			
103	Dowlutpore	587	Kulleanpore 590		
104	Wahoor	593			
105	Raneepore	598			
106	Cawreepore	605	Fersonl 606		
107	Harteepore	610			
108	Jheerwah	617			
109	Cawnpore	624	Cawnpore 624		

* Post Office.

* Post Office.

Toll.
Ganges.. 12 As.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged; Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	MacIntosh Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
110	Lukunpore	929			
111	Ram Nugur	635	Ramnugur	635	
112	Mureeanea	641			
113	Mooraree	647			
114	Dhoulasalar	653	Poorah	650	
115	Nuddey Esun	660			
116	Kazeegungee	665	Arroul	664	
117	Juggunooa Talao..	671	Knuouge	675	
118	Cha Buttearah....	678			
119	Jellalabad	684			
120	Iamailpore	689	Goselingunge	687	
121	Secunderpore	695			
122	Chupramou	701	Chupramou	701	
123	Burha	706			
124	Jogha	712			
125	Bankeah	718	Bewah	716	
126	Bhowgong	723			
127	Sooltangunge	729	Pichirnah	732	
128	Khirliah	734			
129	Karowlee	739			
130	Hutun	745	Sugrawlie	748	
131	Malaon	750			
132	Chachenah	756	Etah	762	
133	Etah	762			
134	Pelwah	768			
135	Chillanuggur	775	Puthanpore	778	
136	Secundra Rao	781			
137	Gopee	787	Nanow	793	
138	Nanow	793			
139	Panestv	800	Allyghur	808	
140	Allyghur	805			
141	Bhakree	811			
142	Kanace	818			
143	Moonee	824	Khoorjah	834	
144	Duserah	829			
145	Khoorjah	834			
146	Maumin	840	Boolundshahur ..	846	
147	Boolundshahur ...	846			
148	Belsooree	852			
149	Secundrabad	858	Secundrabad	864	
150	Kote	864			
151	Dadree	870			
152	Suthla	876			
153	Earchla	882	Ghazeabad	882	
154	Shydera	888			
155	Delhee (Delhi) ..	894			

FROM BENARES TO MEERUTT.

For Stages from Benares to Boolundshahur see List of Stages from Benares to Delhi.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged: Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Boolundshahur .. 846				
148	Burrall 851				
149	Golaotee 857				
150	Moorpore 863	Hanper 869			
151	Hauper 869				
152	Lallpore 874				
153	Boor 881				
154	Meerutt 887				

FROM BENARES TO AGRA.

No. of Stages.	STAGES.	Staging Bungalows.	Rivers not bridged: Tolls payable by passengers, &c., &c.	Government Officials.	Magisterial Jurisdiction, &c., &c.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>			
	Benares				
77	Shahabad 427				
78	Nia Bazar 433	Mirza Moorad... 436			
79	Tamachabad 440				
80	Bicrumpore 446	Maharajgunge .. 448			
81	Modhoo Sing 452				
82	Gopeegunge 458	Gopeegunge 458			
83	Vohidnugghur 464				
84	Baroud 470	Baroud 470			
85	Huneah 476	Sydabad 480			
86	Bindwah 482				
87	Jenaltpoor 498				
88	Josee 494	Allahabad 497			
89	Allahabad 499				
90	Begum Seral 505				
91	Mooteeka Boorwah .. 511	Qualahall 513			
92	Immamgunge 518				
93	Mallacca 525	Kusseall 531			
94	Indyah 531				
95	Synce 537	Loondah 540			
96	Bhowteer 544				
97	Kuthoun 550	Anahpore 552			
98	Omrah Seral 556				
99	Durrumdossapore .. 562				
100	Billundah 563				
101	Futtehpore .. 574	Futtehpore 574			
102	Allipore 580				
103	Dowlutpore 587	Kulleanpore 590			
104	Mahoor 583				
105	Raneepore 598				
106	Tewareepore 605				
107	Harteepore 610	Sersoul 606			
108	Jheewah 617				
109	Cawnpore 624	Cawnpore 624			
110	Lukunpore 629				
111	Ram Nugur 635	Ramnugur 635			
112	Mureeanee 641				
113	Mooraree 647				
114	Dhoulasalar 653	Poorah 650			
115	Nuddey Esun 660				

TABLE OF DISTANCES

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND ADJACENT PLACES IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF

BOMBAY AND BENGAL.

Compiled, condensed, and extracted, from the *Madras Government Route Book*, as arranged by Major Scott, and published by Pharos and Co., of Madras.

Distance			Distance			Distance		
From Adony to			From Amboorpett to			From Arcot to		
Miles	Fur.	No. of Stages	Miles	Fur.	No. of Stages	Miles	Fur.	No. of Stages
Adony	182	6	Bowanie	133	0	Colar	90	2
Bellary	43	6	Bowanie	141	7	Conjeveram	29	7
Bichookoonda	221	7	Chittoor	42	3	Coomacorum	163	1
Jota Cota	77	4	Coimbatore	193	3	Coimbatore	55	5
Daiwuroogoor	60	3	Coimbatore	196	4	Cuddalore	96	2
Goodburgah	145	6	Coimbatore	205	3	Cuddapah	133	6
Gooty	47	1	Erode	132	3	Cud apah	167	4
Guddawul	61	5	Gooriatum	15	2	Elore	374	7
Jeddicheria	125	5	Kistnagherry	42	0	Erode	176	6
Jeddicheria	112	1	Madras	115	0	Gingee	50	7
Muctul	15	5	Oosoor	73	3	Gooriatum	33	5
Narainurpettah	93	5	Ootacamund	216	7	Gunt or	175	6
Neeracoomia	135	6	Ootacamund	220	0	Hu ryhur	310	6
Putticondah	24	3	Ootacamund	223	7	Killianoor	66	5
Rachore	48	2	Paulhantcherry	223	6	Kistnagherry	86	3
From Ahmednuggur to			Paulhantcherry	224	7	Kullalghee	44	5
Asseergurh	223	6	Paulhantcherry	235	6	Kurmoel	257	4
Aurangabad	71	7	Poonamallee	102	4	Madras	70	5
Barionee	83	6	Pullicondah	17	6	Masulipatnam	339	4
Beejapoor	199	5	Salem	94	6	Moolwagul	78	6
Bheer	73	2	Salem	104	7	Myavaram	146	1
Bomlay	164	6	Streepermatoor	59	4	Naggora	36	6
Darwar	319	0	Stripotoor	24	3	Negapaalam	175	3
Dharoor	105	2	Vellore	30	5	Neilore	132	2
Jailnah	94	7	Waniembaddy	10	4	Nykarairy	62	6
Kamptee	352	5	Womaloor	95	0	Ongole	210	0
Kullalghee	252	4	From Arcot to			Ootacamund	92	2
Kurmoel	60	3	Alliolum	2	6	Oosoor	117	6
Maligaum	112	3	Amboorpett	44	3	Ootacamund	261	2
Meerugum	33	6	Arnee	19	2	Ootacamund	264	3
Mhow	286	7	Avenashy	211	4	Ootacamund	273	2
Mominabad	126	2	Avenashy	214	5	Palaveram	60	7
Mominabad	129	3	Avenashy	223	4	Pallicoondah	26	5
Nagpoor	312	0	Bangalore	142	1	Palmanair	53	3
Panchore	61	1	Bangalore	137	4	Pals-moo-trum	168	6
Poonah	72	5	Bangalore	131	1	Paulhantcherry	268	1
Punderpoor	130	6	Bellacoope	235	3	Paulhantcherry	271	2
Pytton	48	3	Bellary	269	5	Paulhantcherry	280	1
Secunderabad	311	7	Bezwarrah	295	6	Pondicherry	80	6
Seror	31	1	Bowanie	177	3	Poonamallee	58	1
Sholapoor	135	5	Bowanie	188	2	Poonamallee	62	1
Surat	256	6	Calastry	74	0	Poonamallee	69	7
Toka	43	7	Chaitput	34	6	Saint Thomas Mount	63	5
Yest	72	4	Chellumbrum	121	5	Salem	139	1
From Amboorpett to			Chingluput	50	3	Salem	149	2
Arcot	44	3	Chintomanipett	110	0	Secunderabad	415	7
Avenashy	167	1	Chittoor	27	3	Sheally	133	0
Avenashy	170	2	Coimbatore	237	6	Sholapoor	485	3
Avenashy	179	1	Coimbatore	240	7	Sholapoor	503	0
Bangalore	97	6	Coimbatore	249	6	Sholigwarra	15	2
			Colar	96	5	Streepermatoor	45	1
						Tanjore	191	5



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From Arcot to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Asseergurgh to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Avenashy to	M.	F.	Stg.
Amravattore	79	1	8	Mhow	95	7	10	Trichinopoly	110	1	10
Amravattore	8	0	1	Mhow	111	3	10	Wom-door	75	2	7
Amravattore	56	2	5	Munhalair	78	2	7	From Ayamungalum to			
Amravattore	15	1	15	Nagole	431	6	3	Badamy	157	1	13
Trichinopoly	169	1	17	Nagpur	232	3	20	Bangalore	111	1	11
Trichinopoly	68	6	6	Necmich	251	3	21	Chittledroog	12	5	5
Yaswanthapuram	128	6	13	Nursingapoor	251	7	21	Cotoor-ett	60	2	6
Yaswanthapuram	51	7	5	Poonah	2	6	3	Davengherry	50	7	5
Yellare	13	6	1	Saugor	266	6	25	Herroor	11	7	1
Yenkat gherry	42	0	5	Seewonee	117	0	11	Humpasagar	57	1	7
Wallaahid	36	3	4	Selore	157	4	15	Hurryhur	59	5	6
Wandiwaah	37	6	3	Seroor	234	7	22	Kullalghes	182	6	16
Wojally	99	5	10	From Aurungabad to				Serah	36	5	3
Womdoor	139	3	13	Adjuntah	60	3	6	Toomcoor	67	7	7
From Arce to				Ahmednuggur	71	7	5	From Bailool to			
Arce	19	2	2	Argaum	167	3	16	Ashtes	97	2	10
Armoonty	81	3	8	Asseer-urh	151	7	15	Aumnaar	75	7	8
Chaitput	15	4	2	Bombay	236	5	17	Chandowannah	112	1	10
Chellunthrum	102	3	10	Byzappoor	42	1	8	Choorah	172	7	16
Chinglput	55	7	6	Chandoree	59	2	8	Ellichapoor	5	5	7
Chunnamah	47	3	5	Chavoor	95	3	19	India	87	7	8
Doniveran	33	7	3	Ellichapoor	212	5	19	Hosangabad	66	1	6
Dullore	84	1	9	Ellichapoor	197	1	18	Huriah	74	7	7
Dungee	31	5	3	Ellora	17	4	12	Jubbulpoor	208	0	19
Dunoor	295	0	29	Hin-olee	134	5	6	Kamptee	109	5	11
Madras	80	1	7	Jafforabad	62	1	6	Mhow	185	6	11
Madras	8	6	9	Jaulnah	31	7	4	Moolrye	28	7	3
Neerapam	156	1	15	Kamptee	303	7	29	Nagpur	105	5	10
Nellare	151	4	15	Kamptee	315	1	30	Oonrawutty	135	5	14
Ongole	232	2	22	Malleigaum	93	2	9	Oomrawutty	105	7	10
Odunoorpett	73	0	7	Malleigaum	83	4	8	Pandooruah	52	5	5
Palavaram	69	2	8	Mannaabad	116	3	11	Sautnair	23	1	3
Pallandah	31	6	3	Mulkapoor	1	6	10	Seewonee	121	0	11
Poonimalee	67	5	6	Nagpur	291	2	23	Shahpoor	22	5	2
Rajah Chittruram	40	3	4	Nassick	103	4	10	Sind-ara	78	2	7
Raocottah	113	3	11	Nassick	103	2	12	Sundoorjanna	44	2	8
Salm	113	4	12	Neemgaum	125	5	9	Timb-oruee	65	3	6
Saint Thomas Mount	71	0	8	Panchore	31	1	3	Unchode	135	4	13
Seepermattoor	51	5	16	Poonah	141	4	10	From Bangalore to			
Tanjore	172	3	16	Secunderabad	305	2	30	Adamantotah	79	7	8
Teroovannellore	59	7	13	Secunderabad	302	0	7	Adouy	20	3	22
Timm-rvpettah	11	2	1	Seroor	103	0	18	Ahmednuggur	553	3	54
Tranquair	131	7	13	Shah-urh	46	0	17	All-colum	139	4	15
Trichinopoly	149	7	15	Sholapoor	186	1	23	Allicolum	133	6	15
Yaswanthapuram	109	4	11	Sholapoor	177	5	2	Amboorpett	97	6	9
Yellare	23	4	3	Surat	227	7	6	Arcot	142	1	13
Yaswanthapuram	58	4	6	Toka	28	0	6	Arcot	137	4	15
Wallaahid	41	7	5	Yewlah	59	1	6	Arcot	131	1	14
Woolungerry	66	3	7	From Avenashy to				Arrahully	24	1	3
From Asseergurgh to				Rowanie	37	2	3	Ayamungalum	111	1	11
Adjuntah	91	4	9	Croor	63	1	6	Belaum	511	7	30
Ahmednuggur	213	6	20	Coimbatore	26	2	4	Bellary	178	7	19
Akberpoor	85	4	8	Coonoor	39	4	3	Bellary	190	6	19
Arzaum	63	5	7	Darapooram	33	4	8	Bellary	184	3	20
Ashtes	137	3	14	Dindigul	83	7	3	Be hampoor	785	0	73
Aurangabad	151	7	15	Erorte	31	6	5	Bezwarrah	399	5	41
Bodur	57	0	1	Guzzelthutty	32	5	6	Calicut	210	1	21
Bombay	383	4	32	Has-anoor	46	6	6	Cananahully	34	7	4
Boorhampoor	12	4	1	Huriahully	58	2	6	Cananore	198	2	18
Charwah	65	2	6	Jaka alla	41	6	3	Cananore	205	0	20
Daula	53	2	5	Kangam	25	4	3	Chamarajunguram	110	0	10
Ellichapoor	113	6	10	Kotergerry	39	2	2	Chenroyapatam	89	5	9
Goonah	277	4	25	Mettapolliam	25	2	11	Chicac	623	3	64
Hindia	98	1	11	Mysore	1	9	1	Chingleut	192	4	19
Hoshangabad	146	6	11	Ootacamund	49	6	7	Chinnapatam	36	7	4
Jalnah	146	4	11	Salem	74	2	3	Chittledroog	123	6	12
Jubbulpoor	306	5	31	Sattimungalum	26	2	3	Chittoor	110	1	12
Kamptee	243	0	21	Sitto too	31	2	6	Chuntomampett	46	6	8
Mhow	124	4	11	Sunkerrydroog	50	3	5				

From Bangalore to				From Bangalore to				From Basim to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Cochin	322	3 1/2	32	Ootacamund	162	6 1/2	16	Mudnapoor	78	2	7
Coimbatore	170	6	17	Ossor	24	3	2	Nagpur	166	6	16
Coimbatore	203	5 1/2	20	Palacode	62	3	6	Nandair	76	3 1/2	8
Colar	40	7	5	Palamcottah	343	1	35	Nirmul	123	0	12
Cota Cota	268	5 1/2	29	Palaveram	203	0	19	Oomrawutty	82	4	8
Cuddalore	235	5	24	Palasamoodrum	75	4 1/2	8	Oomrawutty	75	2 1/2	7
Cuddapah	157	2	16	Paighautcherry	201	1	21	Oomurkhaire	62	3	6
Cuddapah	174	0	18	Paighautcherry	235	1 1/2	23	Secunderabad	233	7 1/2	23
Cumbum	266	4	27	Pambum	355	2	35	Wurhona	63	0	8
Cuttack	901	0	85	Perumbaukum	167	4	18	From Bejapoor to			
Danykencotay	135	7	14	Pondicherry	244	2	24	Abdulpoor	51	5	4
Darwar	214	5	25	Poonamallee	200	2	18	Aganoor	138	0	12
Dindigul	217	4	22	Poonamallee	195	5 1/2	21	Ahmednuggur	199	5 1/2	17
Ellichapoor	666	4	66	Poonamallee	189	6	21	Barlone	115	6 1/2	10
Ellore	438	6	44	Poonamallee	195	4	21	Belgaum	122	7	11
Fraserpett	133	7 1/2	12	Poonamallee	189	2	19	Bellary	163	3 1/2	15
French Rocks	75	3	7	Poonganoor	78	5	9	Bombay	283	6 1/2	24
Gairsoppa Falls	239	3 1/2	20	Pullicoodah	115	4	11	Darwar	128	6 1/2	11
Ganjam	804	0	75	Pullicoodah	103	6	12	Darwar	119	3	12
Goolburgah	355	1 1/2	35	Pulmanair	84	0 1/2	41	Dundihall	69	3	6
Goondulpett	130	6	12	Quilon	410	4 1/2	13	Ferozabad	79	4	7
Goondulpett	121	0 1/2	12	Rachoty	122	0	15	Goolburgah	86	5	7
Goorumcondah	96	6	11	Rachoty	138	6	7	Hulhully	132	4 1/2	13
Goorumcondah	113	4	13	Rajahmundry	493	7	32	Hutnee	45	4	4
Gooty	162	2 1/2	18	Rannad	325	7	77	Kolapoor	107	4	11
Gooriattum	97	4	11	Russellcondah	336	7	4	Kulladhee	52	7	5
Guntoor	379	5	39	Ryacoottah	46	0	19	Malingspoor	54	1	5
Guntoor	379	2	39	Saint Thomas Mount	268	0	11	Merrich or Meeruj	74	5 1/2	7
Guzzelutty	126	6	13	Salem	116	7	52	Poonah	191	5 1/2	17
Herioor	99	2	10	Samulcottah	523	4 1/2	30	Punderpoor	68	7	6
Honawar	277	0 1/2	24	Sautghur	88	4	19	Secunderabad	213	1	18
Hoonsoor	106	7 1/2	10	Secunderabad	363	7 1/2	29	Secunderabad	218	5	19
Hoehungabad	816	1	80	Sedashagurh	327	6	8	Shedashpett	176	6	15
Hundy Anantapoor	130	6 1/2	15	Seerah	74	4	7	Sholapoor	69	7 1/2	7
Hurryhur	170	6	17	Seevasamoodrum	77	2	15	Yenagaum	90	5	8
Jaulnah	579	2	56	Seringapatam	75	6 1/2	42	From Belgaum to			
Jaulnah	578	4	56	Sheemoga	171	5	10	Aganoor	260	7	23
Jeddacheriah	303	2 1/2	33	Sholapoor	417	5 1/2	17	Assunwarrah	53	3	5
Jubbulpoor	841	0 1/2	85	Soamwarpettah	98	3	23	Bagreecottah	86	5 1/2	8
Kamptee	746	1 1/2	74	Streepermatoor	187	2	20	Baitry	41	1	4
Kamptee	687	0 1/2	70	Tanjore	241	0	4	Bangalore	311	7	30
Kistnagcherry	65	6	5	Tellicherry	198	2 1/2	27	Bejapoor	122	7	11
Kolapoor	377	0	35	Toomcoor	43	2	19	Bellahoonsey	143	5	16
Kulladghee	293	7	27	Tranquebar	293	7 1/2	8	Bellary	194	4	21
Kurnool	224	5 1/2	24	Tulcaud	203	6	12	Bhooy	61	5	6
Latairy	112	3	13	Vellore	128	3	13	Bombay	317	1	29
Madras	212	6	19	Vellore	117	3	59	Cuddapah	344	6	36
Madras	208	1 1/2	21	Vizagapatam	619	2	61	Darwar	47	2	5
Madras	202	2	22	Vizianagrum	641	1	8	Ferozabad	202	3	18
Madras	208	0	22	Waniembaddy	87	2	11	Fraserpett	337	2	31
Madras	201	6	20	Womaloor	106	7	8	French Rocks	315	4	39
Madura	257	3	25	Yelwall	88	0 1/2	14	Goa	68	3	6
Mangalore	236	7 1/2	21	From Bassim to				Humpasagarum	129	4	14
Mangalore	221	1	22	Bichookoonda	138	3 1/2	14	Hurryhur	141	1	13
Masilpatam	443	3 1/2	46	Boargum	96	1	17	Hyderabad Residency	339	4 1/2	32
Mercara	152	5 1/2	80	Chandah	174	0 1/2	9	Hyderabad Residency	328	6 1/2	30
Mhow	820	7 1/2	44	Ellichapoor	97	6	9	Jaulnah	342	6 1/2	33
Mominabad	461	5	8	Ellichapoor	103	4 1/2	6	Jeddacheriah	283	5 1/2	27
Moolwagul	58	6	7	Hingol	28	6	3	Jeejoore	193	1	19
Mysore	84	7 1/2	68	Jaulnah	97	6 1/2	9	Jumcundy	76	6 1/2	7
Nagode	967	1 1/2	98	Kamptee	177	3	4	Kamptee	557	7 1/2	52
Nagpoor	676	3 1/2	49	Kariniah	37	2	4	Kittoor	27	4	3
Namculdroog	148	3	14	Karinjah	37	2	4	Kolapoor	82	2	8
Nandair	492	3	28	Khar	146	2	13	Kulladghee	72	5 1/2	7
Negapatam	297	0	25	Kulmnoory	34	5	3	Kurnool	277	6 1/2	27
Nellore	236	1 1/2	3	Maiker	41	2 1/2	3	Lingasoogoor	154	7 1/2	15
Nundidroog	73	0 1/2	9	Mongrool	21	5	2	Malgaum	80	7	8
Nykanairy	73	3	32	Mooruzapoor	52	3	5	Malingspoor	68	6 1/2	6
Ongole	313	7	6	Muddencherry	123	7 1/2	13				
Oomrawutty	644	1	2								
Ossotahy	15	0	2								

From Bellary to				From Bellary to				From Bellary to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Mangalore.....	269	5	27	Ellichapoor.....	500	7	48	Paulsammoodrum.....	103	3	18
Mangalore.....	232	14	39	Ellore.....	385	2	38	Peddannully.....	149	4	15
Merara.....	356	0	33	Ferozabad.....	168	6	18	Peelair.....	207	3	18
Mieru.....	78	1	8	Fraserpett.....	231	6	20	Pondicherry.....	350	3	35
Moolgul Fort.....	144	5	14	French Rocks.....	204	0	22	Poonamallee.....	304	2	37
Mutal.....	233	5	33	Ganjam.....	750	4	69	Poonamallee.....	321	4	30
Myse.....	332	7	31	Goolburgah.....	189	4	17	Poonamallee.....	327	6	33
Nagore.....	547	22	51	Goolburgah.....	183	0	20	Poonamallee.....	197	4	30
Narympettah.....	233	6	22	Gooty.....	52	3	5	Pulmanair.....	216	1	22
Oospettah.....	156	1	17	Gudawul.....	105	0	10	Quilon.....	548	1	57
Ootacamund.....	410	6	39	Guntur.....	241	2	28	Rachore.....	92	0	8
Padshapoor.....	23	3	2	Guntur.....	288	6	28	Rachoty.....	172	6	16
Ponah.....	225	0	22	Guntur.....	326	1	33	Rajahmundry.....	440	3	3
Poomsooly.....	131	1	13	Harpounully.....	86	3	9	Ramunmullay.....	33	4	3
Ramhaut.....	30	0	3	Hassan.....	176	0	17	Russulkondah.....	783	3	71
Sattarah.....	157	3	15	Herloor.....	92	1	9	Ryacottah.....	230	3	24
Secunderabad.....	344	22	33	Herloor.....	91	4	9	Rya lroog.....	33	4	3
Secunderabad.....	333	44	31	Hingolee.....	374	3	36	Saint Thomas' Mount.....	335	4	34
Secunderabad.....	335	0	29	Honawer.....	225	3	22	Salem.....	301	2	31
Seringapatam.....	323	6	30	Hooliar.....	119	6	12	Samulcottah.....	470	0	46
Sholapoor.....	174	23	16	Hooliar.....	119	1	12	Secunderabad.....	216	1	22
Sholapoor.....	190	6	18	Hoonsoor.....	242	4	26	Secunderabad.....	230	0	21
Talliooth.....	132	7	13	Hoshungabad.....	657	5	63	Selashegurb.....	250	2	26
Vingriah.....	76	0	8	Hulhully.....	30	7	3	Sedashgurb.....	263	3	25
				Hundly Anantapoor.....	68	3	7	Serash.....	109	7	12
				Hurryhur.....	111	3	11	Seringapatam.....	311	3	23
				Hyderabad Residency.....	211	3	20	Seringapatam.....	217	6	27
				Hyderabad Residency.....	225	2	21	Sholapoor.....	233	2	22
				Hyderabad Residency.....	229	3	22	Sholapoor.....	215	6	21
				Jalilhall.....	101	4	11	Shorapoor.....	126	4	13
				Jaulnah.....	394	1	36	Streepermatoor.....	314	6	32
				Judacheriah.....	155	4	16	Tallicottah.....	121	12	12
				Kamptee.....	580	4	56	Tanjore.....	425	3	43
				Kamptee.....	553	1	56	Tamcoor.....	141	1	16
				Kittoor.....	167	0	18	Tanqu bar.....	422	6	43
				Kolapoor.....	233	7	24	Telchinopoly.....	383	1	39
				Kulladghee.....	135	0	15	Tellinook.....	55	0	5
				Kurnool.....	96	3	10	Tulluck.....	54	3	5
				Lingapoor.....	87	0	10	Vellore.....	264	2	27
				Madras.....	316	6	32	Vizagapatam.....	585	6	53
				Madras.....	334	0	31	Vizianagrum.....	587	5	55
				Madras.....	340	2	34	Wostarah.....	178	3	17
				Madura.....	441	6	45	Yainaweram.....	114	0	11
				Malleigaum.....	431	4	43				
				Mangalore.....	260	5	25				
				Mangalore.....	281	2	23				
				Mangalore.....	283	5	29				
				Masulipatam.....	389	7	40				
				Mercara.....	250	4	24				
				Mominabad.....	297	3	29				
				Munzerabad.....	203	1	20				
				Munzerabad.....	202	4	20				
				Mutual.....	119	3	11				
				Mysoore.....	220	4	24				
				Nagamungalum.....	190	4	20				
				Naggery.....	253	1	26				
				Naggery.....	276	3	25				
				Nagpoor.....	542	4	51				
				Nandair.....	325	5	31				
				Narrainrowpettah.....	137	3	13				
				Negapatam.....	445	0	45				
				Nellore.....	262	3	27				
				Ngole.....	231	7	23				
				Ngole.....	245	2	23				
				Oospettah.....	38	3	4				
				Ootacamund.....	293	3	32				
				Ossoor.....	208	6	22				
				Owasah.....	259	3	26				
				Palamcottah.....	527	4	55				
				Palaveram.....	330	4	34				
				Paughautcherry.....	370	6	39				

From Berhampore to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Bezwarrak to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Calicut to	M.	F.	Stg.
Kamptee	563	12	51	Ramaputnum	119	0	12	Aleppy	131	7	18
Kamptee	507	7	48	Sairpoor	271	1	25	Angalipooram	58	6	3
Kemody	76	2	7	Samulcottah	123	7	11	Angalipooram	43	6	4
Khoordah	83	2	9	Secunderabad	1-6	6	16	Angalipooram	43	3	4
Kuntaloo	100	6	12	Sooloorpett	221	4	21	Arriacole	35	0	1
Madras	656	7	57	Sooloorpett	83	0	8	Arriacole	21	6	2
Masulipatam	391	2	33	Toonee	155	4	13	Bangalore	210	12	21
Mundlah	492	4	46	Vizagapatam	219	5	18	Bellary	345	6	37
Nagpoor	512	4	43	Vizianagrum	241	4	20	Cannanore	57	2	7
Nagpoor	567	6	54	Wojelly	197	1	19	Chowkaud	49	1	6
Nellore	548	6	48	Wurroorah	347	4	31	Cochin	99	0	13
Ongole	471	1	41	Wurrujul	134	4	12	Coimbatore	113	4	11
Palaveram	6-7	4	59					Culpetta	41	0	5
Pandarah	110	2	11	Bhudrachellum to				Dindigul	187	0	17
Poonamallee	657	4	53	Cummumet	74	7	8	Goodaloor	69	0	7
Rajahmundry	291	1	24	Poonam	21	1	3	Goondelpett	97	6	10
Rambh	29	2	3	Wurrujul	174	0	6	Goondelpett	90	6	10
Russellcottah	51	7	4					Gunajuddiwinum	56	4	7
Ruttenpoor	354	2	35	From Bombay to				Kasergode	114	3	13
Ryepoor	411	3	41	Ahmednuggur	164	6	12	Kotaperamba	75	4	10
Ryepoor	384	3	39	Asseergur	383	4	32	Malabar	2-6	7	20
Ryepoor	329	1	33	Aurangabad	236	5	17	Mahé	38	4	5
Saint Thomas Mount	663	7	58	Bangalore	612	4	56	Mallipooram	32	1	2
Samulcottah	280	5	23	Bangalore	609	3	54	Manantoddy	58	1	7
Sarungur	552	1	43	Bejapoor	283	6	24	Mangalore	143	3	18
Secunderabad	204	4	21	Belgaur	317	1	29	Munjaury	46	1	2
Sonepoor	191	2	15	Bellary	447	2	39	Munjaury	31	1	3
Sonepoor	604	7	53	Bellary	430	4	42	Mysore	125	4	13
Sooloorpett	203	1	21	Bellary	32	4	4	Nagapoor	332	2	32
Soorajah	253	3	27	Bhewady	152	4	15	Nelamoor	38	7	4
Sumbhulpoor	253	3	27	Chandore	347	7	31	Ootacamund	103	3	7
Sumbhulpoor	229	7	19	Dharwar	209	6	20	Paulghautcherry	98	4	6
Toonee	696	7	63	Dhoolia	207	6	30	Paulghautcherry	84	3	8
Vellore	117	0	15	Ellichapoor	410	5	35	Paulghautcherry	83	4	7
Vizagapatam	163	0	14	Hoshingabad	535	2	46	Paulghautcherry	83	1	7
Vizagapatam	143	7	12	Hurryul	411	6	39	Ponany	34	0	4
Vizianagrum	157	3	15	Indapoor	219	5	19	Pootun Angady	28	3	7
Vizianagrum	562	4	51	Jaulnah	695	1	63	Quilon	187	1	21
Wojelly				Jubbulpore	521	6	46	Salem	214	0	21
				Kamptee	315	4	27	Seringapatam	134	3	14
				Kulladghee	473	0	42	Seringapatam	60	4	4
From Bezwarrak to				Kurnool	764	0	71	Sissipara	72	0	5
Berhampore	355	3	32	Madras	820	5	71	Tambore	19	0	2
Casimicottah	193	1	16	Madras	177	6	17	Tanjore	276	2	27
Chanlah	319	5	29	Madras	352	2	32	Tanjore	20	0	2
Chicacole	283	6	23	Malligam	514	1	45	Tellicherry	44	1	6
Chinnoor	217	4	19	Mlow	113	0	11	Tirullay	45	3	5
Chutterpoor	3-9	6	33	Nagpoor	20	0	1	Tranquebar	329	1	31
Conada	253	7	21	Nassick	131	7	11	Trichinopoly	239	0	23
Condapilly	10	7	1	Patwal	151	7	11	Trichoor	71	4	7
Cummumet	64	0	6	Patus	52	1	5	Wuddakerry	30	1	4
Ellore	39	1	3	Poonah	655	2	57				
Ganjam	402	0	3	Saugor	553	6	53	From Cannanore to			
Gaujam	404	3	34	Secundwah	270	1	25	Aleppy	189	1	23
Gopaulpooram	316	7	26	Secunderabad	414	4	37	Aroo	340	3	31
Gopaulpooram (near				Shahpoor	53	5	6	Bangalore	193	2	18
Munsoorcottah	388	4	33	Sholapoor	247	3	20	Bellary	333	7	34
Guntoor	20	0	4	Tannah	23	0	2	Calicut	57	2	7
Hingehaut	374	4	34	Teemboorsee	190	4	16	Chowkaud	106	3	13
Hythpaulah	101	6	31	Yenagum	193	1	16	Cochin	156	2	19
Ityhapoor	369	3	31					Coimbatore	170	6	13
Juggiapatlah	45	7	5	From Boorhaunpoor to				Cotaparantla	14	3	1
Kamptee	433	3	40	Adjuntah	79	0	8	Cotadiy	37	6	4
Madaveram	72	0	7	Asseergur	12	4	1	Cuddalore	339	0	41
Madras	271	4	24	Bodur	44	4	4	Cuddinah	372	2	36
Masulipatam	43	6	5	Charwah	79	4	7	Cumum	464	6	36
Munglagaherry	7	0	1	Hoshingabad	160	0	15	Darwar	399	0	36
Nagpoor	422	6	39	Jaulnah	134	0	13	Dindigul	214	2	13
Nellore	163	3	16	Mlow	108	3	11	French Rocks	129	7	13
Ongole	85	6	9	Seewonee	130	2	12	Goodaloor	107	2	10
Rajahmundry	54	2	8					Goodaloor	119	0	11

From Cannanore to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Chandah to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Chicacole to	M.	F.	Stg.
Guntur	29	3	3	Mudnapoor	97	6	10	Nowrangapoor	153	3	15
Guntur	577	7	57	Mungunpatt	174	0	17	Ongole	369	4	32
Goswar	193	02	22	Nandur	193	6	20	Palaveram	565	7	50
Hoonoor	85	4	8	Omerkair	146	7	15	Palcondah	29	0	3
Hoonoor	92	1	8	Sairpur	43	4	4	Parwuttypooram	57	7	6
Hurryhur	345	1	28	Secunderabad	241	3	22	Poonamallee	555	7	49
Kamerode	57	1	6	Serilla	157	7	14	Poondy	50	0	5
Kothepesamba	132	6	17	Venctropsettah	93	4	8	Rajahmundry	189	4	15
Kurnool	423	0	42	Wurroodah	27	7	2	Russellkondah	153	4	13
Madras	411	0	37	Wurrungul	185	1	17	Ryepoor	331	4	30
Madras	284	1	27					Schubghurry	420	4	42
Madras	17	4	2	From Chellumbrum to				Saint Thomas Mount	51	2	49
Malapporain	89	3	10	Combacomum	46	4	4	Samulcottah	179	0	14
Manantoloy	53	0	6	Cuddalore	26	2	3	Samulcottah	154	7	13
Manantoloy	64	6	7	Madras	126	2	11	Secunderabad	450	4	39
Merona	86	1	9	Mysore	24	4	2	Sonepoor	231	6	22
Merona	72	7	7	Nagapattinam	53	5	5	Soloorpett	505	2	44
Mysore	112	7	11	Pondicherry	33	1	4	Sonnapoorpett	91	0	9
Mysore	120	3	12	Punoorutty	39	4	3	Tonies	128	2	10
Nagapatam	389	4	39	Sadras	85	6	4	Uttagam	199	3	19
Nellore	434	4	43	Shilly	11	3	1	Varanasey or Wud-			
Ongole	512	1	50	Tanjore	70	0	6	massee	44	0	4
Ootacamund	129	2	12	Tranquebar	31	4	3	Vellore	535	2	54
Ootacamund	141	0	13	Trichinopoly	99	0	9	Vizagapatam	74	3	6
Ootacamund	223	5	21	Villapooram	43	7	4	Vizagapatam	61	3	5
Ootacamund	369	7	37					Vizianagaram	42	2	3
Palaveram	401	2	37	From Chicacole to				Wojelly	480	7	42
Palaveram	140	3	14	Arcoet	579	4	52	Wyranghur	407	6	38
Palaveram	332	0	37	Aska	125	6	11				
Palaveram	78	4	7	Bangalore	63	3	6	From Chingleput to			
Pondicherry	91	2	1	Barwah	63	5	7	Arcoet	50	3	5
Pondicherry	338	5	41	Berhampoor	101	5	9	Arnee	55	7	6
Poonamallee	338	4	35	Bezwarrah	253	6	23	Bangalore	192	4	18
Quilon	244	3	29	Bissunecottah	103	3	9	Bellary	320	0	33
Sammad	362	5	34	Cussinacottah	90	5	7	Berhampoor	636	4	61
Saint Thomas Mount	494	0	37	Cuttloor	573	2	52	Bezwarrah	301	1	29
Salem	271	2	25	Cuttloor	116	0	10	Caranpolly	13	1	1
Secunderabad	162	2	57	Canada	29	7	2	Chellumbrum	100	1	9
Sedangurh	230	4	27	Cuddalah	519	0	46	Cuttloor	77	6	8
Seringapatam	162	2	13	Cumbum	416	4	37	Combacomum	135	7	13
Seringapatam	162	4	11	Cuttack	217	5	21	Combacomum	146	5	13
Tanjore	353	4	34	Doorngee	89	2	8	Conjeeveram	20	4	2
Tanjore	77	2	9	Ellore	214	5	20	Cuddalore	73	7	6
Tellicherry	13	1	1	Ganjam	118	2	11	Cuddalore	183	0	19
Tranquebar	336	3	33	Ganjam	120	5	11	Cuddalore	184	1	17
Trichinopoly	236	2	30	Gopunipooram or Cup-				Ellore	340	2	32
Vellore	326	5	30	pagooah	62	7	6	Ganjam	705	4	63
Veerajundipett	51	1	5	Gopunipooram (near	103	5	10	Golan Chowry	21	2	2
Wuddakurray	27	1	3	Musoorcottah	33	1	3	Guntur	231	1	27
Yelwal	104	2	10	Gopunipooram	303	6	25	Killianoor	48	4	4
Yelwal	111	0	10	Guntur	85	5	8	Madras	34	7	3
				Itanapoor	173	5	16	Masulipatam	310	5	28
From Chandah to				Joonagunda	188	6	18	Masulipatam	315	0	34
Basim	174	0	17	Jorasinghee	490	7	50	Masulipatam	124	5	11
Bezwarrah	319	5	29	Kamptee	54	0	4	Masulipatam	153	7	14
Boargam (on the				Kamptee	510	2	43	Masulipatam	137	6	13
Wardah river)	98	6	9	Kamptee	211	3	19	Masulipatam	215	3	20
Caulishweram	110	7	11	Kareesh	43	0	4	Ongole	85	5	8
Chinnor	102	1	10	Kemely	213	3	19	Onundoorpett	291	6	28
Chinnor	255	5	23	Koukar	274	6	23	Ootacamund	163	1	16
Devulwarrah (on the				Koukar	243	4	27	Ootacamund	22	5	2
Pooma river)	163	0	14	Lutchmee Narsipettah	25	3	2	Palaveram	62	0	5
Dumnapettah	281	7	25	Ma'ras	555	2	48	Pondicherry	29	0	2
Ellore	307	2	28	Masulipatam	232	5	24	Poonamallee	78	3	7
Hingenghaut	55	5	5	Muddampoor	170	4	16	Punoorutty	393	3	35
Hingol	170	1	18	Musoorcottah	106	4	10	Rajahmundry	19	4	2
Khar	27	6	3	Nagpur	49	2	43	Sadras	26	3	2
Kullunoor	153	1	17	Nagpur	563	3	47	Saint Thomas Mount	167	6	17
Mahaleepoor	118	7	12	Naryunpoorputum	81	3	8	Salem	45	1	48
Masulipatam	355	2	33	Nellore	447	1	39	Secunderabad	421	2	39
Masulipatam	363	3	34	Nowpadeh	36	0	4	Succally	111	4	10

From Chingleput to			From Chittoor to			From Coimbatore to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Boorappen Chuttrum (on the Madras road to Arcot)	27	7	Tripaty	44	6	Madras	311	4
Tanjore	159	3	Vellore	22	0	Madras	330	3
Tanjore	170	1	Vencatagerry	14	5	Madura	136	7
Tindivanam	40	5	Vizagapatam	509	1	Malavelly	112	7
Trenquebar	131	5	Vizianagram	531	0	Mettopollum	22	6
Trichinopoly	163	4	Wallajahbad	63	6	Mysore	118	6
Tripassore	47	4	Wojelly	92	3	Negapatam	223	6
Tripassore	40	7	From Cochin to			Ootacamund	47	2
Valcondapooram	123	13	Aleppey	32	7	Ootacamund	49	2
Vellore	64	1	Calicut	99	0	Ootacamund	54	6
Vicravandy	56	2	Cannanore	156	2	Ootacamund	50	4
Villapooram	63	3	Chowkaud	49	7	Ossoor	193	0
Vizagapatam	520	64	Coimbatore	117	5	Palamcottah	222	5
Vizianagram	542	54	Dindigul	191	1	Paulghautcherry	30	3
Wallajahbad	14	0	Kassergode	213	3	Paumbum	234	6
From Chittoor to			Kaytilicolum	61	5	Poonamallee	296	7
Alliolum	29	3	Kothaperumba	23	4	Poonamallee	307	7
Amboorpett	42	3	Madura	231	0	Poonamallee	307	7
Arcot	27	31	Mahé	137	4	Pondicherry	227	7
Arcot	28	2	Mangalore	137	4	Pulladum	23	5
Arnee	45	4	Mangalore	242	3	Pullicondah	211	1
Bangalore	110	1	Ootacamund	164	7	Pullicondah	214	2
Bellary	242	2	Paulghautcherry	106	7	Pullicondah	223	1
Berhampoor	674	7	Paulghautcherry	87	2	Quilon	205	6
Bezwarrah	289	4	Ponany	65	0	Ramnad	205	3
Calastry	67	6	Puracaud	43	2	Salem	98	5
Chellumbrum	149	08	Quilon	88	1	Salem	100	4
Chingleput	77	63	Salem	218	1	Seringapatam	127	7
Chintomnipett	82	5	Tanoor	79	0	Soamwarpettah	72	3
Chudomgerry	33	7	Tellicherry	143	1	Socilly	97	2
Circumbaddy	51	5	Tirtallay	67	7	Streepermaadoor	282	7
Coimbatore	217	6	Tirtallay	71	7	Streepermaadoor	286	0
Colar	69	2	Treandrum	130	0	Streepermaadoor	294	7
Cuddalore	133	5	Trichinopoly	243	1	Tanjore	167	6
Cuddalore	120	01	Trichoor	45	6	Tellicherry	157	5
Cuddapah	106	3	Wuddakurray	129	1	Tondy	206	0
Cuddapah	140	1	From Coimbatore to			Tanquebar	220	51
Damulcherry	20	5	Amboorpett	193	3	Trichinopoly	130	4
Ellore	323	5	Amboorpett	196	4	Tripatoor	189	0
Ganjam	693	7	Amboorpett	205	3	Tripatoor	172	1
Goriattum	27	1	Arcot	237	6	Tripatoor	181	0
Guntoor	269	4	Arcot	240	7	Tulcaud	93	7
Madras	98	04	Arcot	249	6	Vellore	224	0
Madras	97	7	Avenashy	26	2	Vellore	227	1
Madura	263	04	Bangalore	170	6	Vellore	236	0
Masulipatam	333	24	Bangalore	203	53	Womaloor	101	4
Negapatam	202	61	Bangalore	217	3	From Colar to		
Nellore	126	01	Bowany	63	4	Alliolum	92	7
Ongole	203	6	Calicut	113	4	Alliolum	98	5
Ootacamund	271	2	Cannanore	135	7	Arcot	96	54
Ossoor	115	6	Caroor	81	0	Bangalore	40	7
Paulsamoodrum	139	3	Chengleput	263	2	Chittoor	69	2
Pelair	36	4	Chittor	247	6	Cuddapah	133	1
Pondicherry	108	14	Cochin	117	5	Goorumcondah	72	5
Poonamallee	85	44	Cuddalore	219	2	Madras	167	21
Poonamallee	85	3	Dandakotay	34	7	Moolwagul	17	7
Poonaganoor	44	6	Darampoory	134	0	Nundidroog	35	6
Pulmanair	26	0	Darapooram	51	5	Nykanairy	37	4
Rachoty	71	1	Dindigul	97	0	Osscottah	25	7
Rajahmundry	383	6	Errode	61	0	Pedda Ballapoor	49	1
Sadras	97	21	Guzzlehutty	44	0	Poonamallee	154	64
Salem	137	1	Hassanoor Ghaut	57	0	Poonaganoor	37	6
Salem	147	2	Hassanoor	56	3	Pullicondah	62	7
Samulcottah	413	34	Kolaigul	96	5	Pulmanair	43	2
Streepermaadoor	72	4	Kongyam	43	3	Rachoty	97	7
Tanjore	218	0	Kotagerry	34	4	Tamoor	85	5
Tanquebar	180	44	Kotagerry	40	0	Vellore	76	4
Trichinopoly	180	64	Madras	308	3	Vencatagerry	28	3

From				From Cuddalore to				From Cumbum to			
Candapor (North of Mangalore) to				M. F. Stg.				M. F. Stg.			
Anantapoor	64	3	6	Dindigul	256	7	15	Turlapadood	10	0	1
Coompta	63	5	7	Dindigul	186	14	23	Wunnipecth	69	4	7
Gos	157	6	17	Gingee	56	4	6	Yelaishweram	88	3	9
Honawer	53	3	11	Guntoor	351	4	31	From Cuddalah to			
Hurryhur	129	5	11	Guntoor	335	0	33	Arcot	173	6	12
Mangalore	60	2	7	Hurryhur	406	3	41	Arnee	151	7	14
Meeran	67	7	11	Karnal	67	2	7	Arnee	153	0	16
Selashagurh	104	14	1	Killianoor	26	11	2	Bangalore	157	2	16
Woodapie	22	4	3	Madras	100	0	8	Bangalore	174	0	18
				Madura	198	2	18	Belcaum	344	6	16
				Manaloorpettah	54	4	5	Bellary	150	2	25
				Myaveram	50	6	5	Berhimpoor	610	5	55
				Nagore	75	4	8	Bezwarrah	225	2	23
				Nagapatam	80	0	8	Boodavall	36	7	4
				Nellore	208	0	17	Calicut	384	1	39
				Nellore	211	5	19	Cannanore	372	24	36
				Ongole	255	6	24	Chakkulur	38	1	4
				Ongole	239	2	26	Chellumbrum	255	3	24
				Oolundoorpett	37	5	4	Chicacole	509	0	46
				Ootacamund	242	6	22	Chingleput	134	1	17
				Ossoor	211	2	22	Chintunnipett	110	4	12
				Palamoottah	295	0	23	Chittoor	106	3	9
				Palaveram	313	1	33	Circumbadly	82	2	8
				Point Calimere	96	4	12	Coimbatore	354	1	34
				Pondicherry	117	3	1	Colar	133	1	13
				Pondicherry	15	4	1	Cuddalore	230	0	20
				Poonamallee	11	7	1	Cumbum	92	4	0
				Pulmanair	102	7	9	Cuttack	726	5	67
				Ramnad	149	5	14	Damulcherry	85	6	7
				Rasas	219	5	23	Darwar	297	4	31
				Rasas	189	5	20	Dindigul	348	1	32
				Saint Thomas Mount	59	4	5	Ellore	264	3	26
				Salem	100	2	8	French Rocks	249	3	25
				Salem	121	7	13	Ganjam	629	5	57
				Shally	118	6	13	Ghoozy	97	7	10
				Tanjore	37	5	4	Goorumcondah	60	4	5
				Tandervanum	96	2	9	Gopawerrum	41	3	5
				Tranquebar	40	0	3	Guraimullah	205	2	21
				Trichinopoly	57	6	6	Hyderabad Residency	237	3	21
				Trinomally	125	2	12	Innacoonah	150	3	15
				Tripasore	70	2	8	Jaulnah	150	3	46
				Tullawashel	121	3	11	Jeddicherlah	495	3	16
				Tullawashel	79	4	8	Kamptee	181	4	53
				Vellore	76	3	9	Kamptee	565	2	57
				Vellore	111	5	12	Kamptee	586	0	30
				Vellore	121	3	11	Kulladghee	285	2	11
				Villapooram	29	5	3	Kurnool	123	5	11
				Vriduchellum	37	3	4	Madras	166	4	17
				Wallajahad	87	7	5	Madras	204	3	18
				Wandiwash	58	4	5	Madura	369	3	34
								Mangalore	395	1	40
								Mangalore	410	7	40
								Marulipatam	269	0	28
								Mercara	326	5	32
								Moorcondah	119	5	10
								Mysore	258	7	26
								Naggery	107	7	11
								Nagapatam	309	1	29
								Nellore	112	1	12
								Nundial	78	2	7
								Nursarowpettah	176	5	18
								Ongole	141	5	14
								Oopulpad	64	3	7
								Ootacamund	336	6	34
								Palamcottah	466	1	44
								Palaveram	134	5	18
								Paulghautcherry	334	4	32
								Pamgul	141	1	18
								Peclair	69	7	6
								Pondicherry	214	4	19

From Cuddapah to			From Cuttack to			From Dindigul to					
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.			
Poonamallee	154	0	16	Ryepoor	366	1	35	Madura	39	7	3
Poonamallee	191	74	17	Saint Thomas' Mount	779	7	70	Mysore	193	0	18
Poonaganor	95	3	9	Samulootah	396	5	35	Namcul	69	1	8
Rachoty	35	2	3	Saugor	668	5	61	Oodoomullacotay	57	6	0
Rajahmundry	319	4	31	Saugor	665	6	64	Ootacamund	133	5	12
Russellkondah	662	4	59	Secunderabad	668	14	60	Ossoor	193	1	20
Saint Thomas' Mount	197	34	18	Seconee	533	7	51	Palamcottah	125	5	13
Salem	253	5	24	Seconee	560	7	53	Palghaathcherry	103	7	10
Samulootah	349	14	34	Sonepoor	159	2	15	Pulladum	73	3	7
Secunderabad	242	12	22	Sumbulpoor	213	1	21	Pulney	35	3	4
Seringapatam	249	64	25	Vellore	812	7	75	Quilon	200	04	18
Sholapur	361	7	34	Vizagapatam	293	04	27	Ryscottah	171	4	19
Shumshabad	222	74	20	Vizianagrum	259	7	24	Salem	100	5	11
Tanjore	324	34	30					Sattimungalum	110	1	10
Tranquebar	286	74	27	From Darwar to				Seringapatam	202	1	18
Trichinopoly	287	14	26	Beelapoor	128	64	11	Sunkernacovil	94	6	8
Trippassore	135	4	14	Beelapoor	119	3	12	Tiroomungalum	41	3	4
Vellore	128	3	11	Belgaum	47	2	6	Tiroomungalum	52	3	4
Vellore	162	1	16	Belahoony	96	3	11	Trichinopoly	60	74	6
Vizagapatam	444	7	41	Bellary	147	2	16	Washtinelloor	112	5	10
Vizianagrum	466	6	43	Bombay	347	7	31				
Wallajahbad	170	14	16	Cabo	116	64	11	From Ellichapoor to			
Yalmaweram	36	2	4	Coomptah	111	0	10	Adjuntah	152	2	13
				Daivicoopah	85	6	2	Akolah	56	1	5
From Cumnummet to				Daveetmunny Ghaut	95	1	2	Akolah	62	2	6
Bezwarrah	64	0	6	French Rocks	268	2	25	Amnair	66	74	3
Bhadrachellum	74	7	8	Goa	103	42	10	Argaum	45	14	8
Chandah	255	5	23	Hoolby	12	5	1	Asseergurh	113	64	10
Chinnoor	153	4	13	Hulliaul	21	4	2	Aurungabad	212	5	19
Hingenghaut	310	4	28	Humpasagarum	82	2	9	Aurungabad	197	1	18
Kamptee	369	3	34	Hurryhur	93	7	8	Baitool	59	5	7
Masulipatam	107	64	11	Kittoor	119	3	10	Baitool	108	1	10
Nagpoor	358	6	33	Kolapoor	112	3	12	Bangalore	666	44	66
Paloonahs	53	6	19	Kulladghee	75	72	6	Bassim	97	6	9
Saipoor	207	1	25	Kulladghee	68	4	7	Bassim	103	44	9
Wurroorah	283	4	6	Kurnool	238	6	12	Beder	274	24	47
Wurrungul	96	0	6	Lingasoogoor	120	7	22	Bellary	500	7	48
Wurrungul	70	4	6	Mangalore	222	34	22	Bombay	410	54	36
				Mangalore	234	74	24	Boregaum	51	3	5
From Cuttack to				Meerjan	94	14	8	Hingolee	126	4	12
Acrot	797	1	73	Mercara	308	6	28	Hoshungabad	125	6	13
Bangalore	901	0	85	Merritch or Meeruj	108	7	10	Hoshungabad	174	2	16
Berhampore	116	0	12	Moondagoor	40	64	3	Jafferabad	135	0	13
Bezwarrarh	501	3	44	Mysore	285	5	26	Jafferabad	141	1	13
Cuddapah	726	5	67	Oospettah	108	7	12	Jaulnah	161	04	15
Ganjam	97	0	10	Ootacamund	363	4	34	Jaulnah	167	14	16
Ganjam	113	3	10	Padshahpoor	53	4	4	Kamptee	129	2	11
Jubbulpoor	620	7	59	Poonah	255	6	24	Karimjah	66	24	5
Jubbulpoor	647	7	61	Poonasowly	161	7	15	Masulipatam	542	24	63
Jubbulpoor	559	2	51	Rachore	181	6	18	Mominabad	213	7	20
Jubbulpoor	573	7	56	Ramanmully	113	1	13	Moortazapoor	45	1	4
Juggernaut or Pooree	49	6	4	Ranee Bennoor	79	4	7	Mutcul	381	34	37
Kamptee	517	73	43	Saumbary	28	2	3	Mulkapoor	106	4	9
Kamptee	544	74	50	Secunderabad	310	2	30	Nagpoor	118	5	10
Kho-rdiah	27	1	3	Sedashagurh	103	0	10	Nandair	174	14	18
Koonjibungshah	83	5	9	Seringapatam	276	4	25	Neemgaum	87	0	7
Kuntaloo	55	4	6	Sholapur	189	24	19	Oomrawutty	28	2	1
Madras	772	7	69	Sircy	75	04	4	Secunderabad	331	54	33
Manickaputnum	69	7	6	Yellapoor	46	4	6				
Masulipatam	510	24	45	Yellapoor	50	1	5				
Mundlah	502	4	46	From Dindigul to				From Ellore to			
Nagpoor	524	41	48	Ariangole (Pass)	146	2	13	Acrot	534	7	31
Nagpoor	549	44	50	Avenashy	83	7	13	Berhampore	346	2	29
Nellore	587	1	53	Bangalore	217	4	22	Bezwarrarh	39	1	3
Onigole	783	43	71	Caroor	48	1	5	Castimootah	154	0	13
Palaveram	773	43	70	Chittoor	247	7	26	Caulaishweram	196	3	18
Poonamallee	773	43	70	Coimbatore	97	0	9	Chandah	307	2	29
Pumbah	86	6	13	Darapooram	45	3	4	Chicacole	244	5	20
Russellkondah	122	5	35	French Rocks	209	4	20	Chittoor	205	1	33
Ruttanpoor	364	2	33	Guzelhaty	116	4	11	Chutterpoor	328	5	33
Ryepoor	339	1						Canada	214	6	15

From Ellore to			From French Rocks to M.			From Ganjam to		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.
Cuddapah	264	3	Cochin	254	0	Nowpadah	79	0
Cumbum	171	7	Coinbatore	135	2	Ongole	487	6
Cuttack	463	2	Cuddalore	290	1	Pondy	307	6
Dummapettah	45	1	Cuddapah	249	3	Rajahmundry	307	6
Dummapettah	45	3	Cuddapah	232	5	Rumhamb	10	2
Ganjam	365	2	Darwar	268	2	Russellkondah	62	1
Ganjam	362	7	Dindigul	209	4	Sonapurpettah	26	0
Gopalspooram	277	6	Fraserpett	65	4	Sonepoor	159	4
Guntoor	59	1	Goody	237	5	Sooloorpett	623	4
Kingenghaat	362	1	Guntoor	455	0	Toonee	246	4
Nehapoor	330	2	Haimawutty	117	5	Vizianagrum	160	4
Kamptee	421	0	Honor	237	0	Wojelly	593	1
Madras	310	5	Hoonsoor	35	4			
Mahadeepoor	183	3	Hurryhur	190	3	From Goa to		
Manulipatam	46	0	Hurryhur	174	3	Baitzy	27	3
Mangalagerry	46	1	Kurnool	300	0	Belgaum	68	3
Mungapett	133	3	Madras	288	1	Beydoor	141	4
Munsooroottah	361	1	Madura	249	3	Butcull	128	2
Nagpoor	410	3	Mangalore	168	4	Cabe	9	6
Nellore	202	4	Manulipatam	618	6	Condapor	157	6
Ongole	124	7	Mercara	84	2	Connacona	38	0
Paloosha	90	2	Mysore	16	4	Coompta	94	0
Ragapoor	35	4	Nagamangalam	23	4	Darwar	107	0
Rajahmundry	55	1	Nellore	311	4	Honore	104	2
Russellkondah	398	1	Ongole	389	2	Hullial	85	4
Saipoor	258	6	Ootacamund	94	3	Mangalore	218	0
Samulicottah	46	6	Palamcottah	335	1	Margam	16	3
Secunderabad	205	7	Palavaram	278	3	Moerjan	59	6
Sooloorpett	260	5	Paughantcherry	166	6	Panjan	6	2
Toonee	116	2	Peddannully	54	4	Ponda	12	1
Vellore	350	5	Pondicherry	296	6	Selashagurh	53	5
Vizagapatam	180	4	Poonamallee	275	5	Woodapee	180	2
Vizianagrum	202	3	Quilon	342	1			
Wojelly	236	2	Kyadrog	170	4	From Goomsur to		
Wurroorah	336	1	Saint Thomas' Mount	241	1	Sooradah	15	3
			Salem	171	3			
From Fraserpett to			Salem	138	8	From Goonah to		
Bangalore	133	7	Secunderabad	439	2	Agra	194	1
Bellary	231	6	Seerah	94	1	Dewas	153	2
Cannanore	80	2	Seringapatam	7	3	Hindia	179	3
Chikka Gundeshy	75	5	Trichinopoly	223	6	Indore	176	2
Chinnapatam	97	0	Vellore	203	6	Jalra Patun	90	4
Hasan	55	6	Yelwall	18	7	Jhansi	104	1
Heroor	139	5				Khorase	85	4
Hoodiar	112	0	From Ganjam to			Mhow	188	3
Hoonsoor	27	0	Aska	34	3	Neemuch	180	6
Mangalore	103	0	Barwah	48	3	Ragoogurh	18	3
Mercara	18	6	Berhampoor	19	0	Rojwas	125	1
Muzarabad	44	2	Bewarrah	402	0	Sarungpoor	99	5
Mysore	54	3	Casabooga	65	1	Saugor	128	6
Pootoor	71	5	Cassimicottah	208	7	Sehore	120	0
Rajahmundry	627	6	Chicacole	118	2	Seronge	80	4
Ryadrog	198	0	Chutterpoor	4	5	Shahjehanpoor	116	3
Seringapatam	68	1	Comada	148	1			
Tulluck	176	6	Oomungia	83	2	From Goondalpett to		
Veerajunderpett	29	1	Cuttack	113	3	Arrisade	76	0
Yelwall	45	7	Cuttack	97	0	Bangalore	130	6
			Ellore	362	7	Bangalore	121	0
From French Rocks to			Gopalspooram (near			Calicut	90	6
Arpet	217	4	Munsooroottah)	13	3	Calicut	07	6
Bangalore	75	3	Gopalspooram	85	1	Channarajungum	20	6
Bellary	204	0	Guntoor	422	0	Chinnapatam	93	7
Calicut	141	6	Ichapoor	32	5	Chinnapatam	84	1
Cannanore	136	5	Juggannat or Pooree	63	5	Culpetta	49	6
Cannanore	129	7	Kemedy	92	7	Goodaloor	28	6
Chailoor	71	7	Kemedy	95	3	Gunapuddywutsum	34	2
Chengleput	267	7	Khoorah	69	7	Kolaigal	43	3
Chennorputum	35	0	Khadrae	673	4	Kulhuty	33	7
Chinnapatam	38	4	Manickaputsum	43	4	Mallavally	68	1
Chittoor	186	4	Munsooroottah	11	6	Mysore	26	1
Chutrum	8	7	Nellore	565	3	Ootacamund	41	6

From Goondulpett to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Guntoor to			M.	F.	Stg.	From Honore or Ho- nawer to			M.	F.	Stg.
Seevanamoodrum	53	4	5			Samulcottah	143	7 1/2	13			French Rocks	237	0 1/2	23		
Seringapatam	45	2	5			Secunderabad	175	0	16			Goa	104	2 1/2	11		
Teppakairah or Tip- pacaudo	18	6	2			Sooloorpett	201	4	19			Hurryhur	114	0	11		
From Gooty to						Toonee	175	4	15			Mangalore	113	5 1/2	13		
Adony	47	1	4			Vellore	291	4	29			Meerjan	14	4	1		
Bangalore	162	2 1/2	18			Vizagapatam	239	5	20			Moolky	35	3 1/2	6		
Bellary	52	3 1/2	5			Vizianagrum	261	4	22			Sagur	50	5 1/2	5		
Byngumpully	43	1	4			Wolley	177	1	17			Selashegurb	50	5 1/2	5		
Cota Cota	106	3	11			From Hindia to						Seringapatam	245	2 1/2	22		
Cuddapah	97	7	10			Ashta	39	2	4			Sheemogah	105	3 1/2	6		
Cumbum	123	5	11			Asseergurb	38	1 1/2	10			Soruba	57	7	9		
Cumbum	161	0	16			Baitool	87	7	8			Toomoor	233	6 1/2	20		
Circumbaddy	180	1	18			Charwah	31	7	4			Turrakerry	129	6 1/2	11		
Hundy Anantapoor	31	4	3			Chundoowanah	14	2	2			Woodapie	75	7 1/2	9		
Jeddacherlah	141	0	15			Dewas	80	2	8			From Hoshungabad to					
Kurnool	62	2	16			Goona	179	3	18			Ahmednuggur	370	4	34		
Madras	264	2	26			Hurdah	13	0	2			Ashty	163	3	16		
Madras	281	5	26			Jeogaum	15	2	2			Asseergurb	146	6	14		
Nagery	205	0	21			Mhow	97	7	19			Annair	142	0	14		
Nagery	224	0	20			Nagpoor	193	7	19			Aurangabad	298	5	29		
Nundidroog	129	2	15			Newree	63	4	6			Batool	66	1	6		
Pauhamoodrum	86	6	10			Nursing-Gurb	101	3	10			Bangurb	114	7	11		
Peelair	155	0	14			Oojain	105	4	16			Bassim	254	4	24		
Poomamallee	251	7	25			Sahore	59	3	2			Bellary	657	5	63		
Poomamallee	269	1	23			Timboornee	22	4	2			Bhilsa	48	0	7		
Putticondah	121	6	11			From Hugolee to						Bhopal	48	4	6		
Rachotee	120	3	11			Ahoondah	14	4	1			Boorhaunpoor	180	0	15		
Secunderabad	201	5	21			Bassim	28	6	3			Burra Gurawarra	156	6	15		
Tipassoor	233	3	24			Bichookonda	109	5 1/2	11			Burrumpoor	80	4	8		
Yalmaweram	61	5	6			Borgaum	124	7	12			Charwah	75	7 1/2	8		
From Guntoor to						Chandah	170	1 1/2	12			Chundoowanah	63	5	7		
Arcoet	275	6	27			Chilichapoor	126	4	18			Chundoowanah	125	6	13		
Arnee	295	0	29			Gunga Kair	60	3	6			Chilichapoor	174	2	16		
Bangalore	579	5	39			Jaulnah	84	6	8			Hingah	283	2	27		
Bellary	281	2 1/2	33			Jaulnah	105	4	10			Jaulnah	293	2	28		
Bellary	293	6 1/2	33			Kamptee	206	2	20			Jubbulpoor	175	6	17		
Berhampore	405	3	34			Karajah	66	2	7			Kamptee	699	0	68		
Beswarrah	20	0	2			Kullumnoory	142	3	15			Masulipatam	408	2	33		
Cassimcottah	213	1	18			Loomar	42	0	1			Mirzapoor	159	4	16		
Chicacole	303	6	25			Mominabad	92	3	8			Mhow	147	2	15		
Chingileput	281	1 1/2	27			Muddanoor	100	1 1/2	10			Mooltye	95	0	9		
Chittoor	289	4	35			Muddanoor	72	3	8			Nagode	255	0	24		
Chutterpoor	419	6	37			Nagpoor	195	4	18			Nagpoor	176	1	17		
Conada	273	7 1/2	31			Nandair	47	5 1/2	5			Nandair	330	7 1/2	32		
Cuddalore	351	4	21			Omravutty	104	0 1/2	10			Nursingpoor	105	1 1/2	11		
Cuddapah	205	2	12			Pury	77	4	7			Omravutty	201	6	20		
Cumbum	113	6	12			Sailoo	57	7	5			Pandoornah	172	0	16		
Elore	69	1	36			Secunderabad	205	1 1/2	20			Saugur	120	0	11		
Ganjam	422	0	38			From Honore or Ho- nawer to						Secunderabad	488	3 1/2	47		
Ganjam	424	3	35			6 Allawully	29	0	3			Seermow	80	4	8		
Gopalpooram	336	7	35			Anantapoor	74	6 1/2	15			Seewonee	29	6	3		
Gopalpooram (near						Arsekaira	193	4 1/2	17			Seewonee	29	1 1/2	3		
Munsoorottah	408	4 1/2	33			Banawerram	183	4 1/2	14			Sholapoor	461	6	45		
Innacondah	54	3	23			Bangalore	277	0 1/2	24			Sholapoor	460	6	43		
Itchapoor	389	3	23			Benkipore	115	5 1/2	10			Sohagpoor	32	5	4		
Kurnool	184	7 1/2	35			Beydoo	37	1 1/2	3			Soondurjunnah	110	3	11		
Madras	251	4	14			Bighy	34	3	3			From Hurryhur to					
Masulipatam	61	4	3			Butcuil	23	7 1/2	13			Agoombee	100	7	10		
Masulipatam	63	6 1/2	14			Cador	147	7 1/2	13			Anantapoor	65	2	5		
Munsoorottah	140	3 1/2	53			Chenroyapatam	202	0	6			Arcoet	310	6 1/2	30		
Nellore	413	3 1/2	6			Condapoor	53	3 1/2	10			Arsekaira	108	7	10		
Nursarawpettah	28	5	10			Coompta	10	2	2			Ahoocopy	158	2	15		
Ongole	540	6	10			Darwar	108	5 1/2	9								
Ootacamund	63	2	42			Gaisoppah Falls	37	6	4								
Pondogul	114	0	37														
Rajahmundry	99	0	37														
Ramapattunam	119	2	37														
Salem	416	6	37														

From Hurryhour to				From Hyderabad (Residency) to				From Hyderabad (Residency) to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Banawassy	60	7	5	Adony	168	0	17	Wojelly	315	2	29
Bangalore	170	6	17	Adony	181	4	16	Wurrungul	96	4	9
Belgaum	141	1	13	Aganoor	69	5	6	Yelaishwerram	91	1	10
Bellary	111	3	11	Bagreecotah	252	7	22	From Jaulnah to			
Benikpoor	53	0	5	Bagreecotah	242	1	24	Adjuntah	55	0	5
Bezwarrah	457	4	46	Bahmunkelloor	173	5	16	Adony	350	3	32
Bilghy	79	5	7	Bassim	238	5	23	Agra	618	1	58
Bombay	441	6	39	Beder	83	1	8	Ahmednuggur	84	7	8
Cador	85	2	8	Beeljaapoor	207	5	15	Akolah	104	7	10
Cannanore	305	1	28	Belgaum	339	4	32	Akolah	123	6	12
Channarayputtam	130	3	13	Belgaum	328	6	30	Akolah	146	4	14
Chinnor	126	4	13	Bellary	211	8	21	Aseergurh	39	7	4
Chittledroog	47	0	5	Bellary	225	2	20	Aurangabad	578	4	56
Coimbatore	311	1	29	Bellarum	10	6	1	Bangalore	97	6	9
Coompta	111	1	11	Bellarum	199	12	17	Bassim	187	0	17
Coompta	116	5	10	Chakulmurry	246	1	22	Beder	215	4	21
Coomsee	49	2	4	Chandah	155	7	15	Beder	238	3	24
Cuddah	261	5	26	Chinnor	59	2	6	Beeljaapoor	63	2	7
Darwar	93	7	8	Coheer	74	2	8	Beer	63	2	33
Fraserpett	196	1	18	Copenully	90	4	9	Belgaum	342	6	33
French Rocks	190	3	19	Cota Cota	237	3	21	Bellary	394	1	36
French Rocks	174	3	17	Culdapah	179	4	17	Bezwarrah	432	1	41
Gainsoppah Falls	102	3	8	Cumbum	62	3	7	Bichookoonda	175	4	17
Gundahy	120	4	11	Daiwurcondah	121	1	11	Bodur	89	3	9
Harponully	25	0	2	Daiwursoogoor	211	3	21	Bombay	249	5	20
Herioor	71	4	7	Daroor	148	5	15	Boorhaanpoor	134	0	13
Honelly	23	4	2	Dupar Fort	6	2	1	Boregaum	115	6	11
Honore or Honawer	114	0	11	Golconda	121	4	10	Daiwursoogoor	290	0	27
Hoobly	81	2	7	Goolburgah	106	3	11	Darwar	347	6	36
Hoolla Honor	42	1	4	Gudawul	179	1	17	Daroor	77	0	7
Hoolla Honor	40	5	4	Gunga-Kair	144	3	13	Daroor	87	2	8
Huthully	101	2	10	Gurraimullah	209	7	12	Daroor	161	0	15
Jaulnah	451	5	44	Hingolee	104	1	12	Ellichapoor	167	1	16
Kamptee	668	3	66	Honnabad	63	0	6	Ellichapoor	204	5	19
Kamptee	641	0	62	Hytipaomla	270	1	25	Goolburgah	91	0	8
Kolapoor	206	2	18	Jaulnah	55	7	5	Gunga-kair	94	6	8
Kulladghee	160	3	15	Jedicherlah	327	7	31	Hingolee	105	4	10
Kurnool	207	6	21	Kamptee	266	7	25	Hoshungabad	293	2	28
Madras	383	4	36	Kulladghee	257	0	23	Jafferabad	26	0	3
Mangalore	159	7	17	Kulladghee	256	1	23	Jubbulpoor	421	6	41
Ma-galore	174	1	16	Kulladghee	119	0	14	Jubbulpoor	453	1	45
Masulipatam	501	2	51	Kullianee	134	4	15	Kamptee	267	6	26
Mercara	214	7	20	Kurnool	184	5	17	Kamptee	275	1	26
Mysore	191	6	18	Lingasoogoor	3-9	5	35	Kolapoor	316	5	33
Namcul	319	1	31	Madras	208	5	21	Kulladghee	291	2	29
Nugger	88	5	7	Masulipatam	190	3	19	Kurnool	359	1	34
Oospettah	73	0	7	Mominabad	194	7	18	Lackenwarry	73	5	7
Ootacamund	269	5	26	Moodgul	117	5	11	Loonar	46	6	4
Palamcottah	513	7	52	Moorecondah	105	7	9	Maiker	56	4	6
Palaveram	370	5	36	Muctul	317	2	30	Malleigaum	123	4	12
Paulghautcherry	341	4	33	Nagpoor	162	2	15	Malleigaum	476	0	46
Peddannully	135	7	14	Nandair	95	0	8	Masulipatam	242	3	24
Quilon	516	7	51	Narrynpettah	281	4	26	Mhow	108	2	10
Rachore	179	7	18	Nellore	137	7	12	Mominabad	130	6	13
Ranee Bennoor	14	3	1	Nirmul	170	2	19	Moortazapoor	166	0	16
Salem	287	5	28	Nuldroog	159	3	14	Muddenoor	548	2	52
Secunderabad	317	7	31	Nundiaul	203	7	19	Nagode	257	1	25
Belashegurh	151	5	14	Ongole	130	0	13	Nandair	113	4	11
Seerah	96	2	9	Oodgheer	96	1	9	Neemuch	397	7	37
Seringapatam	182	5	17	Pangul	109	6	10	Nowgong	529	4	50
Seringapatam	197	6	20	Pondogul	47	0	4	Oodgheer	140	1	12
Shemoga	47	4	4	Purdeekee	133	2	12	Oodgheer	168	5	16
Sholapoor	253	1	27	Rachore	4	6	0	Oomrawutty	160	7	16
Sholapoor	286	1	28	Secunderabad	192	5	17	Panchore	23	0	2
Sircy	75	2	6	Sholapoor	199	6	24	Poonah	157	4	13
Toomoor	127	4	13	Sholapoor	14	4	1	Purtoor	27	0	2
Trichinopoly	374	4	36	Shumshabad	339	5	31	Pyton	36	4	4
Vellore	290	1	29	Sooloorpett	188	7	17	Rachore	302	1	28
Vizagapatam	677	1	64	Tallicoat	188	0	19	Sailoo	46	2	4
Vinanagrum	699	0	66	Tooljaapoor	169	1	15	Saugor	413	2	39
Woolapee	136	3	12	Ukkulcotah							

From Kamptee to			From Kulladghee to			From Madras to					
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.			
Wyraghur	106	2	10	Malgaum	77	0	7	Avenashy	282	1	28
Yelalabad	143	1	14	Malingsapur	31	3	3	Avenashy	285	2	28
<i>From Kolapoort to</i>				Moodgul	72	0	7	Avenashy	194	1	17
Abdulpoor	139	1	15	Moodhul	18	7	2	Baitool	806	6	75
Beelapoor	107	4	11	Muctul	161	0	16	Bangalore	212	6	19
Belgaum	82	2	8	Narrympettah	161	1	15	Bangalore	204	14	21
Bellary	233	7	24	Poonah	223	3	20	Bangalore	202	2	22
Bhoj	20	5	2	Poosawoly	129	4	11	Bangalore	208	0	23
Darwar	112	3	10	Sattarah	155	6	13	Bangalore	201	6	20
Gooburgah	194	1	18	Secunderabad	261	6	24	Bassim	625	4	58
Hubbhur	206	2	18	Secunderabad	271	5	26	Beelapoor	480	14	47
Huttee	62	0	7	Secunderabad	260	7	24	Belgaum	521	4	49
Kulladghee	98	7	9	Sholapur	122	6	12	Bellary	316	6	32
Kurnool	299	0	29	Talliootah	67	2	6	Bellary	334	0	31
M. agum	38	24	6	Tazgaum	92	4	8	Bellary	340	24	34
Malingsapur	67	4	6	<i>From Kurnool to</i>				Berhampoor	656	7	57
Meeruj	32	64	6	Arcot	257	4	23	Bezwarrah	271	4	25
P. d. apoor	58	7	6	Autkoor	42	1	5	Bombay	764	0	71
Ryene	42	4	4	Bangalore	224	5	27	Bombay	820	54	77
Sangola	91	64	10	Belgaum	272	6	27	Bowanie	248	0	24
Secunderabad	326	1	30	Bellary	96	3	21	Bowanie	256	7	23
Secunderabad	264	2	28	Bezwarrah	248	5	24	Calicut	418	3	42
Sholapur	148	14	15	Bezwarrah	204	7	20	Calicut	433	7	41
<i>From Kottergherry to</i>				Bombay	473	04	42	Cannanore	400	5	39
Avenashy	39	2	3	Chakulmurry	85	4	7	Cannanore	413	2	41
Calicut	118	1	8	Chittoor	230	03	20	Carangooly	48	0	4
Cannanore	144	0	13	Cota Cota	44	0	6	Cassimcottah	464	5	41
Coimbatore	34	4	3	Cuddapah	123	54	11	Chellumbrum	126	2	11
Dindigul	123	1	11	Cumbum	87	4	9	Chicacole	555	2	48
French Rocks	109	1	11	Darwarcondah	107	1	10	Chingleput	34	7	3
Madras	333	3	30	Darwar	238	6	24	Chintomnipett	180	54	17
Madura	163	0	14	Gooburgah	154	4	15	Chittoor	98	04	9
Mettoopolium	11	6	1	Go. ty	62	3	6	Chittoor	97	7	10
Myore	92	5	9	Guntur	184	74	18	Chullapully	264	3	23
Palacamund	14	6	2	Gurramullah	30	6	3	Chutray	32	6	3
Palacottah	218	6	24	Hundi Anantapoor	37	7	9	Cochin	438	0	43
Palghautcherry	64	7	7	Hurryhur	207	6	21	Coimbatore	308	3	29
Salem	113	4	10	Hytipaumul	149	2	15	Coimbatore	311	4	29
Sivomogay	15	0	1	Innacondah	130	04	12	Coimbatore	320	3	30
Tyichinopoly	149	3	13	Jaulnah	359	1	34	Colar	167	24	18
Uddiwarum	12	7	1	Jeddicherlah	78	5	9	Colar	161	3	17
<i>From Kulladghee to</i>				Jullhall	179	24	17	Colar	167	1	17
Ayamungalum	182	6	16	Kamptee	463	3	46	Colar	160	7	15
Badary	25	5	3	Kulladghee	200	1	20	Combaconum	179	6	15
Bagecottah	14	0	1	Kundakull	140	4	14	Conada	525	3	46
Bannunkelloor	83	3	3	Lingasoogoor	117	7	14	Conjeveram	44	4	3
Bannunkelloor	93	2	9	Madras	290	14	28	Coonoor	333	5	30
Beelapoor	52	7	5	Masulipatam	232	34	29	Cuddalore	100	0	6
Belgaum	72	54	7	Masulipatam	236	34	28	Cuddapah	166	4	17
Bellary	135	0	15	Nagoor	451	6	45	Cumbum	235	04	20
Bombay	315	4	27	Nellacondah	137	2	14	Circumbaddy	84	2	8
Darwar	75	74	6	Nundinul	45	3	4	Cuttack	772	7	69
Dindigul	66	4	7	Nundidroog	193	5	21	Darwar	474	24	44
Ganjanderghur	54	1	4	Palaveram	318	3	29	Dindigul	259	24	25
Hulhully	104	1	12	Palaveram	149	1	16	Ellichapoor	723	24	67
Humpasagur	95	5	9	Pentilly	27	2	3	Ellore	310	5	28
Hurryhur	160	3	15	Rachoor	57	0	6	Ennore	11	3	2
Hydrabad Residency	256	1	23	Secunderabad	139	2	15	Erode	247	3	23
Jaulnah	291	2	29	Sholapur	225	5	22	Fraserpett	342	1	33
Jeddicherlah	211	0	20	Sourispett	165	5	16	French Rocks	283	44	28
Jullhall	33	4	4	Vellore	252	04	22	Ganjam	673	4	59
Kolapoor	98	7	9	<i>From Madras to</i>				Ganjam	675	7	59
Kowloor	82	0	8	Ahmednuggur	691	64	67	Ginjee	95	2	9
Kurnool	300	1	20	Allicolum	68	4	7	Goa	591	03	54
Lingasoogoor	82	2	8	Amboorpet	115	0	10	Gooburgah	457	2	44
Lingasoogoor	72	5	6	Arcot	70	5	6	Gooriattum	104	6	11
				Arnee	80	1	7	Goornattum	104	3	9
				Arnee	83	6	9	Gooty	264	3	27
				Asseergurh	803	4	74	Gooty	281	5	28
								Gopaulpooram	660	04	56
								Guntur	251	4	23

From Mallesgaum to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Mangalore to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Manipalpatam to	M.	F.	Stg.
Chundore	25	2	2	Meerjan	128	11	14	Hingenghaut	410	14	38
Dhoolia	32	0	3	Mercara	84	2	8	Hingenghaut	418	24	39
Jaulnah	123	4	12	Munzerabad	81	1	9	Hosihungabad	689	0	68
Kamptee	387	3	37	Mysore	157	3	15	Hydrabad	208	5	21
Mhow	174	4	15	Na poor	826	6	79	Hypauniah	145	5	15
Nagpoor	376	6	36	Negapatam	475	5	48	Jaulnah	476	0	46
Nassick	64	6	6	Nugur	85	4	9	Jubbulpoor	637	6	67
Poonah	185	0	14	Oosoor	245	4	24	Juggajpettah	89	5	10
Seerpoor	64	0	6	Ootacamund	215	3	21	Kamptee	469	0	44
Seroor	143	4	11	Palamcottah	467	0	46	Kamptee	477	1	45
Sholapoor	248	1	21	Palaveram	424	1	41	Kamptee	533	6	52
Swangurh	93	3	10	Palghautcherry	226	4	23	Kurnool	292	3	29
Surat	144	3	15	Ponany	177	3	20	Kurnool	264	0	23
Tannah	154	6	15	Quilon	330	4	33	Kurnool	236	3	23
Yewlah	39	1	3	Raidroog	226	7	22	Madave am	115	6	12
				Raidroog	220	4	25	Madapollium	45	4	4
				Salem	338	0	33	Madras	281	0	24
				Simulcottah	744	5	74	Madras	315	2	30
				Secunderabad	514	2	49	Mahadeepoor	236	3	21
				Setlaseghurh	164	3	18	Mercara	566	1	60
				Seringapatam	161	1	15	Mhow	718	3	70
				Sevaanoodrum	197	2	19	Mogultoor	38	1	3
				Shemoga	112	3	13	Mungapett	181	2	16
				Sholapoor	411	5	41	Nagode	813	7	80
				Sircy	159	7	18	Nagpoor	458	3	43
				Tanjore	419	5	43	Nagpoor	466	4	44
				Tanzor	163	3	18	Nagpoor	523	1	51
				Tellicherry	99	2	10	Neelapully	89	0	8
				Tranquebar	472	4	47	Nellore	172	7	18
				Trichinopoly	382	3	39	Nelore	207	2	21
				Tulluck	205	5	20	Ongele	95	2	8
				Tulluck	229	2	23	Ongole	129	4	14
				Tulluck	229	2	24	Ootacamund	695	2	62
				Tulluck	229	2	34	Palaveram	326	0	32
				Yellore	349	4	81	Penogondah	61	1	5
				Vizagapatam	840	3	83	Poodogul (on the			
				Vizianagrum	862	2	87	Kistna River)	114	6	10
				Woodaple	37	6	4	Rajahmundry	90	5	8
				Wuddakurray	113	2	12	Rajahmundry	103	1	9
				Wustarah	82	2	8	Ramyaputrum	128	4	11
				Yelwahl	148	7	14	Russellkondah	446	14	37
							Saint Thomas' Mount	322	2	31	
							Sairpoor	306	6	29	
							Sairpoor	314	7	30	
							Salem	480	4	49	
							Samulcottah	116	2	11	
							Samulcottah	132	7	12	
							Saugor	797	1	77	
							Secunderabad	210	5	21	
							Sholapoor	410	5	43	
							Sooloorpett	231	0	20	
							Sooriapett	126	6	13	
							Ventapollium	67	6	5	
							Vizagapatam	228	4	19	
							Vizianagrum	250	3	21	
							Wojely	206	5	18	
							Wurrungul	178	2	17	

From Mercara to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Mhow to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Mirzapoor to	M.	F.	Stg.
Bangalore	152	54	14	Dhar	33	2	3	Rewah	105	2	10
Belgaum	356	0	33	Dholpur	347	4	31	Saugor	238	2	27
Bellary	240	4	24	Dholia	142	4	12	Sekhore	421	2	39
Berhampur	937	54	87	Dubhoose	194	1	19	<i>From Mominabad to</i>			
Bezwarrah	552	24	55	Gouua	188	3	18	Ahmednuggur	126	2	10
Cannanore	72	7	7	Gwarispor	185	6	16	Ahmednuggur	129	3	12
Chinnapatam	115	64	10	Gwarispor	182	4	16	Aurangabad	116	42	11
Cuddapah	326	54	32	Hindia	97	7	7	Bangalore	464	5	14
Darwar	308	6	28	Hoshungabad	159	44	10	Beder	107	2	11
Fraserpett	18	6	2	Hoshungabad	147	2	11	Beeby Peepulnair	42	4	4
French Rocks	84	2	8	Hurdah	111	7	11	Beer	53	0	5
Gunote	43	4	4	Indoor	12	1	1	Bellary	297	34	29
Hoonoor	45	6	4	Jabbosh	91	3	8	Chinnoor	244	14	23
Hurryhur	214	7	20	Jaulnah	242	34	24	Daroor	21	0	20
Kamptee	863	54	76	Jowrah	94	0	8	Ellichapoor	218	7	11
Kurnool	377	3	38	Jubbulpoor	307	14	32	Ferozabad	128	54	11
Madras	360	7	35	Kachrode	74	4	6	Gooburgah	109	34	19
Mangalore	84	2	8	Kaira	251	5	22	Gunga-Kair	32	0	30
Masilupatam	596	1	60	Kamptee	235	3	29	Hingulee	92	3	19
Mysore	73	1	7	Kolar	234	7	21	Jaulnah	108	24	10
Ootacamund	151	0	15	Kulladghee	533	6	53	Lingasoogoor	210	34	54
Palacottah	391	6	38	Kurnool	601	44	58	Madras	577	2	6
Paumbum	403	7	38	Loneewara	173	6	15	Nandair	75	0	6
Paulghautcherry	213	2	21	Madras	899	34	84	Oodgneer	60	3	0
Paulghautcherry	222	7	22	Madras	925	0	86	Owsah	38	0	3
Periaputnum	32	1	3	Mahidpoor	73	1	6	Panchore	85	38	2
Pootoor	52	7	5	Malligaum	174	4	15	Rainapoor	22	7	19
Quilon	317	2	36	Masilupatam	718	34	70	Secunderabad	185	6	15
Rajahmundry	648	44	63	Mirzapoor	523	2	43	Sedashpett	144	0	7
Samulcottah	676	2	66	Mooltye	214	5	21	Shahgah	79	38	8
Secunderabad	518	5	53	Mundesore	124	2	11	Sholapoor	85	1	16
Seringapatam	76	7	7	Mundial	365	74	37	Shorapoor	170	74	8
Trichinopoly	280	3	26	Mundialair	33	1	3	Tair	34	4	4
Veerajunderpett	21	6	2	Nagode	370	0	31	Tollapoor	57	4	5
Vellore	281	0	26	Nagore	235	6	29	Yeat	56	7	
Vizagapatam	771	74	73	Nassick	239	2	13	<i>From Mysore to</i>			
Vizianagrum	743	6	75	Neemuch	155	4	23	Bangalore	84	74	31
Yelwail	64	5	6	Nowgong	351	2	32	Belgaum	332	7	11
<i>From Mhow to</i>				Narsangpoor	252	34	26	Cannanore	112	4	19
Adjuntah	197	34	19	Odeypoor	147	5	4	Cannanore	120	2	15
Agra	332	4	34	Ojein	49	5	4	Caroor	160	2	14
Amednuggur	286	74	24	Para	77	4	23	Chamrajnuggur	37	4	13
Akberpoor	33	0	3	Poonah	359	44	16	Chinnapatam	48	04	34
Amjhera	46	0	4	Ragoogurh	170	0	18	Cochin	237	8	13
Ashta	73	0	7	Rajwas	63	2	18	Coimbatore	118	4	13
Asseergurh	124	4	11	Ratargurh	203	3	38	Cuddapah	258	74	26
Asseergurh	111	34	10	Ratargurh	205	1	21	Cuddapah	242	24	26
Asseergurh	95	74	10	Rewah	418	0	21	Darwar	235	0	16
Aurangabad	247	64	25	Saugor	235	0	49	Dindigul	193	15	12
Batool	135	6	18	Saugor	231	4	9	Erode	120	1	1
Balasore	197	4	17	Secunderabad	507	54	9	Fraserpett	54	3	1
Bangalore	815	4	79	Seepoor	110	4	13	French Rocks	16	36	1
Baroda	215	3	21	Sekhore	102	0	41	Goondulpett	46	1	1
Bellary	636	44	60	Seewonee	130	3	30	Gunote	83	3	3
Bhewndy	319	6	28	Shahjehanpoor	72	0	30	Hassanpoor	62	2	2
Bhilai	162	2	14	Sholapoor	410	74	12	Hoonoor	191	6	1
Bhilai	159	0	14	Tannah	339	2	26	Hurryhur	44	1	1
Bhopal	123	6	11	Timboornee	120	3	37	Hyderabad	70	0	0
Bhopawar	54	5	5	Tunkaria Bunder	259	7	0	Kulhuty	309	5	54
Bombay	352	2	33	<i>From Mirzapoor to</i>				Kurnool	243	1	1
Boorhaupoor	108	34	11	Bhopal	396	0	37	Madras	233	7	7
Broach	238	5	23	Hoshungabad	442	44	40	Madura	233	3	3
Chundowanah	83	6	8	Huttah	226	2	21	Manishtoddy	157	3	15
Cuddapah	737	64	70	Jubbulpoor	342	5	38	Maskipore	528	3	3
Darwar	600	2	60	Kamptee	223	2	13	Masilupatam	73	1	1
Dechuttee	139	0	13	Mhow	123	2	13	Nagpoor	761	3	3
Deola	71	2	6	Myhra	145	3	39	Nanjungode	14	2	2
Deoria	35	1	3	Nagode	153	2	26	Ootacamund	37	1	1
Dewad	116	7	8	Nagpoor	407	2	39				
Deypalpoor	27	4	2	Nursingpoor	237	3	39				

From Mysore to			From Nagpoor to			From Nandair to					
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.			
Paimbaddy Ghaut..	68	3	7	Khyragurh	143	6	13	Mominabad	75	0	10
Palmcottah	329	5	31	Konkair	209	4	21	Mookaireemallae	157	5	18
Poughautcherry	150	2	15	Konkair	209	6	20	Mudnapoor	94	7	10
Periapattam	41	0	4	Koodatloo	494	0	44	Muctul	207	2	20
Poonah	541	3	50	Kurnool	451	6	45	Nagpoor	243	1	24
Quilon	325	5	33	Lodikhersa	38	0	3	Narrainrowpettah	189	2	18
Ramaisweram	338	3	32	Lutchmenarsipettah	478	0	45	Neeracondah	147	1	14
Rattimungalum	82	7	8	Madras	704	1	65	Nirmul	79	6	9
Seringapatam	9	1	1	Mahadeepoor	222	0	22	Oomerkair	45	6	5
Sewasumoodrum				M thelgaon	10	5	1	Oomrawutty	151	6	15
(Falls of the Cau-}	39	7	4	Malligaon	376	6	36	Ootcoor	196	3	19
very)				Mangalore	836	6	79	Rachore	234	5	23
Sitodoo	118	7	12	Masulipatam	523	1	51	Sailoo	67	2	7
Soosly	19	5	2	Masulipatam	458	3	43	Secunderabad	157	4	15
Tanjore	244	4	23	Masulipatam	466	4	44	Sholapoor	160	1	14
Telicherry	113	5	12	Mhow	291	3	28	Sironcha	219	2	23
Tippacaudoo	54	7	6	Mirzapoor	407	2	39	Tair	109	4	9
Trichinopoly	207	2	19	Mookoles	390	3	37	Tooljapoor	132	4	11
Yelwail	8	5	1	Mooltye	78	6	7				
				Moortazapoor	126	3	12	From Neemuch to			
				Muddenoor	295	5	29	Bairseah	207	1	19
				Muddunpoor	329	0	37	Bhampoorah	62	1	6
				Mungapett	277	1	27	Bhilas	234	0	21
				Mysore	761	3	77	Goonah	180	6	16
				Nandair	243	1	24	Jalra Patun	90	2	8
				Narrainpoor	213	2	19	Jowrah	61	4	6
				Narrainpoorputnam	401	3	36	Kachrode	81	0	8
				Nirmul	179	2	18	Kilcheepoor	138	1	13
				Nowrangapoor	335	7	34	Mhow	115	4	13
				Nursingpoor	156	6	14	Mundesore	31	2	2
				Oomrawutty	96	2	9	Nursing Gurh	182	1	17
				Pacoand	480	2	46	Rampoorah	39	0	3
				Pandoornah	13	0	5	Saugor	306	4	28
				Parwuttipooram	424	7	38				
				Russellkondah	501	4	48	From Negapatam to			
				Ruttenpoor	280	2	23	Adramputnam	61	1	9
				Ryepoor	183	3	15	Arcot	175	3	17
				Sairpoor	151	5	14	Arnee	156	1	15
				Sarungurh	309	3	26	Arrantanghy	84	1	9
				Saugor	235	4	22	Bangalore	297	0	28
				Secunderabad	400	5	39	Bellary	445	0	45
				Secunderabad	312	4	30	Calicut	332	2	32
				Shahpoor	128	2	12	Caananore	389	4	39
				Simgah	197	1	18	Chaittoobava Chut-			
				Sindwarrah	74	7	6	trum	66	7	7
				Singoojanuggur	375	3	31	Chel umbrum	53	6	5
				Sohungur	309	2	35	Chingleput	153	7	14
				Sonepoor	390	2	35	Chittoor	202	6	20
				Unehode	241	1	23	Coimbatore	223	6	21
				Vizianagrum	474	5	43	Cuddalore	80	0	8
				Wurroorah	75	2	8	Cuddapah	309	1	29
				Wurrungul	283	2	27	Jakatala	245	1	22
				Wyraghur	95	5	9	Karical	12	6	1
				Yedlabad	132	4	13	Kotergherry	242	5	23
								Madras	180	0	16
								Madura	155	5	16
				From Nandair to				Manargoody	33	6	4
				Adony	282	7	27	Mangalore	475	5	48
				Bassim	76	3	8	Myaveram	34	0	4
				Beder	100	1	10	Nagore	4	4	0
				Bellary	326	5	31	Ootacamund	253	1	23
				Bichookoondah	62	0	6	Palamcottah	233	1	25
				Boargaum	172	4	17	Palamcottah	252	3	26
				Chandah	192	6	20	Paumbum	170	0	18
				Chinnoor	204	3	21	Point Calimere	37	3	4
				Ellichapoor	174	1	17	Pondicherry	91	7	9
				Gunga-kair	43	0	3	Puttoootay	53	4	6
				Hinsalee	47	5	6	Ramaisweram	177	0	19
				Jainlah	113	4	11	Ramnad	139	5	15
				Khair	164	7	17	Sadras	139	4	13
				Kamptee	253	6	25	Salem	169	1	17
				Karinjah	113	7	12				

From Negapatam to						From Nellore to						From Ongole to					
M.	F.	Stg.				M.	F.	Stg.				M.	F.	Stg.			
Sheally	42	3	4			Vizianagrum	404	7 1/2	36			Masulipatam	129	4 1/2	14		
Sheally	47	1	5			Wallajabad	137	3 1/2	13			Munsoorcottah	476	0	47		
Tanjore	56	0	5			Wojeily	33	5 1/2	3			Nellore	77	5 1/2	7		
Tondy	109	0	12			From Nirmul to						Ootacamund	475	0	46		
Traquebar	22	2	2			Balcoondah	17	6 1/2	2			Poodoolay	31	3	3		
Trichinopoly	93	2	9			Bassim	123	0	12			Pondoolay	94	1	9		
Tripur	117	1	12			Chinnor	124	5	12			Rajahmundry	180	0	17		
Trivallor	16	3	2			Hingenghaut	131	0 1/2	13			Ramayaputnum	33	2	3		
From Nellore to						Khair	78	0 1/2	8			Salem	351	0	35		
Allicolum	129	4 1/2	13			Kampsee	189	7 1/2	19			Samulcottah	209	5 1/2	20		
Arcoot	132	2 1/2	13			Kullumnooree	68	3	9			Secunderabad	205	7	19		
Arnee	151	4 1/2	15			Nagpoor	179	2 1/2	18			Sooloorpett	135	6	12		
Bangalore	236	1 1/2	25			Nandair	79	6	9			Toonsee	241	2	23		
Berhampore	548	6 1/2	48			Oomurkhaire	60	5	6			Ventapollum	27	4	2		
Bezwarrah	163	3 1/2	16			Secunderabad	133	1 1/2	13			Vizianagrum	327	2	30		
Boodawall	75	2	8			Siroucha	139	4 1/2	14			Wallajahbad	215	1	22		
Calastry	58	2 1/2	6			Vencatrowpettah	76	3	8			Wojeily	111	3	1		
Cassimcottah	356	4 1/2	32			Wuroorah	104	0 1/2	10			From Oojein to					
Chembelwarum	93	4	8			Yellalabad	46	6 1/2	5			Chundoowanah	91	2			
Chettopore	563	1 1/2	49			Yellacurrooyay	30	1	3			Dewas	25	0			
Chicacole	447	1 1/2	39			From Nursingpoor or						Hindia	105	4			
Chingleput	137	6	13			Chota Gurrawarra to						Indore	35	7			
Chittoor	126	0 1/2	13			Asseergurh	251	7 1/2	25			Madhidpoor	23	4			
Chundergherry	92	1 1/2	10			Baitool	161	0	15			Mhow	49	5			
Conada	47	2 1/2	37			Burra Gurrawarra	23	6 1/2	3			Newree	42	0			
Cuddalore	211	5	19			Dunoh	86	0	11			Shore	93	4			
Cuddapah	112	1	12			Hoshungabad	105	1 1/2	11			Shajehanpoor	38	0			
Culligherry	37	6	3			Jubbulpur	54	6	6			Shujawalpoor	68	7			
Cumbum	127	0	11			Kamptee	157	6	15			Soondursee	47	4			
Cumbum	118	0	11			Lodikhera	120	5	11			Turanah	23	0			
Cuttack	664	6 1/2	60			Madras	889	6	80			From Oomrawully to					
Ellore	202	4 1/2	19			Mhow	252	3 1/2	26			Akolah	56	0			
French Rocks	311	4 1/2	32			Nagpoor	156	5	16			Amnair	59	6			
Ganjam	665	3 1/2	50			Puttunsangwee	143	3	13			Arungabad	197	0			
Ganjam	667	6 1/2	50			Saugor	78	7	8			Baitool	135	5			
Gopaulpooram	480	2	42			Sindwarra	82	6	8			Baitool	105	7			
Guntur	143	3	14			Sohagpoor	72	4 1/2	7			Bassim	82	4			
Hyderabad Residency	281	4	26			From Ongole to						Bassim	75	2 1/2			
Hytpaumlah	218	4	20			Aroot	210	0	20			Beder	251	7			
Itchapoor	532	6 1/2	47			Arnee	229	2	22			Ellichappoor	23	2			
Kurumbaddy	74	3 1/2	8			Bangalore	313	7	32			Gooburgah	305	7			
Madras	108	0 1/2	9			Bellary	291	7	29			Gungakair	164	3 1/2			
Masulipatam	207	2	21			Bellary	246	2 1/2	23			Hingolee	104	0 1/2			
Masulipatam	172	7 1/2	15			Berhampoor	471	1	41			Hoshungabad	201	6			
Munsoorcottah	553	5 1/2	49			Bezwarrah	85	6	9			Hoshungabad	172	0			
Nagery	95	4	10			Boodawall	104	6	10			Jafferabad	134	7			
Ongole	77	5 1/2	7			Cassimcottah	278	7	25			Jainlah	160	7 1/2			
Oopulpaur	47	6	5			Chicacole	369	4	32			Kamptee	106	7			
Ootacamund	399	0	41			Chingleput	215	3 1/2	20			Karinjah	31	0 1/2			
Ootacamund	397	2 1/2	39			Chittoor	203	6	20			Mominabad	196	3 1/2			
Palaveram	118	6	11			Chuttepooor	485	4	42			Moolty	106	6			
Palway Chuttrum	96	2 1/2	8			Conada	339	5	30			Moortazapoor	30	1			
Pondooly	171	6 1/2	16			Cuddalore	235	6	24			Muctul	359	0			
Poonamallee	108	6	10			Cuddapah	141	5	14			Nagpoor	96	2			
Rajahmundry	257	5 1/2	24			Cumbum	70	2 1/2	7			Nandair	151	6			
Ramayaputnum	44	3 1/2	4			Cuttack	587	1	53			Pandoomah	83	0			
Saint Thomas' Mount	115	0 1/2	10			Ellore	124	7	12			Secunderabad	309	2			
Salem	273	2 1/2	28			Ganjam	487	6	43			Shahpoor	158	2			
Samulcottah	287	3	27			Ganjam	490	1	43			Shahpoor	128	4			
Secunderabad	283	4 1/2	26			Gopaulpooram	402	5	35			Sholapoor	281	4 1/2			
Sooloorpett	58	0	29			Gopawerrum	100	2	9			Sundoorjunnah	61	5			
Toonsee	318	7 1/2	30			Guntur	65	6	7			From Ootacamund to					
Trichinopoly	301	3	30			Hyderabad Residency	263	7	19			Aroot	273	2			
Trissapore	110	4 1/2	9			Hytpaumlah	140	7	13			Arriacode	68	3			
Tripatty	81	2 1/2	9			Itchapoor	455	1	40			Avenashy	49	6			
Trivallor	108	5 1/2	10			Kurnool	157	6 1/2	16			Avenashy	54	0			
Turipaudoo	117	0	15			Madras	185	6	16			Bangalore	162	6 1/2			
Vellore	148	0 1/2	15			Masulipatam	95	2	8								
Ventapollum	105	1 1/2	34														
Vizianagrum	383	0 1/2															

From Ootacamund to			From Palamcottah to			From Palaveram to			From Palaveram to		
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.
Bellary	298	3	32	Caroor	173	6	18	Sooloorpett	60	5	6
Calicut	103	3	7	Chittoor	359	6	35	Streepmadoor	17	0	2
Cannanore	129	2	12	Cootallum	38	0	3	Trichinopoly	186	1	18
Cannanore	141	0	13	Cuddapah	466	1	44	Tripassore	26	1	3
Car. or	112	7	10	Dindigul	125	5	13	Valcondapooram	145	7	14
Caroor	117	1	10	French Rocks	335	1	33	Vicravandy	78	7	7
Chingleput	291	6	23	Hurryhur	510	3	49	Villapooram	86	0	8
Chinna-atam	125	7	18	Madura	96	6	10	Vizagapatam	501	6	45
Chittoor	271	2	26	Manargoody	199	3	21	Vizianagram	523	5	47
Cochin	164	7	17	Mercara	391	6	38	Wallajahabad	27	3	3
Coimbatore	47	2	4	Nagercoil	46	6	5	From Paulghautcherry to			
Coimbatore	49	2	4	Namcul	194	6	21	Amboorpett	223	6	23
Coimbatore	54	6	4	Nerapatam	233	1	25	Amboorpett	223	7	23
Coimbatore	50	4	6	Nellore	490	3	48	Amboorpett	235	6	24
Coonoor	10	2	1	Neyautuncurray	77	6	8	Angadipooram	39	6	3
Cottaiady	103	2	9	Oodagherry	55	2	6	Arcoot	209	1	27
Cuddalore	242	6	24	Ootacamund	259	2	25	Arcoot	271	2	27
Cuddapah	336	6	34	Ossoor	318	6	33	Arcoot	280	1	28
Darwar	363	4	34	Palaveram	365	1	36	Arriacode	63	4	6
French Rocks	94	3	10	Papanassum Falls	29	4	2	Avenashy	56	5	7
Goodaloor	22	0	2	Paulghautcherry	229	4	23	Bangalore	201	1	21
Goondulpett.	41	6	4	Pambum	123	7	13	Bangalore	235	1	23
Guntur	540	6	53	Pondicherry	306	7	29	Bellary	370	6	30
Hurryhur	269	5	26	Puttocootay	179	5	19	Bezwarrah	567	5	58
Kangyam	75	2	7	Quilon	102	2	10	Bjwanie	93	7	10
Kangyam	79	4	7	Quilon	131	7	14	Calicut	98	4	6
Kotergherry	14	6	1	Ramaisweram	130	7	14	Calicut	94	3	8
Kulhutti	7	7	1	Ramnad	93	4	10	Calicut	83	4	7
Madras	343	7	31	Salem	226	2	24	Calicut	83	1	7
Madura	173	4	15	Secunderabad	707	0	74	Calicut	83	1	7
Manantoddy	76	2	6	Seringapatam	327	6	32	Cannanbully	166	2	17
Mangalore	215	3	21	Tenkashy	34	0	3	Cannanore	140	3	14
Masilipatam	606	2	62	Tiroomungalum	84	2	9	Caroor	106	3	11
Masilipatam	604	4	60	Tondy	124	1	13	Chittoor	278	1	29
Mercara	151	0	15	Trichinopoly	179	0	18	Chowkaud	57	0	5
Mettopolium	24	4	2	Trivandrum	90	0	9	Cochin	106	7	12
Mettopolium	26	4	2	Tuticorin	31	1	4	Cochin	87	2	9
Mysore	77	7	8	Vellore	337	6	33	Coimbatore	30	3	4
Nerapatam	263	1	23	Virdoopetty	67	4	7	Cothaperumba	83	3	9
Nerapatam	259	2	25	From Palaveram to			Cothaperumba	63	6	6	
Palamcottah	334	1	31	Aroot	60	7	6	Cuddalore	249	5	27
Palaveram	334	1	31	Arnee	69	2	8	Cuddapah	384	4	38
Paulghautcherry	77	5	8	Bangalore	203	0	19	Danykencotay	65	2	7
Peria	90	6	8	Bellary	330	4	34	Darampooray	164	3	18
Poonamallee	331	3	30	Berhampoor	667	4	59	Dindigul	103	7	10
Quilon	253	0	26	Chingleput	22	5	6	Erode	91	3	10
Rajahmundry	656	5	65	Chittoor	88	2	9	French Rocks	166	6	17
Saint Thomas' Mount	336	7	31	Coimbatore	5	2	1	Guzzelhutti	74	3	8
Salem	124	0	11	Cuddalore	96	4	8	Hassanoor	37	7	8
Samulcottah	686	3	68	Cuddapah	194	5	18	Hurryhur	342	0	8
Secunderabad	526	6	55	French Rocks	278	3	26	Kangyam	63	6	8
Seringapatam	67	0	6	Hurryhur	373	6	36	Kolaigul	127	0	14
Sisipara	31	3	2	Inaveram	14	7	6	Kotergherry	64	7	7
Tellicherry	122	4	12	Killianoor	71	1	6	Madras	338	6	33
Tellicherry	127	5	12	Madras	12	1	1	Madras	341	7	33
Tepakkairah or Tip-				Madras	326	0	32	Madras	350	6	34
pacando	23	0	2	Masilipatam	355	5	33	Madura	143	6	13
Tranquebar	250	0	22	Mercara	53	6	6	Malliaipooram	51	0	4
Trichinopoly	159	7	14	Nagery	118	6	11	Manawully	143	2	15
Trichinopoly	164	1	14	Nellore	196	3	18	Mangalore	226	4	23
Ududwarum	27	5	2	Ongole	109	2	11	Masilipatam	611	3	63
Vellore	259	4	24	Qolundoorpett.	334	1	31	Mercara	213	2	21
Vizagapatam	782	0	77	Ootacamund	22	3	3	Munjaary	52	3	4
Vizianagram	803	7	77	Palvooy Chuttrum	84	5	7	Mysore	150	2	15
From Palamcottah to				Pondicherry	7	5	1	Negapatam	249	1	25
Arambooly	38	2	4	Poonamallee	114	2	12	Nellore	404	1	42
Ariangoole Pass	48	4	5	Pulmanair	3	5	1	Ongole	481	7	49
Bangalore	343	1	35	Saint Thomas' Mount	210	1	20	Ootacamund	77	5	5
Bellary	533	7	30	Salem	406	1	38	Palamcottah	229	4	23
Calicut	312	5	37	Samulcottah	406	1	38	Poolachy	23	6	7
Cannanore	369	7		Secunderabad	402	2	37	Poonamallee	328	3	38

From Paulghautcherry to				From Pondicherry to				From Poonah to			
	M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.		M.	F.	Stg.
Poonamallee	329	3	32	Ohingleput	62	0	5	Mhow	369	41	39
Poonamallee	338	2	33	Chittoor	108	1	10	Midnapoor	1038	31	99
Pootun Angady	56	0	5	Cochin	345	4	36	Mirzapoor	821	7	77
Pulladum	49	0	6	Coimbatore	227	7	23	Mysoor	541	3	53
Pullicoondah	244	5	25	Conbaconum	84	5	8	Nagode	698	1	69
Pullicoondah	253	4	26	Coringa	464	1	40	Nagpoor	414	54	38
Pynee or Pulney	68	4	6	Cuddalore	11	7	1	Padshahpoor	302	2	30
Quilon	175	3	18	Cuddalore	214	4	19	Panwell	73	1	6
Ramnad	212	2	20	Kerikal	79	1	6	Poomaswlee	93	7	9
Salem	129	0	14	Killianoor	14	1	1	Punderpoor	122	64	11
Salem	130	7	14	Killianoor	13	4	1	Ryepoor	598	04	53
Seringapatam	159	3	16	Madras	88	1	7	Sangoly	230	6	26
Soamwarpettah	102	6	11	Madras	96	7	8	Saugor	663	1	59
Soilly	127	5	14	Madura	210	1	19	Secunderabad	363	54	39
Streepermadoor	313	2	31	Mahé	379	7	39	Seroor	41	4	3
Streepermadoor	316	3	31	Masulipatam	369	1	31	Sholapur	155	24	18
Streepermadoor	325	2	32	Myaveram	62	5	6	Sumbhulpoor	760	51	38
Tanjore	193	1	20	Nagore	87	3	9	Tazgaum	130	7	12
Tanor	64	3	6	Neelapilly	458	1	39	Teemboornee	98	34	9
Tellicherry	127	2	13	Negapatam	91	7	8	Toka	116	4	8
Tirialay	39	0	3	Nellore	196	13	16	Yennagum	101	04	9
Tranquebar	248	04	24	Oolundoorpett	46	2	4	Yewlah	145	74	11
Trichinopoly	155	7	16	Palamcottah	306	7	29				
Trichoor	41	4	4	Palaveram	84	54	7				
Tripatoor	199	3	21	Paulghautcherry	258	2	27	Allicolam	55	0	6
Tripatoor	202	4	21	Paumum	260	7	27	Amboorpett	102	4	8
Tripatoor	211	3	22	Point Calimere	1	9	2	Arcoot	55	1	5
Tulcaud	124	2	13	Pulmanai	134	14	13	Arnee	67	5	6
Vellore	254	3	26	Sadras	47	5	4	Avenashy	269	5	25
Vellore	257	4	26	Saint Thomas' Mount	88	3	7	Avenashy	272	6	25
Vellore	266	3	27	Salem	137	8	12	Avenashy	281	5	25
Womaloor	131	7	14	Secunderabad	479	6	43	Bangalore	200	2	19
				Sheally	49	4	5	Bangalore	195	54	31
				Tanjore	108	1	10	Bangalore	195	4	31
				Tellicherry	385	4	40	Bangalore	189	2	19
				Tindivanum	24	4	2	Bellacoope	393	44	31
				Tranquebar	69	5	7	Bellary	304	3	31
				Trichinopoly	137	1	13	Bellary	321	4	30
				Trivettor	55	5	6	Bellary	327	64	38
				Tullawashel	85	0	8	Berhampoor	657	44	36
				Vellore	94	4	4	Bowany	235	4	21
				Wandiwash	43	0	4	Bowany	244	3	22
								Cannanore	398	44	36
								Ch-mblewarum	15	2	2
								Chingleput	29	0	3
								Chintomnipett	163	14	16
								Chittoor	85	44	8
								Chittoor	85	3	9
								Coimbatore	296	0	23
								Coimbatore	299	7	23
								Coimbatore	307	7	23
								Colar	154	54	18
								Colar	154	5	18
								Colar	148	7	18
								Colar	148	3	18
								Conjeveram	32	0	3
								Cuddalore	102	7	16
								Cuddalore	154	0	17
								Cuddapah	191	74	8
								Curcumbaddy	71	7	8
								Cuttack	773	44	10
								Darampoory	165	0	14
								Erode	234	7	22
								French Rocks	275	5	23
								Gingee	82	6	8
								Golan Chowry	7	6	1
								Gooriatum	92	2	19
								Gooriatum	91	6	19
								Goody	251	7	26
								Goody	269	1	26

From Poomalallee to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Quilon to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Rajahmundry to	M.	F.	Stg.
Kistagerry	144	4	13	Calicut	187	1	22	Masulipatam	103	14	9
Korator	8	1	1	Cannanore	244	3	29	Mercara	646	4	63
Masulipatam	318	0	31	Cassergode	301	4	35	Mogulloor	52	4	5
Nagerry	46	1	6	Chittoor	453	4	47	Munsoorcottah	396	0	25
Nellore	108	6	10	Chowkand	138	0	16	Nellore	257	5	34
Nykansary	111	3	12	Cochin	88	1	9	Ongole	180	0	17
Nykansary	110	7	10	Combatore	205	6	22	Ootacamund	656	5	65
Ongole	186	3	17	Cuddapah	111	5	12	Palcondah	194	3	16
Ondoorpett	115	5	11	Chittdapah	559	7	56	Paloonsa	106	4	10
Oosoor	175	7	16	Darwar	552	7	60	Penoocondah	29	4	3
Ootamalloor	43	2	4	Dundigul	200	0	18	Ragapoor	68	1	8
Parimbankum	22	2	2	Hurryhur	517	3	51	Russellkondah	343	0	23
Paulghautcherry	326	2	32	Koterguerry	210	2	25	Salem	631	0	62
Paulghautcherry	329	3	32	Kurnool	635	2	65	Samulocottah	29	5	3
Paulghautcherry	338	2	33	Madras	526	1	52	Sooloorpett	315	6	29
Paulkamoodruza	224	7	21	Madura	228	5	24	Toonee	61	2	5
Peclair	114	1	11	Madura	160	1	15	Vellore	405	6	39
Poonaganoor	130	2	13	Mangalore	330	4	33	Vizagapatam	125	3	10
Pulkcondah	84	6	7	Mysore	325	5	33	Vizianagrum	147	2	12
Pulmansir	111	4	11	Nagercoil	65	1	9	Wojelly	391	3	37
Pulmansir	111	3	12	Nellore	579	4	60				
Rachoty	148	6	14	Neyautancurray	54	1	6	From Ramsad to			
Ralem	180	1	18	Oodagerry	76	5	8	Bangalore	325	7	52
Ralem	197	2	18	Ootacamund	253	0	26	Cauliar Covil	41	2	4
Ralem	207	3	19	Palamcottah	102	2	10	ChaittoobawaChuttrum	72	6	8
Rautgurb	101	2	11	Palamcottah	131	7	14	Cuddalore	219	5	23
Rautgurb	100	6	9	Ponany	153	1	15	Dundigul	108	3	10
Secunderabad	322	2	36	Salem	306	2	32	Fraserpett	355	6	33
Sooloorpett	50	6	5	Secunderabad	774	4	80	Madras	319	5	31
Streepermador	13	0	1	Srivillipootoor	112	7	11	Madura	68	4	7
Tiagurb	130	1	13	Tanoor	167	1	20	Manargoody	105	7	11
Trichinopoly	192	4	19	Tellcherry	231	2	26	Mercara	374	4	35
Trinomially	99	2	8	Tenkashy	68	2	7	Mysore	301	3	28
Trissapor	18	4	2	Tiroomungalum	211	1	23	Negapatam	139	5	15
Triptator	126	7	11	Tiroomungalum	147	5	14	Ootacamund	242	0	22
Trivator	52	2	4	Trichinopoly	310	7	32	Palamcottah	93	4	10
Trivelloor	16	0	2	Trichinopoly	261	0	24	Paulghautcherry	212	2	20
Valcondapooram	152	1	15	Trivandrum	41	7	5	Paumbum	30	3	3
Vallere	71	7	6	Vellore	441	6	45	Pondicherry	231	4	24
Vicravandy	85	2	8	Virdooopetty	199	3	21	Tuttooctah	86	1	9
Villapooram	92	3	9	Washpett	87	3	8	Kamasweram	37	3	4
Vizagapatam	491	6	44	From Rajahmundry to				Salem	209	0	21
Wallajahbad	29	3	3	Arco	390	0	37	Tanjore	125	2	11
Wallajahbad	29	6	3	Arnee	409	2	39	Tondy	30	5	8
Wandiwash	59	1	6	Bangalore	43	7	49	Trichinopoly	114	2	11
Womaloor	197	4	18	Bellary	403	0	38	Trichinopoly	150	6	15
				Berhampore	291	1	24	Triptator	61	6	6
From Punderpoor to				Berhampore	94	2	8	Trivelloor	123	2	13
Ahmednugur	130	6	11	Bezwarrah	94	2	8	From Russellkondah to			
Bejjapoor	68	7	6	Cassimcotta	98	7	8	Aska	27	6	3
Bombay	214	7	18	Chicacole	189	4	15	Bangalore	836	7	77
Burra Oandla	35	4	3	Chingleput	345	3	37	Bellary	783	3	71
Kurkoomb	11	4	1	Chittoor	383	6	37	Berhampore	51	7	4
Kurmulia	70	3	6	Chutterpoor	305	4	25	Bezwarrah	437	2	36
Mahara	36	4	3	Cocanda	39	5	13	Chicacole	153	4	13
Munglawary	14	1	1	Conada	159	5	13	Chittoor	726	6	65
Musur	35	0	3	Cuddapah	319	4	31	Coormingia	21	1	2
Poonah	122	6	11	Cumbum	227	0	22	Coormingia	34	5	4
Ransoon	66	7	6	Cuttack	407	1	36	Cuddapah	662	4	59
Sattarah	92	3	7	Ellore	55	1	6	Cuttack	122	5	13
Seroor	104	0	10	Fraserpett	627	6	61	Ellore	398	1	33
Sbolapoor	39	7	3	Ganjam	307	6	26	Ganjam	62	1	6
Yangaum	21	6	2	Golcondah	97	6	8	Gopalpooram (near			
				Golcondah	126	1	11	Munsoorcottah)	62	7	8
From Quilon to				Gopalpooram	222	5	18	Gullery	14	6	6
Aleppy	55	2	6	Gutoor	114	2	10	Joonaguddah	171	7	12
Arambooly	93	5	10	I chapoor	275	1	23	Jubbulpoor	497	3	47
Ariangole	53	6	5	Kemedy	228	2	20	Kamptee	512	2	47
Bangalore	410	4	41	Madras	365	6	33	Kolada	456	6	45
Bellary	546	1	57	Masulipatam	90	5	8				
Berpoor	181	0	21								

<i>From Russellkondah to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Ryacottah to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.	<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>			M.	F.	Stg.
Konkair.	291	6	28			Madras	174	3	16			Coimbatore	315	5	30		
Koonjibungshah	39	0	4			Madura	211	3	21			Combaconum	162	2	15		
Kuntaloo	67	1	7			Mangalore	267	1	26			Coonaator	8	0	1		
Madras	798	6	61			Mercara	198	5	18			Cuddalore	100	2	8		
Malulipatam	446	1	37			Mysore	130	7	12			Cuddappah	197	3	18		
Muddunpoor	112	4	11			Namcul	102	3	10			Cuddappah	161	6	17		
Mundlah	440	5	42			Nellore	227	6	24			Cuttack	779	7	70		
Nagpoor	501	5	48			Ootacamund	208	6	20			Dindigul	250	6	24		
Nellore	460	5	44			Ossoor	21	5	2			French Rocks	283	3	26		
Nalaveram	600	5	52			Palacode	16	3	2			Hoosoor	314	7	29		
Rutenpoor	719	3	63			Palamcottah	297	1	31			Hoesungabad	882	7	82		
Rutenpoor	302	3	31			Palaveram	164	6	16			Inaveram	11	2	1		
Rutenpoor	277	2	29			Poonamallee	161	7	15			Jaulnah	664	0	61		
Saint Thomas Mount	715	6	62			Pullicondah	77	1	8			Jubbulpore	875	6	82		
Sainulcottah	332	4	27			Saint Thomas Mount	167	3	16			Kamptee	721	6	67		
Sarungudla	44	4	4			Salem	70	7	7			Killianoor	74	7	28		
Saugor	606	6	57			Secunderabad	409	7	43			Kurnool	286	3	26		
Secunderabad	604	0	52			Seerah	120	4	12			Madras	8	4	1		
Seonee	472	0	47			Seringapatam	121	6	11			Madura	272	1	26		
Sohagoor	403	2	43			Toomcoor	89	2	8			Mangalore	429	1	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	11			Trichinopoly	157	6	15			Mangalore	444	7	41		
Sonepoor	97	3	9			Vellore	90	0	9			Malulipatam	322	2	31		
Sumbhulpoor	151	2	17			Wallajahbad	140	1	13			Mercara	360	5	33		
Vellore	748	6	67			Waniembaddy	48	7	5			Mhow	906	3	85		
Vizagapatam	228	7	19			Womaloor	60	7	7			M.sore	292	7	27		
Vizianagrum	195	6	16			Wootungerry	46	0	5			Naggery	53	7	16		
Wyraghur	406	0	39									Nagode	1001	7	96		
<i>From Rutenpoor to</i>			<i>From Ryepoor to</i>			<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>			<i>From Salem to</i>								
Burwanugger	205	5	17			Arij	21	2	2			Adamancotah	37	0	3		
Chunar	299	4	36			Berhampore.	411	3	41			Ahtoor	91	7	4		
Danoondah	93	0	8			Berhampore.	329	1	33			Amboorpett	34	6	9		
Dumoh	2-5	3	25			Bissumcottah	228	1	21			Amboorpett	104	7	10		
Hazareebagh	331	7	28			Bond	236	0	22			Arcot	139	1	13		
Jubbulpoor	195	0	16			Boudarra	143	1	12			Arcot	149	4	14		
Kantail	169	5	14			Chicacole	331	4	30			Arcot	149	2	14		
Kamptee	253	2	22			Chunar	391	4	45			Arcot	149	2	14		
Khyragurh	116	4	10			Cuttack	339	1	33			Arcot	149	2	14		
Konkair.	172	1	18			Daudpoor	181	0	16			Arcot	149	2	14		
Mundlah	138	2	11			Gooniporam	268	5	27			Arcot	149	2	14		
Nagpoor	280	2	23			Hazareebagh	423	7	34			Arcot	149	2	14		
Ryepoor	92	0	9			Joonagudla	157	7	14			Arcot	149	2	14		
Sauwpoor	199	5	8			Kamptee	178	6	15			Arcot	149	2	14		
Sirgoojinugger	115	1	2			Kareeall	120	0	11			Arcot	149	2	14		
Sohagpoor	105	7	11			Konkair	80	0	9			Arcot	149	2	14		
Sonepoor	205	0	20			Kuntaloo	310	5	29			Arcot	149	2	14		
Sumbhulpoor	151	1	14			Midnapoor	440	2	40			Arcot	149	2	14		
<i>From Ryacottah to</i>			<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>			<i>From Salem to</i>											
Adamancotah	33	7	4			Mookolee	218	4	20			Arcot	149	2	14		
Amboorpett	59	3	6			Nagpoor	183	3	15			Arcot	149	2	14		
Arcot	103	6	11			Nurrah	64	3	6			Arcot	149	2	14		
Areee	112	3	6			Russellkondah	277	2	29			Arcot	149	2	14		
Areee	108	7	11			Rutenpoor	92	0	11			Arcot	149	2	14		
Bangalore	46	0	11			Sarungurh	117	0	11			Arcot	149	2	14		
Bellary	224	7	11			Seonee	194	6	18			Arcot	149	2	14		
Cannanore	244	2	11			Shawpoor	291	6	31			Arcot	149	2	14		
Chingleput	154	1	23			Sonepoor	179	7	18			Arcot	149	2	14		
Chittledroog	169	6	23			Sonepoor	208	7	20			Arcot	149	2	14		
Chittoor	101	6	14			Sumbhulpoor	163	5	16			Arcot	149	2	14		
Chungannah	65	0	16			<i>From Saint Thomas Mount to</i>			<i>From Salem to</i>								
Cud daph	208	1	6			Arcot	63	5	6			Adamancotah	37	0	3		
Cuddapah	203	2	20			Arcot	65	7	6			Ahtoor	91	7	4		
Dindigul	171	4	18			Areee	73	0	8			Amboorpett	34	6	9		
Fraserpett	179	7	16			Asseerghur	810	0	75			Amboorpett	104	7	10		
French Rocks	121	3	11			Bangalore	208	0	19			Arcot	139	1	13		
Gooty	208	2	22			Bellary	335	4	31			Arcot	149	2	14		
Hoosoor	152	7	21			Berhampore.	663	7	58			Arcot	149	2	14		
Hurryhur	216	6	21			Cannanore	21	4	37			Arcot	149	2	14		
Kistnagerry	17	3	2			Chembelawaram	21	4	2			Arcot	149	2	14		
Kurnool	270	5	28			Chingleput	26	3	2			Arcot	149	2	14		
						Chittoor	93	2	9			Arcot	149	2	14		

From Salem to				From Salem to				From Saugor to			
	M.	F.	Sta.		M.	F.	Sta.		M.	F.	Sta.
Boway	37	0	3	Yelwall	163	6	16	Cuttack	668	5	61
Calicut	214	0	21					Dhamonee	24	4	3
Canarypooram	36	6	4	From Samulcottah to				Dumoh	46	1	4
Chingleput	167	6	17	Ankappully	87	4	7	French Rocks	1025	6 1/2	102
Chimsa Salem	51	5	6	Bangalore	523	4 1/2	52	French Rocks	974	3 1/2	96
Chittoor	147	2	15	Bellary	470	0 1/2	46	Goona	128	6	12
Chittoor	137	1	14	Berhampore	280	5	23	Gwarispor	49	2	5
Chungamah	65	1	7	Bezwarrah	133	7 1/2	11	Heersapor	53	4	5
Cumbatore	98	5	10	Cassimottah	88	3	7	Hoonsoor	1057	3	105
Cumbatore	100	4	10	Chengleput	425	1	40	Hoonsoor	1043	0 1/2	101
Cumbacorum	140	6 1/2	13	Chiticoe	179	0	14	Hoshungabad	120	9	11
Cuddalore	121	7	13	Chittoor	413	3 1/2	40	Hurryhur	858	24	83
Cuddalore	118	6	13	Cocanada	10	0	1	Huttah	62	0	6
Cuddapah	253	5	24	Conada	149	1	12	Jaira Patun	216	2	20
Darampoory	42	3	5	Coringa	31	2	2	Jaulnah	413	2	39
Dindigul	100	5	11	Cuddapah	349	1 1/2	34	Jhansi	126	2	12
Erode	37	5	4	Cuttack	396	5	35	Jubaira	71	2	6
Fraserpet	209	4	20	Ellore	84	6 1/2	8	Jubbulpoor	109	3	10
French Rocks	171	5	17	Ganjam	299	5	25	Kamptee	236	5	23
Guntur	416	6	42	Goindapollam	61	1	5	Kamptee	263	3	25
Hoonsoor	182	4	18	Golcondah	102	3	9	Khorase	53	2	5
Kollatgall	92	4	10	Golcondah	74	0	6	Kurnool	725	6	71
Kottergherry	113	4	10	Golcondah	143	7 1/2	13	Kutra Pass	251	5	24
Madras	192	5	19	Guntur	264	5	22	Lodikerha	199	4	19
Madras	209	6	19	Ichapoor	217	6 1/2	19	Madras	978	1	91
Madras	219	7	20	Kemedy	20	6 1/2	19	Malleigaum	406	0	36
Madras	140	4	14	Maddapollam or Nar-			7	Mangalore	1031	0 1/2	98
Mangalore	338	0	33	sapoor	70	6	36	Masulipatam	797	1	77
Mangalore	312	4	30	Madras	395	3 1/2	36	Masulipatam	732	3 1/2	69
Masulipatam	480	4 1/2	49	Masulipatam	116	2	11	Masulipatam	1103	1	109
Mercara	228	2	22	Masulipatam	132	7	12	Mercara	1088	6 1/2	105
Mysore	155	1	15	Mercara	676	2	66	Mercara	235	0	21
Nancul	31	4	3	Moguloor	78	1	8	Mhow	231	4	21
Negapatam	180	1	17	Neelapully	27	2	3	Mhow	231	4	21
Nellore	273	2 1/2	28	Nellore	287	3	27	Mirzapoor	288	2	27
Onge	351	0	35	Nursipatam	91	7	8	Mundlah	166	1	15
Ootacamund	81	1	9	Nursipatam	63	4	5	Nagode	135	3	13
Ootacamund	124	0	11	Onge	209	5 1/2	20	Nagore	235	4	23
Osor	92	4	9	Ootacamund	686	3	68	Nagore	274	0	26
Palacode	54	4	5	Palaveram	406	1	38	Neemuch	306	4	28
Palamcottah	226	2	24	Palcondah	183	7	15	Nowgong	116	2	11
Palaveram	210	1	20	Ragapoor	97	6 1/2	11	Nursingurh	124	3	11
Paulghautcherry	129	0	14	Rajahmundry	29	5 1/2	27	Nursingurh or Chota-			
Paulghautcherry	130	7	14	Russellkondah	332	4	27	Gurrawarra	78	7	8
Paumbum	238	3	24	Secunderabad	290	6	27	Oomrawutty	292	0	27
Pondicherry	127	3	13	Toonee	50	6	42	Ootacamund	1113	2	111
Poonamallee	180	1	18	Vellore	435	3 1/2	42	Ootacamund	1098	7 1/2	107
Poonamallee	197	2	18	Vizagapatam	93	4	8	Palamecottah	1293	4 1/2	130
Poonamallee	207	3	19	Vizagapatam	114	7	8	Paulghautcherry	1185	5	118
Pullicoandah	112	4	11	Vizagapatam	101	5	8	Poonah	563	1	50
Pullicoandah	122	5	12	Vizianagram	136	6	11	Puttunsangwee	222	2	21
Quilon	306	2	32	Yellamunchelly	63	2	5	Quilon	1361	0	136
Rajahmundry	531	0	52					Rampoorah	267	4	25
Ramad	209	0	21	From Saugor to				Ratguri	27	1	8
Rashtah	70	7	7	Arco	962	3 1/2	90	Ratguri	26	5	3
Seringapatam	131	3	14	Ashta	160	0	14	Rewah	183	0	17
Seringapatam	164	2	16	Ashta	156	4	14	Russellkondah	606	6	57
Sitodo	41	0	4	Baitool	186	1	95	Ruttunpoor	301	4	29
Sreepernadoor	167	1	17	Bangalore	950	3 1/2	91	Ruttunpoor	304	3	26
Sreepernadoor	184	2	17	Bangalore	936	1	73	Saint Thomas' Mount	985	1	92
Sreepernadoor	194	3	18	Bellary	776	3 1/2	77	Samulcottah	877	2	83
Tanjore	124	1	12	Bellary	816	4 1/2	61	Secunderabad	586	4	56
Tranquebar	177	0 1/2	16	Berhampore	658	5	61	Seermow	39	4	3
Tripunopol	86	7	8	Bezwarrah	753	2 1/2	72	Sehore	133	0	12
Tripunopol	70	4	7	Bhilsa	72	4	7	Sehore	129	4	12
Tullavashel	43	3	5	Bhilsa	72	6	7	Seronge	78	2	7
Vellore	125	3	12	Bhopal	107	6	53	Seringapatam	1026	2	102
Vellore	135	4	13	Billairs	16	4	1	Sholapur	573	4 1/2	53
Viduchellum	84	4	9	Donbay	583	6	53	Sindwarra	161	5	16
Wooloor	9	7	1	Burwa Saugor	114	3	10	Sohagpoor	185	5	18
				Cannanore	1104	2 1/2	107	Sonepoor	809	3	46
				Chutterpoor	100	6	10	Sumbhulpoor	455	4	40

From Saugor to	M.	F.	Sta.	From Secunderabad to	M.	F.	Sta.	From Secunderabad to	M.	F.	Sta.
Tehree	66	0	7	Goolburgah	126	0	10	Ootacamund	526	6	55
Trichinopoly	1139	7	110	Goolburgah	132	0	12	Ossoor	388	24	41
Trichinopoly	1176	4	110	Goote	201	5	21	Palamcottah	769	0	73
Vellore	957	0	89	Gudawul	111	1	12	Palamcottah	707	04	74
Vizagapatam	835	04	76	Gungakair	174	3	17	Palamcottah	402	24	37
Vizianagrum	802	4	73	Guntur	175	0	16	Palaverchi	479	7	34
From Secunderabad to				Guraimullah	149	12	14	Panchow Chutrum	270	75	27
Abdulpoor	161	0	13	Hingneghaut	264	2	25	Paighaury	687	6	69
Abdulpoor	167	0	15	Hingole	205	13	20	Paighaury	599	1	62
Adony	172	6	18	Hornabad	104	3	12	Paighaury	611	54	64
Adony	186	24	17	Hornabad	104	1	10	Paigahutcherry	288	3	31
Aganoor	74	1	6	Hoonsoor	478	34	49	Pangul	100	72	10
Aroet	375	72	34	Hoshangabad	481	2	46	Pondicherry	479	6	48
Aroet	411	7	39	Hoshangabad	233	1	24	Pondogool	111	6	10
Assergurh	411	7	39	Kundhy Anantapoor	481	2	46	Poonamallee	392	24	36
Aurangabad	305	24	29	Hurryhur	317	74	31	Pulmanair	356	14	33
Aurangabad	302	04	30	Hyderabad Residency	4	6	1	Purakee	51	4	4
Bagrootah	257	5	25	Hydrampal	65	0	6	Puttanaherloo	18	2	2
Bagrootah	245	7	23	Ibraahimpotam	158	24	15	Quilon	774	4	80
Bagum Bazaar (Hyderabad City)	6	2	0	Jaulnah	265	3	26	Rachoor	138	04	13
Baitool	475	1	40	Jaulnah	271	0	26	Rajah Gopalpettah	57	7	6
Bangalore	363	73	39	Jeddichera	293	72	29	Sailoo	219	1	21
Bassim	233	73	23	Jubbulpore	60	5	6	Sailoo	424	6	22
Beder	78	3	8	Juggiahpettah	477	1	46	Salem	290	6	27
Bejapoor	212	1	8	Kamptee	120	74	11	Samulicottah	290	6	27
Bejapoor	218	5	19	Kamptee	411	24	40	Sangor	565	4	56
Belgaum	344	23	33	Karajah	323	1	31	Sedasherpettah	41	5	4
Belgaum	333	43	31	Khair	271	34	27	Seeray	134	3	16
Belgaum	335	0	29	Kolapoor	211	2	20	Seeray	134	1	14
Bellary	216	1	22	Kulladghsee	226	1	30	Seringapatam	439	6	46
Bellary	330	04	21	Kulladghsee	261	6	24	Shahgurb	256	04	26
Berhampoor	552	14	48	Kulladghsee	271	5	26	Sholapoor	197	1	17
Bezwarrah	166	64	16	Kulladghsee	260	7	24	Sholapoor	200	0	22
Bhonaherry	29	1	3	Kullianee	119	2	14	Sholapoor	211	6	22
Bichookoonda	95	4	9	Kullianee	119	0	12	Sholapoor	208	5	17
Bohgaum	330	04	32	Kundakul	212	0	20	Shumshabad	19	2	2
Bolarum	6	0	0	Kurnool	139	2	15	Sircilla	83	4	8
Bombay	444	43	37	Lingasoogoor	189	3	18	Sooroorpett	341	5	31
Burra Yekalle	68	4	7	Madras	391	5	35	Tallicottah	193	5	18
Calicut	574	1	60	Madras	621	24	64	Tanjore	587	7	52
Cannanore	562	2	57	Malingpore	266	2	23	Tanjore	183	2	19
Chakulmurry	203	72	18	Malligaum	388	7	37	Toolahpore	519	3	49
Chandah	241	3	22	Manantoddy	516	0	53	Tranquebar	590	0	54
Chemblivarrum	377	1	34	Manalore	514	24	49	Trichinopoly	585	0	56
Chingleput	421	24	39	Masulipatam	210	5	21	Trichinopoly	173	5	15
Chinnoor	151	1	15	Mercara	516	5	53	Vellore	431	5	41
Chittoor	348	41	31	Mercara	480	44	45	Vellore	370	43	33
Cochin	686	3	71	Meeruj	293	21	26	Vencatrowpettah	142	7	14
Coheer	59	4	6	Mhow	507	64	69	Vizagapatam	386	34	34
Condapilly	160	54	15	Mizrapoor	719	6	12	Vizianagrum	408	29	36
Cota Cota	95	2	10	Mominabad	185	5	19	Wojelly	317	2	28
Cuddalore	491	5	43	Moorcoondah	122	33	12	Wuroorah	337	2	22
Cuddadah	242	14	22	Muctul	110	5	10	Wurrungul	91	6	9
Cumbum	184	34	19	Muddenoor	105	0	10	Yedlabad	180	0	17
Outack	668	18	60	Muntana	130	71	13	Yelaahwerum	96	0	10
Daiwuroondah	67	2	7	Mysore	448	7	47	From Sedasherpettah to			
Daiwur Soogoor or Kachabootra Ghaut	125	14	12	Nagore	603	2	59	Allawully	79	54	8
Daiwur Soogoor	125	74	12	Nagpoor	400	54	39	Anantapoor	125	4	12
Dharoor	206	5	21	Nagpoor	312	4	30	Arseeekaira	223	2	20
Madgul	581	34	61	Nandair	157	4	15	Bangalore	337	6	39
Dupar Fort	153	4	15	Narynpettah	99	6	9	Bangalore	322	3	31
Eligundell	87	74	9	Negapalote	571	5	51	Benkipoor	106	3	15
Ellichapoor	331	54	32	Nellore	283	44	26	Baydore	87	74	8
Ellore	206	74	19	Nirmul	133	13	12	Buttull	74	4	12
Ferozabad	139	5	11	Nowgong	654	6	63	Chittledroog	193	5	11
Fraserpett	461	64	43	Nuldroog	170	4	19	Condapoor	104	11	11
French Rocks	439	24	46	Nundiaul	163	63	19	Connacona	14	5	4
Goicondah	6	4	1	Nursingpoor	469	1	45	Coompta	103	0	10
				Ongole	205	7	19				
				Oodgheer	125	2	13				
				Oomrawully	309	9	30				

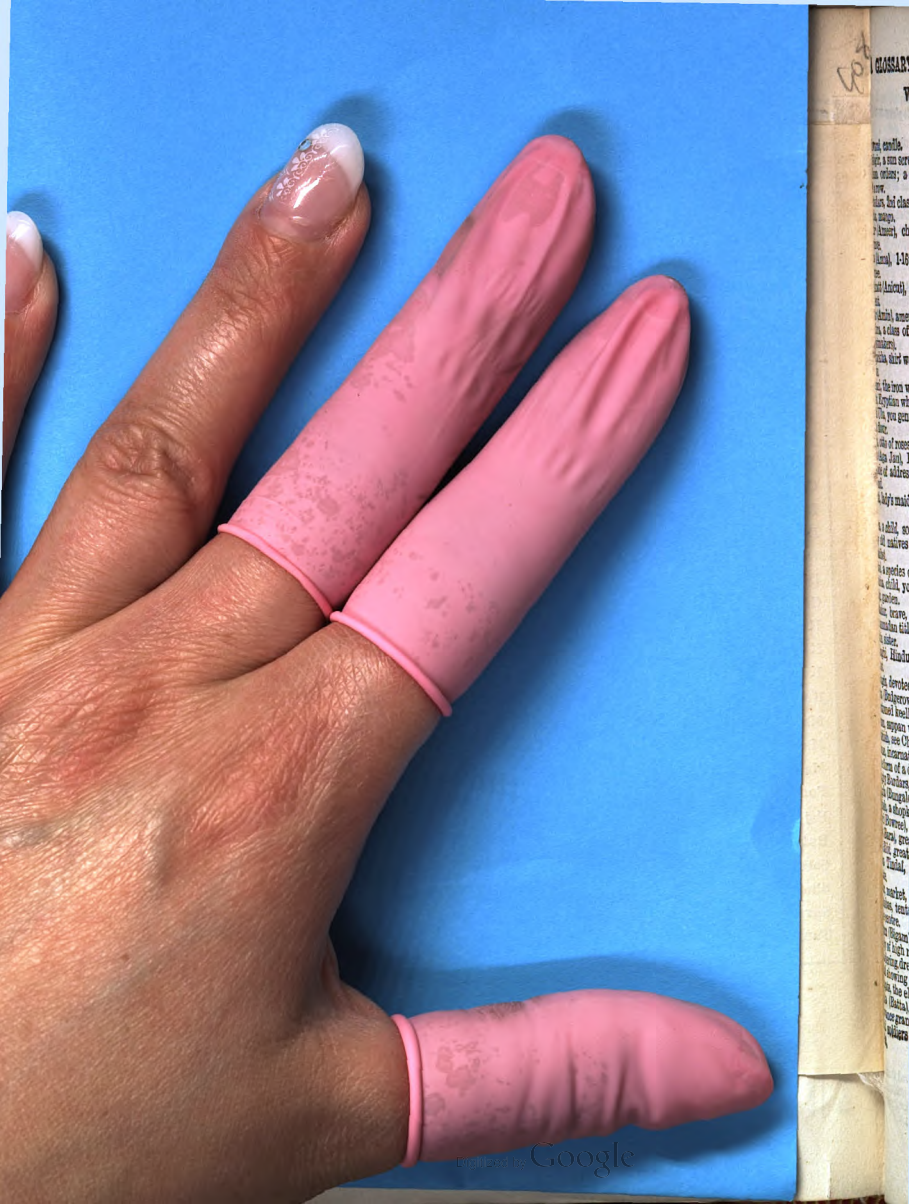
From Sadashegur to			From Seringapatam to			From Sholapoor to					
M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.	M.	F.	Stg.			
Gainsopah Falls	88	24	9	Hoonsoor	31	1	3	Darwar	189	24	19
Gos	53	54	6	Hulihail	287	5	28	Dundihall	133	24	12
Honore	50	54	5	Hundy Anantapoor	195	2	18	Dundihall	121	6	12
Hulihail	81	4	4	Hurryhur	182	5	17	Ellichapoor	304	0	28
Hurryhur	151	5	14	Hurryhur	197	6	20	French Rocks	443	54	45
Hurryhur	164	54	16	Kollaigalum	38	7	4	Goolburghah	82	5	7
Mangalore	164	34	18	Kulhutti (on the See- goor Ghaut)	79	1	8	Goolburghah	71	1	7
Margam	37	13	4	Madura	242	0	22	Gunga Kair	117	1	11
Morjaun	36	14	4	Mangalore	161	1	15	Hingolee	177	4	16
Seerah	247	7	23	Manantoddy	76	2	7	Homnabad	95	5	10
Shemoga	156	1	14	Mantotoddy	76	7	7	Homnabad	107	5	12
Sury	76	3	8	Mercara	76	7	7	Hulhully	202	31	19
Toomsoor	294	4	26	Moondagoor	244	0	23	Hulhully	184	74	18
Toomsoor	279	1	27	Mudagerry	110	2	10	Hurryhur	283	14	27
Woodapee	126	54	14	Mudduck Seera	133	4	12	Jaulnah	168	4	17
Yellapoor	53	7	5	Mysore	9	1	1	Kamptee	383	5	36
From Shore to			Nagamangalum			Kolapoor					
Ashis	27	0	2	Nanjengode	30	7	3	Kulladghee	184	14	15
Shila	60	2	5	Oodagunny	181	0	17	Kulladghee	122	61	12
Shila	57	0	5	Ootacamund	87	0	9	Kullianee	80	6	8
Bhopal	31	6	2	Paimbaddy	78	6	7	Kullianee	92	6	10
Goonah	120	0	12	Palamcottah	327	6	32	Kurnulla	75	24	7
Gwaripoor	83	6	7	Paughautcherry	159	3	16	Kurnool	225	5	22
Gwaripoor	80	4	7	Peddantully	61	7	6	Madras	573	51	56
Hindia	59	3	6	Peria	90	6	9	Malgaum	109	7	10
How	102	0	9	Periaputnum	44	0	4	Mallingpoo	114	3	11
Kuning Gura	42	0	4	Periaputnum	44	6	4	Meerugaum	101	74	9
Ocein	98	4	8	Quilon	334	6	34	Meritch or Meeruj	115	3	11
Agoguri	101	5	10	Kyadroog	177	7	20	Mominabad	85	1	8
Batguri	106	3	9	Salem	131	3	14	Mungulghsee	97	6	9
Batguri	103	1	9	Salem	164	0	17	Mungulghsee	109	2	9
Batguri	133	0	12	Sambravny	280	1	27	Muswur	77	74	6
Batguri	129	4	12	Sattimungalum	92	0	9	Mysore	460	14	35
Phajawulpoor	29	5	2	Seerah	101	4	11	Nagpoor	373	0	45
Gooduresee	51	0	4	Shemoga	139	7	13	Nandair	169	1	14
From Seringapatam to			Shicarpoor			Nuldroog					
Annawutty	202	0	19	Shitodoo	171	2	16	Oonrawutty	281	44	26
Areet ira	73	6	7	Tellicherry	122	4	13	Ootacamund	538	02	53
Asamungalum	138	1	14	Toomoor	83	6	8	Padshapoor	168	0	16
Bangalore	75	64	14	Trichinopoly	216	3	20	Panwell	227	34	19
Bellary	217	6	22	Veerajunderpett	71	3	6	Poonah	155	22	13
Bellary	211	3	23	Woma'oor	121	4	13	Punderpoor	39	74	3
Beukipoor	129	5	12	Yelwall	11	4	1	Purreeksee	145	5	13
Cacer	97	3	9	From Sholapoor to			Purreeksee				
Calicut	134	3	14	Abdulpoor	47	5	4	Rachore	157	1	13
Cannanore	129	2	13	Aganoor	126	0	11	Rachore	163	5	16
Cannanore	122	4	11	Aganoor	134	4	11	Sattara	132	24	10
Caroor	169	3	16	Ahmednugger	135	54	12	Secunderabad	197	1	17
Canervypoorum	95	5	10	Arcof	485	32	49	Secunderabad	200	0	22
Chailoor	79	2	8	Arcof	503	04	50	Secunderabad	211	6	22
Chamarajungger	46	2	4	Aurangabad	177	54	17	Secunderabad	208	5	17
Chennaypatam	43	2	4	Bangalore	412	24	41	Selashepettah	169	7	18
Chinnapatam	38	74	3	Bangalore	424	04	41	Seerah	349	44	33
Chitlidoog	150	6	15	Karlonee	51	7	5	Seeray	65	5	6
Ochin	246	5	25	Bassim	206	2	19	Seeray	77	5	8
Colimbatoe	127	7	13	Beejapoor	63	74	7	Seringapatam	451	04	44
Culpetta	93	3	9	Beer	105	2	10	Shahguri	131	5	13
Dindigul	202	1	19	Belgaum	174	24	16	Tair	50	5	5
Erde	129	2	13	Belgaum	190	6	18	Tallicotah	94	5	9
Fraserpett	58	1	6	Bellary	233	23	22	Teemboornee	56	74	4
French Rocks	7	3	1	Bellary	215	61	21	Tooljapoor	27	5	3
Goobee	71	5	7	Bhore Ghaut	193	44	17	Tooljapoor	28	4	3
Goondulpett	45	2	5	Bombay	247	34	20	Ukkulcotah	23	4	2
Gunote	93	1	8	Burra Loharra	47	1	5	Vellore	497	44	49
Haimawutty	125	0	14	Burra Yekallee	143	2	15	Vyrag	27	6	3
Hassanoor	71	4	7	Chandah	352	7	34	Yeat	75	4	2
Herior	126	2	13	Chitkocoopee	103	4	11	Yenagaum (on the road from Punder- poor and Panwell)	54	2	4
Hozla Honor	140	4	13	Chittoor	475	44	47	From Sonpooor to			
Hoonsoor	30	3	3	Cohsee	140	4	16	Arinj	158	5	16
				Cuddapah	383	44	37	Basseena	97	0	10

From Trichinopoly to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Trichinopoly to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Vellore to	M.	F.	Stg.
Adramputnum	62	4	7	Ongole	379	1	37	Bangalore	1:8	3	12
Anicut	12	6	3	Oolundoorpett.	76	7	8	Bangalore	117	3	13
Aramboly	217	2	21	Oosoor	179	3	17	Bellary	264	2	27
Arout	169	1	17	Ootacamund	159	7	14	Berhampoor	656	7	63
Araugole	207	1	19	Ootacamund	164	1	14	Bowany	163	5	15
Arnee	149	7	15	Palaveram	186	1	18	Bowany	172	4	16
Arenashy	110	1	10	Palamcottah	179	0	18	Calcutta	393	6	9
Bangalore	203	6	19	Paughautcherry	155	7	16	Calcut	349	4	34
Belgaum	515	5	49	Paumbum	144	0	14	Calipauk	38	0	4
Bellary	388	1	39	Point Calimere	104	4	11	Cannanore	326	5	30
Bellary	382	5	38	Pondicherry	137	1	12	Chittoor	22	0	2
Berhampoor	850	2	78	Poonamallee	192	4	10	Chundergherry	55	7	5
Bezwarrah	464	7	46	Pullalum	106	7	10	Coimbatore	224	0	23
Calicut	239	0	23	Puttoocottah	54	7	6	Coimbatore	227	1	22
Cannanore	2:6	2	30	Pullalum	310	7	32	Coimbatore	236	0	23
Caroor	49	4	5	Quilon	261	0	24	Colar	76	4	8
Caroor	47	0	4	Quilon	331	2	34	Colar	91	2	9
Cauliar Covil	73	0	7	Rajahmundry	559	1	54	Cuddalore	110	0	9
Chamrajnugger	170	1	16	Ramaisweram	151	5	15	Cuddalore	111	5	12
Cheliumburum	99	0	9	Ramnadd	114	2	11	Cuddalore	121	3	11
Chingleput	163	4	16	Russellkondah	902	1	82	Cuddayah	138	3	11
Chittoor	180	6	17	Ryascottah	157	6	15	Cuddayah	162	1	16
Cochin	243	1	25	Sadras	184	6	17	Curchibaddy	73	5	7
Coimbatore	130	4	12	Saint Thomas' Mount	189	7	18	Cuttack	812	7	75
Combacuum	53	6	5	Salem	86	7	8	Damulcherry	42	5	4
Combacuum	52	4	5	Samulottah	588	6	57	Darampoore	93	1	8
Coooor	149	5	13	Sattimungalum	124	3	11	Erode	163	0	16
Cuddalore	125	2	12	Saugor	1139	7	110	French Rocks	203	6	19
Cuddayah	237	1	26	Saugor	1176	4	110	Gingee	55	1	6
Cuttack	966	2	93	Secunderabad	567	5	58	Gooriatum	19	7	2
Darwar	468	3	44	Secunderabad	585	0	56	Hoshungabad	920	0	88
Dindigul	60	7	6	Seringapatam	216	3	20	Hosoor	235	2	22
Erode	87	1	7	Sheally	87	5	8	Hurryhur	299	1	29
Fraserpett	261	5	24	Sholapoor	613	7	60	Jaulnah	658	3	63
French Rocks	223	6	21	Srivullipoottor	148	0	13	Jubbulpoor	908	6	87
Ganjam	869	2	80	Tanjore	37	2	4	Kamptee	754	6	72
Gingee	118	2	12	Tellicherry	283	1	29	Kistnagherry	72	5	7
Golan Choultry	184	6	18	Tiagurh	73	0	7	Kurnool	252	0	22
Guntor	444	7	44	Tiroonungalum	94	6	9	Kurnool	285	6	27
Hassanor	144	7	13	Tiroonungalum	113	2	10	Madras	84	3	7
Hosoor	234	5	22	Traquebar	90	1	8	Manaloorpett	66	7	6
Hoshungabad	1019	7	99	Trichoor	197	3	20	Mangalore	365	2	34
Hurryhur	374	4	36	Triumomally	52	4	5	Masulipatam	355	2	36
Jakattalla	151	7	13	Triputoor	52	4	5	Mercara	281	0	26
Jaulnah	782	2	75	Trivaloor	76	7	7	Mhow	900	6	87
Jubbulpoor	1044	6	104	Trivandrum	269	0	27	Nellore	148	0	15
Kamptee	890	6	89	Trivar	33	1	3	Nykanairy	39	0	4
Kanyam	87	1	8	Vallecondapooram	40	2	4	Ootacamund	259	4	24
Kanyam	84	5	7	Vellore	158	6	15	Oosoor	104	0	10
Kottergherry	149	3	13	Vicravandy	107	2	11	Palamcottah	337	6	33
Kulladghee	497	5	46	Villapooram	100	1	10	Paughautcherry	254	3	26
Kurnool	423	3	43	Virdoopetty	111	4	11	Paughautcherry	257	4	26
Madras	225	2	20	Vizagapatam	684	4	64	Paughautcherry	266	3	27
Madras	198	3	19	Vizianagrum	706	3	66	Paulsamoodrum	161	3	16
Madura	82	2	8	Yellwall	215	7	20	Peelair	58	4	5
Madura	100	6	9					Pondicherry	94	4	8
Manargoody	59	1	6	From Veerajunderpett to				Poonamallee	71	7	6
Mangalore	382	3	39	Cannanore	51	1	5	Poonganoor	66	6	7
Manaloorpett	91	7	9	Chikka Gundeshy	104	6	10	Pullicoudah	12	7	1
Masulipatam	508	5	51	Fraserpett	29	1	3	Pulmanair	48	0	5
Mettocopolliam	135	3	12	Herioor	168	6	16	Quilon	441	6	45
Mercara	230	3	26	Munzerabad	73	3	7	Rachoty	93	1	8
Mhow	1024	5	99					Russellkondah	748	6	67
Mooserepettah	25	0	2	From Vellore to				Ryascottah	90	0	9
Myaveram	74	4	7	Amboorpett	30	5	3	Salem	125	3	12
Myore	207	2	19	Arcoot	13	6	1	Salem	135	4	13
Nagercoil	225	6	23	Arnee	23	4	3	Samulcottah	435	3	42
Namculdroog	55	3	5	Avenashy	197	6	19	Satgur	1018	1	97
Negapatam	93	2	9	Avenashy	200	7	19	Sautgur	23	7	3
Nellore	301	3	30	Avenashy	209	6	20	Secunderabad	425	0	42
Nungengode	193	0	18					Secunderabad	431	5	41

From Vellore to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Vizagapatam to	M.	F.	Stg.	From Visianagrum to	M.	F.	Stg.
Secunderabad	449	6	47	Nellore	383	04	34	Kurnool	446	34	40
Tiagurh	85	6	8	Norpadah	99	3	9	Madras	513	0	45
Tindevanum	70	0	6	Ongole	305	3	27	Mangalore	882	2	83
Trichinopoly	158	64	15	Ootacamund	782	04	75	Masulipatam	250	34	21
Trinomally	51	1	5	Palaveram	501	64	45	Mercara	793	64	75
Tripatoor	55	0	5	Palcondah	86	74	8	Nagpoor	474	64	43
Tripathy	66	6	6	Palghautcherry	787	2	76	Narrainpoorputnum	73	2	7
Valcondapooram	118	4	11	Poonamallee	491	64	44	Narrainpoor	261	34	24
Vaniembaddy	41	1	4	Poonoy	111	3	10	Narsipatam	75	7	7
Villapooram	82	0	9	Rajahmundry	125	3	10	Nellore	404	74	36
Vizagapatam	531	1	49	Russellkondah	228	74	19	Ongole	327	2	30
Vizianagrum	553	0	51	Ruttunpoor	531	24	50	Ootacamund	803	74	36
Wandiwaah	51	4	4	Ryepoor	406	72	36	Palamcottah	885	3	84
Wojelly	114	3	12	Saint Thomas' Mount	498	1	44	Palaveram	523	64	42
Womaloor	125	6	12	Salem	656	3	62	Palcondah	47	1	4
<i>From Vizagapatam to</i>				Samulcottah	93	4	8	Farwuttiipooram	49	6	5
Aroot	515	3	47	Samulcottah	114	7	9	Palghautcherry	809	1	73
Arnee	534	5	49	Saugor	835	54	76	Rajahmundry	147	2	12
Aska	201	14	17	Secunderabad	386	34	34	Russellkondah	195	6	16
Bangalore	619	2	59	Seringapatam	695	04	66	Saint Thomas' Mount	520	0	46
Barwa	130	0	12	Sonepoor	293	1	27	Salem	678	2	64
Bellary	528	34	48	Sonepoor	326	24	30	Samulcottah	136	6	41
Bellary	565	6	53	Sooloorpett	441	1	39	Saugor	802	4	73
Berhampoor	177	04	15	Soonaipoorpettah	152	3	14	Secunderabad	408	24	36
Berwarrah	219	5	18	Sumbhulpoor	380	14	36	Sooloorpett	463	0	41
Bimlipatam	19	0	2	Toooy	64	1	5	Sumbhulpoor	347	0	53
Bissamcottah	178	64	15	Trichinopoly	684	4	64	Toonee	85	0	7
Bustar or Jugdulpoor	216	24	20	Varanasee	119	34	10	Trichinopoly	706	3	65
Cassimcottah	26	4	2	Vellore	531	1	49	Vellore	553	0	61
Chatterpoor	191	34	16	Vizianagrum	39	64	4	Vizagapatam	39	64	4
Chicacole	75	34	6	Wojelly	416	6	37	Wojelly	438	5	38
Chicacole	61	3	6	Wyraghur	418	74	38	Wyraghur	379	04	34
Chingleput	520	64	47	<i>From Visianagrum to</i>				<i>From Wallajahbad to</i>			
Chittoor	809	1	47	Bangalore	641	1	61	Aroot	36	3	4
Coimbatore	756	7	72	Bellary	587	5	55	Arnee (near Goomoo- doopondy)	50	0	5
Conada	45	44	4	Bellary	550	24	50	Arnee	41	7	5
Conada	31	4	3	Berhampoor	157	34	15	Ayencolum	12	0	17
Courangia	350	04	21	Berhampoor	143	7	12	Bangalore	178	4	10
Cuddalore	591	1	51	Berhampoor	241	4	20	Calastry	27	1	2
Cuddapah	444	7	39	Berwarrah	359	34	79	Carangooly	27	1	1
Cumbum	352	3	27	Cannanore	108	74	11	Chingleput	14	0	1
Cuttack	233	04	15	Cassibogah	95	3	8	Chittoor	63	64	7
Ellore	180	4	15	Cassibogah	48	3	4	Chutray (on the road from Poonamallee to Farimbaitum)	20	3	2
French Rocks	694	5	66	Cassibogah	358	2	3	Conjeveram	6	4	1
Golcondah	64	6	8	Chicacole	42	2	3	Cuddalore	87	7	7
Goonipooram	138	24	12	Chingleput	542	54	49	Cuddapah	170	14	15
Guntoor	239	5	20	Chittoor	146	0	12	Curumbaddy	80	1	9
Hoonoor	728	14	69	Cocanada	12	3	1	Gingee	53	3	5
Hurryhur	677	1	64	Conada	19	3	1	Golan Chowry	26	0	3
Ichhapoor	161	04	14	Coringa	158	0	13	Goomodoopondy	58	5	6
Jeypoor	164	64	16	Cuddapah	466	6	43	Madras	41	7	4
Joanagudda	249	04	22	Cuttack	259	7	24	Nagery	54	4	6
Jubbulpoor	728	2	66	Ellore	202	3	17	Nellore	137	34	13
Kamptee	525	17	48	French Rocks	716	4	68	Ootramalloor	13	7	1
Karenn	285	74	25	Ganjam	160	4	14	Palaveram	27	34	3
Kemady	120	7	12	Ganjam	162	7	14	Palghautcherry	76	0	6
Kemedy	118	34	10	Golcondah	86	3	8	Poola Chutrum	8	2	1
Konair	369	02	33	Gopaulpooram	75	3	6	Poonamallee	29	6	3
Koukair	355	14	34	Gopaulpooram (near Munsoorcottah)	147	04	13	Poonamallee	29	3	3
Kurnool	468	2	42	Guntoor	261	4	22	Poonaganoor	208	43	12
Kurnool	424	44	33	Ichhapoor	141	34	14	Sadras	33	4	3
Madras	491	1	43	Ichhapoor	127	7	11	Saint Thomas' Mount	31	1	3
Masulipatam	228	44	73	Jeypoor	124	74	12	Salem	154	3	2
Mercara	771	74	73	Jubbulpoor	693	1	63	Streepremadoor	10	3	1
Muddunpoor	245	74	22	Jugdulpoor or Bustar	176	4	16	Tiagurh	100	6	10
Munsoorcottah or Go- palpooram	165	0	15	Kamptee	485	23	44	Tindevanum	54	5	4
Nagpoor	514	44	47	Kenedy	81	04	8	Trichinopoly	477	4	12
Narsipatam	64	2	5	Kurnool	490	1	44				

From Wallajahbad to M. F. Stg.			From Wurrungul to M. F. Stg.			From Yedlabad (on the Nagpoor Road) to M. F. Stg.					
Tripassore.....	26	7	3	Maiduck	100	6	9	Akolah	139	6	18
Trinomally	73	4	7	Magulipatam	178	2½	17	Balcoondah	64	5	7
Trivatoor	25	4	3	Nagpoor	238	2	27	Chandah	59	0½	6
Trivelloor	28	6	3	Pempurtee	40	7	4	Doodgaum	72	7	8
Vellore	50	1	5	Rajah Gopaulpettah..	50	2	4	Hingenghaut	84	2	8
Wandiwash	29	6	3	Sairpoor	138	5	13	Kamptee	143	1	14
Wojelly	103	6	10	Secunderabad	91	6	9	Karinjah	101	7	11
Woracuddum	10	1	1	Wurroorah	213	0	19	Khair	31	2	3
From Wurrungul to			From Yaimaveram (near Cuddapah) to								
Bezwarrah	134	4	12					Nagpoor	132	4	13
Bhadrachellum	174	0	6	Adony	108	8	10	Nirmul	46	6½	5
Bhonagberry	62	5	6	Bellary	114	0	11	Patoor	118	6	13
Chandah	185	1	17	Cuddapah	36	2	4	Secunderabad	180	0	17
Chinnoor	83	0	7	Cumbum	36	3	10	Wurroorah	57	2	8
Cummumet	70	4	6	Gooty	61	5	6				
Hingenghaut	240	0	22	Wunnipentah	29	7	8				
Kamptee	298	7	28								

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A GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS CONTAINED IN THIS WORK, AND IN GENERAL USE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Achwanl, candle.
Aftabgir, a sun screen.
Akham, orders; a mandate.
Ali, a row.
Aludars, 2nd class village officer.
Ambo, mango.
Amir (Ameer), chief, title of a prince.
Ana (Anna), 1-16th (14d.) of a rupee.
Anakut (Anicut), a dam, embankment.
Anar (Amin), amen.
Andora, a class of the Nair caste (potmakers).
Angarkha, shirt worn by the Hindus.
Anjuni, the iron wood.
Aret, Egyptian wheels.
Asal Ulu, you genuine owl.
Ate, flour.
Aka, oko of roses.
Aya (Aga Jau), Lord of my life, mode of address of wife to husband.
Ayah, lady's maid or nurse.
Baba, a child, sometimes applied by old natives to ladies (memsahibs).
Babul, a species of Tamarisk tree.
Bachha, child, young one.
Bagh, garden.
Bahadur, brave, chivalric, a Muhammadan title.
Bahin, sister.
Bairaghi, Hindu religious mendicant.
Bairagis, devotees.
Bajra (Budgerow), a large round-bottomed keelless boat.
Bakam, sappen wood.
Bakuhish, see Cherrimeri.
Baman, incarnation of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf.
Banghy Bardars, pittarrahe carriers.
Bangla (Bungalow), a house.
Baniah, a shopkeeper.
Baoi (Bowie), well.
Bari (Bara), great.
Bari Bibi, great lady.
Barra Tindal, chief boatswain's mate.
Bazar, market, market place.
Bechobas, tents without a pole in the centre.
Begum (Bigam), a princess, queen, lady of high rank.
Behadering, dressed in *grand tenue*, and showing consequential airs.
Bhagats, the elders of the Waralis.
Bhats (Batts), a government allowance granted to public officials and soldiers when in active service.

Bhisti, a water-carrier.
Bhor (Bor), the jujube tree.
Bhowad, whirl.
Bhusa, chopped straw.
Bichwa, a crooked dagger.
Bismillah, in the name of God.
Box Wallahs, tallymen, pedlars.
Brahman, a Hindu priest, or belonging to the highest caste.
Buddhist, a votary of Buddha.
Buggies, a vehicle similar to the old-fashioned cabs or cabriolets.
Bund, a dam.
Bunder, a landing place at Bombay.
Byli, a carriage used at Delhi, drawn by two oxen.
Caste, a race.
Catamaran, a raft of logs similar to the *jungadas* of the Brazilians, and on which the Madrasces paddle through the surf on the Coromandel coast.
Chabutra, platform 3 feet high.
Chadar, a sheet thrown over the head, which covers the whole body. It is worn by the Muslims.
Chapatia, thin unleavened cakes, like a Scotch bannock.
Chapkan, a shawl dress like the Afghan.
Chappoo, raid, foray.
Chaprasai, official messengers.
Charnadu, a class of Nairs (accountants).
Charpal, native bedstead.
Chattah, an umbrella.
Chattis, earthen pitchers.
Chausar, the Hindu dice.
Chawadi, native travellers' bangle, town hall in the Dakkan.
Chawaris, fans made of the tail of the Thibet cow.
Cherrimeri, gratuity to servants.
Chichpugli, little Tamarind grove.
Chilla, the 40th day after the accouchement of a Muhammadan female.
Chillam, a pipe.
Chillumchee, brass wash-hand basin.
Chinna-Kundaka, native barrow.
Chobdars, door-keepers with gold sticks, who stood at the gates of the Delhi palace.
Choli, the bodice of the Hindu women.
Chota, little.
Chouki, dak station, literally a "seat."
Choultry, Chawadi anglicised.
Chowdi, head man of a place.
Chowkedar, watchman.
Chukra, a discus, quoit.

Chunam, a plaster composed of brilliant white shells.
Chure, bracelets.
Cunpound, grounds in which a bungalow stands, an enclosure.
Dacoits, robbers.
Daffadar, a native cavalry non-commissioned officer.
Dagha-baz, rogue, player with knavery.
Daghoba (Dahgop), the circular ellipse in the interior of the Buddhist Cave Temples similar to the Christian altars, and said to contain the relics of Buddha.
Dak, post.
Dakka Maro push, push.
Dal, a kind of vetch, "the pulse of Daniel."
Dal, pulse or split vetches.
Darbar (Durbar), a levee, court, reception.
Dashan, ten.
Deshists, Brahmans living above the Ghats.
Dessaye (Desai), a petty native ruling prince.
Dhal, nurse.
Dhan, the court of royalty.
Dharam Sala (Dhurnsalla), the native and pilgrim travellers' place of rest.
Dheids, a low caste people in Surat.
Dhobi, washerman.
Dhobin, ditto wife.
Dhoti, common dress of a male Hindu.
Dinghi, a large Calcutta boat.
Dipah, a lamp.
Diwan (Dewan), native ministers of finance.
Doms, a low caste people in Bengal; a caste of singers.
Dopattah, a long scarf worn by the Hindus.
Dowai, justice.
Drug, a fort, a narrow strip of thick calico wound round the loins, and falling in folds about and below the knees.
Dubash, an interpreter.
Ducks, Bombay officers, so called from a fish for which that city is famous.
Dukans, shops, small apartments.
Duli, a litter larger than a palki, and simply a *charpeus* made of tape, with a framework for curtains, carried by four men, and accompanied by a massalchi (torch bearer), and four bearers and four banghy bardars.
Durgam, fort.
Durwan, gate or door-keeper.

Ekka, one-horse carriage used in Bengal.

Fakir, a religious mendicant.
Fasad, a disturbance.
Fitr, distribution of alms.
Fowrah, a kind of spade.

Gana, one of Shiva's attendants.

Garhi, fort.
Gari, carriage.
Garisha, a grain measure, equal to 500 markals = 185.2 cubic feet (9,660 lbs. avoirdupois.)

Gauri, a virgin.
Gharapuri, town of the rock.

Ghat (Ghaut), landing place; steps on the side of a river; a mountain.

Ghi Candles, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *ghi*, clarified butter, put into a burner (shaped like a tumbler, with a long stalk and no foot), in which is a small tin, holding two wicks of twisted cotton; the burner is then placed in the candlestick, with a glass shade over it, and the top covered with a perforated tin cover.

Ghurri trees of a patil.
Ghusal Khana, bath room.
Gisv Daraz, long-ripleted.
Go-downs, storehouses.
Gonds, the aboriginal hill tribes of the Deccan.

Gopura, a town gate.
Granth (*granti*), the sacred book of the Sikhs.

Granthi, a Sikh priest.
Grumjosi, village astrologer.

Guddi, paper kite.
Guffoogoo, conversation.

Gulc, a red powder used at the Ho; composed of barley meal and rice paste, dyed with sappan wood.

Guli, rose.
Gumashtah, an agent.

Gumbaz, dome.
Gun-fire, early dawn, when a gun fires from all military posts; hence the name.

Gu-ray the verger.

Gurgi, short drawers.

Gurus, one of the spiritual teachers of the Sikhs.

Hag, right.

Hagin, governor.

Hammal, a bearer of a palik-house-servant (Embay).

Ham-Shir, of one milk (sisters).

Havaldar, the native sergeant of a regiment.

Hayat, the Mangs' salutation, "live long."

Hélah, victim.

Higmata, tricks of science.

Hira, diamond.

Holar, musician.

Hom, a sacrifice—the burnt offering in the Hindu marriage ceremony.

Hubble-Hubble, the common pipe smoked by the palik bearers.

Hukkah (Hookah), a pipe.
Hun, the pagoda, a coin = to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees (7s.).

Huzur, a title of dignity applied by the natives to collectors, judges, and high European officials.

Ilakuri, a district.

Ilm, science.

Ilaras, the name of a tribe in South Travancore (Tiruvankoda) and Tumevelli.

Iman, the head person.

Im'am-patra, deed of gift.

Itir, rose essence.

Jagir, the act which authorises a person to hold for his individual benefit the revenues of a district, with powers to collect the same, and administer the government of it.

Jagna, to watch.

Jain, a Hindu sect, half Buddhists.

Jaimandiar, water pavilion.

Jam's dar, the native lieutenant of a regiment.

Jamaha, long gown worn by the Hindus and Muhammadans.

Jam-i-Jumshed, a mirror in which the doings of the world are reflected.

Jammawar, striped shawl.

Janjals, swivel gun—troublers.

Janjam, the thread worn by the Brahmans as a token of their caste.

Jannab, birth.

Jeeraz, the pits in nullahs.

Jemadar, a native lieutenant.

Jhamp, a screen of bamboo and matting.

Jhappan, a sort of sedan chair, with curtains and canopy, which can be removed. A short pole is slung by a leather strap between the side poles, both in front and behind. It is carried by four men in single file, each bearing one end of a short pole on his shoulder. For a journey eight bearers are requisite, and a head bearer, who steadies it, and holds an umbrella. It is generally used at Simla.

Jim Khanah, gymnasium.

Johar, "Oh! warrior;" the Mahar salutation.

Jorabs, Kashmir socks.

Jungle, forest; waste land.

Kabobs, small pieces of cooked meat.

Kacha, unripe, unbaked, imperfect.

Kacheri (Kachhari), the office for public business, collector's office.

Kajawa, the seat on the camel.

Kalam, the disease which injures the tobacco plant.

Kalasia, Lascars.

Kambacht, luckless wretches.

Kammerband, a girdle.

Kanah, dinner.

Kanats, the side pieces or walls of a tent.

Kaprawallahs, clothmen.

Kararis, clerks.

Karbi (Kirbie, Kurbi), the stalk of the joar, a kind of Indian corn; grass.

Kat terra japonica.

Kakodi, the tribe inhabiting the Shahyadri range.

Kawah, bread made like bar-nocks.

Khalasi, tent pitcher.

Khan, a native lord.

Khanat, wall of cloth for tents.

Khand, a sword.

Khandi (Candy), a measure equal to 560 lbs. in Bombay, 500 lbs. in Madras.

Khansam, head servant.

Khari, salt water creek.

Khawaad, lord-my.

Khidmutgar, a man servant.

Khind, a pass between hills.

Kiladar, the commandant of a fort.

Kimia, alchemy.

Kimkhwab (Kimcoob), silk fabric interwoven with gold and silver.

Kinkob, bales of rich silk, embroidered with gold and silver.

Kirum, the highest class among the Nairs.

Kisa, a hair glove.

Kis-mis, small raisins.

Koli, waterman.

Kolis, the fishermen, thieves, and watermen of the Gujarat (Guzerat) and the Konkan.

Konkar, a natural composition of clay and sand.

Kookeree, the knife used used by the Gorkhas.

Korah, precipice.

Korby, Muhammadan passenger.

Kos, 2 miles.

Kos (Sultan), 3 miles.

Kotaram, a palace.

Kotwal, native mayor.

Koutanis, Brahmans living below the Ghats.

Kouria, 60 equal a pice, much used in Louisiana.

Kriyas, the Hindu funeral obsequies.

Kubbah, a dome.

Kuli (Coolie), a daily labourer.

Kuhm, order.

Kulkarni, accountants, chiefly Brahmans.

Kuls, ghats, family division.

Kumbhar, a potter.

Kumbia, peasants.

Kumbi, a farm labourer, farmer.

Kurban, a sacrifice.

Kusti, the cord of 72 threads worn by the Parsis.

Lakh (Lac), a hundred thousand.

Lat (Lath), pillar, ancient Hindu inscription pillars.

Lohar, a blacksmith.

Lota, brass drinking vessel used by the Brahmins.
Longi (Loongi), a colored cloth girdle wrapped round the body by the Muslims.

Madam Sahib, a lady in Bengal.
Mahajan, native banker.
Mahar, messenger.
Maharajah, Hindu king.
Mahars, a very low caste in Bombay.

Mahaut, elephant driver, who sits on the animal's neck.
Mahima, great mother.
Maida, the finest white flour.
Makar, monster.
Mala, a garland, wreath.

Mali, gardener.
Malamladar, district revenue office.
Mancheel, the curtained litter used at Goa.

Mandap, the canopy of an edifice.
Mandapam, porch in front of a temple.

Mang, scavenger.
Masalchi, torch-bearer.
Masnal (Musnal), torch.
Massik, goat skin for carrying water.

Masulah, a boat used to pass through the surf at Madras.
Mathpati, the host of the jangams.

Matico, "soldiers' herb", stops bleeding immediately.
Maud, a measure equal to 87.27 lb. in Bengal, 25 lbs. in Bombay.
Mehtrani, a woman of the sweeper.

Meia, fair.
Mem Sahib, a lady in Bombay.
Mhetri, head sweeper.
Mihrah, altar, arch.
Mir Adal, chief justice.

Miradars, hereditary proprietors.
Molevi, a priest or wall.
Monsoon, the periodical fall of rain in India.

Mort, a toda hamlet.
Moti, pearl.

Mubarak-bahad, may you be fortunate.

Muharram, most sacred.

Muhurta, auspicious moment.

Mukwar, a low caste in Malabar.

Mulana, schoolmaster.

Mulla, Madras officers.

Munshi (Moonshee), teacher, secretary, writer.

Munsif, a 3rd class native judge.

Murdon, mean caste.

Murti, image in a temple.

Musjid, mosque.

Muzghar, the centre room in an edifice.

Mya, illusion.

Nach (Nanch), dance, the pirouetting of the native dancing girls.

Nag, the deadly cobra snake.

Nagar Cart, a cart on springs drawn by bullocks.

Nahawi, village barber.

Naik, the native corporal of a regiment.

Naikwad, Hindu messenger.

Nakkarah, kharab, music room.

Nalki, a royal palanquin.

Nalkis, the state palanquins, shaped like four post canopies, with an awning in front and painted crimson and gold.

Nariyal, a cocoa nut.

Nasika, a nose.

Nazuk, tender.

Nazzur, a present of fruit from an inferior to a superior, *accepted* by touching it and *repaid* by a gratuity.

Niadra, an outcast Malabar tribe.

Nihal, the low caste among the Gonds.

Nil-gao, a bluish slate colored cow, similar in appearance to the elk.

Nim, a tree used as preservative against snake bites.

Nishan, a crest, coat of arms.

Nizam, a viceroy.

Noya, illusion.

Nullah, a mountain torrent.

Nurak, hell.

Nuwab, deputy-governor.

Oil, class.

Orhni, a wide muslin scarf thrown over the left shoulder, passed under the right arm, crossed under the middle, and hangs down to the feet, or is worn over the head like a veil by the Muhammadan females.

Qui-hy, a Bengal soldier or officer, so called from the number of servants employed in that Presidency who are summoned by the call *Koi-hy*.

Paddy (Rice), bird of beautiful snow white plumage.

Padre Sahib, a clergyman, minister.

Paelwa, flying.

Pagoda, a coin (3½ rupees, 7s.), so called from having a temple on its base.

Pagri, a turban.

Pai-jamah, loose trousers.

Pakka, ripe, baked, properly done.

Palal, the Toda priests.

Palanquien (Palri), travelling conveyance.

Palegar (Polygar), shareholder, landed proprietor, a native title in Madras.

Palkigari, a vehicle on carriage springs, and 4 wheels, all the same size, inside like a vis-a-vis, with a spare which fits between the two seats and turns into a bed, 10 men push and drag it on, 4 carry pitara, and 1 acts as torch bearer, and pouring oil out of a bamboo quill, tooth pick like shape, into his torch.

Pan, the leaf of the betel tree.

Panchayat, court of 5 arbitrators.

Pankha (Phankah), fan or ventilator, suspended from the ceiling or whisked about by a man; it is a wooden frame 3 feet deep, covered with white cloth, with a double flounce of calico at the bottom; it is slung from the ceiling as low as possible without touching the inmate's head, is pulled to and fro by a rope, which generally passes through a hole in the verandah, where the bearer sits who pulls it, to cool the room.

Par, limit beyond.

Pariah, a veil, curtain.

Pariah, the low caste at Madras.

Parit, a village washerman.

Paris (Parsees, Guebres, Fire Worshipers, Zoroastrians), a people who consider fire as the chief symbol of the deity.

Parwari, the low caste at Bombay.

Parwaris, the low castes.

Patan, a descendant of Afghans.

Patil, head man of a village.

Pattan, regiment.

Paul, small tent without walls.

Peeshachas, demons.

Pekovil, "devil temple," the hut temple, erected to the manes of the deceased.

Peons, footmen, policemen, messengers in Bombay.

Peshkars, an agent, native officer under a judge in Bengal, next in rank to the Sarishtadar.

Peshkaah, a tribe offering from an inferior to a superior.

Peshkidmat, henchman.

Peshwa (Peshwa, Peshwar), the head, prince of the Maratha nation, the prime minister of the Rajas of Satara.

Peta (Petta, Pettah), a native town, suburb.

Petarrahs (Pitarrahs), square, tin, pyramidal top boxes, slung at each end of a bamboo, each bearer carrying two, which contain baggage.

Pharman, "command me," the Holars' salutation.

Phatamar (Paltimar), a native sailing boat on the W. coast of India.

Phins, the name of the stone circles on the Nilgiris hills.

Phiral, ground rice boiled in milk till it is the consistency of arrow root.

Phursen, the deadly little *kaju tats* snake.

Pice (Paisa), a copper coin = 1½ farthing and 64 make a rupee (2s.).

Pir (Peer), old, a Muhammadan saint or reclus.

Pishwaz, a double-breasted coloured muslin gown, worn by the Muhammadan females.

Pitrah, paternal ancestors.

Postin, sheep-skin cloak.

Prachi, eastern.

Pachesse, a game like Lotto.
Pachisel, a game played with markers on a cross made up of squares.
Puja, worship.
Pujaria, Brahmans who recruit for pilgrims.
Punchayet, council of influential Farsees.
Purasad, portico of an edifice.
Purrama, the day of the full moon.

Raj, a kingdom.
Raja, a Hindu king or prince.
Rajput, the military caste next in rank to the Brahmans.
Ramosia, a tribe in the Dakhan, who act as watchmen, and are also thieves.
Rani, the consort of a raja, queen, princess.
Rat, night.
Rath, a chariot, car.
Rathah, a car.
Ratri, night.
Raw, king.
Regimentars, a native commissioned officer in the Mysore (Maison) Horse.
Rezal, a quilt.
Risalahdar, the native captain of a cavalry corps.
Ryot Raiyat, a peasant subject.
Ryota, cultivators.

Sadr Adalat, the supreme Indian court for trying appeals.
Sadr Amin, a native judge of the 1st class.
Sag, greens.
Sahib log, the British or ruling people.
Sahib, lord, a title given by natives to English gentlemen.
Sahukar, a banker.
Sakti, a goddess.
Sambarami, frankincense.
Saptani, 7th day of the month.
Sari, a piece of cotton worn round the waist, under the legs, and between the shoulders by a Hindu female.
Sarpeshkars, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Maison) Horse.
Sarvans, camel drivers.
Sarzafardars, a commissioned officer in the Mysore (Maison) Horse.
Sati (Suttee), the burning of a widow with her deceased husband.
Sawar, a trooper, native, dressed in green and scarlet, with long spear in the hand.
Seraing, chief boatswain.
Shah, the title of the king of Persia.
Shakari, a huntsman.
Shalwar, long drawers.

Shanars, a title in Southern India and Tinneveli, palm tree climbers.
Shaukh, the large shells which the Hindus blow as horns.
Shemianah, canopy.
Shewallahs, shrines, temples.
Shibandi (Seebandy), the soldier of a native auxiliary corps.
Shikar, game.
Shikari, native hunter.
Shiwalla, a Hindu temple.
Shola, a wooded dell, patch of jungle.
Shudra, the lowest Hindu caste.
Shute-murgh, camel fowl.
Sipahi (Sepoy), the native soldier, marine, belted messenger.
Sirdar, chief bearer.
Sirpesh, an aigrette of diamonds.
Sitaphal, a fruit.
Sitarce, a native guitar.
Sonar, goldsmith.
Sou, gold.
Subah, a province.
Subahdar, the governor of a province, a native captain.
Sudkah, alms.
Suji, a preparation of the heart of the wheat.
Suniasi, religious mendicant.
Suraice, water bottle.
Sutar, carpenter.
Suwarna, golden.
Syco (Sais, Sases), a groom.
Tahsildar, a native collector of revenue.
Tainbole, betel man.
Taj, a Crown, the superb mausoleum at Agra.
Tal, halting place.
Taluk, a district or division of a province.
Talukdar, one who farms a district from government.
Tanar Naimar, a class of Nairs, tailors.
Tanna, guard house, police station.
Tappal, post, delivery of letters.
Taragon, a class of Nairs, weavers.
Tarli, a sardine.
Tata, walls of thatch.
Tattis, straight and semicircular screens of thatch, bamboo matting, made of sweet-scented grass (*kas*), fitting the doorway on whichever side the wind blows. They should be kept constantly sprinkled with water from a watering pot, as the hotter the wind the more rapid the evaporation; hence the cooler the apartment.
Teriris, the Toda temples.
Thanadar, native chief of police.
Thukar, hard.
Tiffin, luncheon.
Tindal, boatswain's mate.
Tinwallah, tinman.

Tirth, place of pilgrimage.
Togah, an exclamation of astonishment.
Tom-tom, native drum.
Tonjon, a kind of chair, with a hood, for one person, borne by four men.
Travellers' bungalow, a one-storied building, with verandahs, containing two sets of apartments each, one large room, with one or two cots bedsteads; a smaller room; bath room with *chatts* full of water. A butler, bearer, and sweeper are attached to each.
Tsambar, cobbler.
Tudas, one of the Nilgiri hills.
Tugultis, dangerous quagmires on the Nilgiri hills.
Turbat, a tomb.
Ture, garlands.
Tyaur, I am ready.
Ty-khana, vault beneath a dwelling.
Urbab, a petty Muhammadan chief.
Urn, camp.

Vazir, a prime minister.
Vihara, a cell in a monastery.
William, a class of Nairs, farmers.
Vimana, a sacred shrine, a holy vehicle.
Wad, an Indian fig.
Wafat, death.
Waghuaikh, the weapon called the tiger's claw, from its close resemblance to such; used secretly by the Marathias.
Wall, supposed prophets, who keep themselves secluded from the world.
Wallakatra, a class of Nairs, barbers.
Wallatera, a class of Nairs, washermen.
Waman, a dwarf.
Wand, a village of temporary huts.
Warali, a tribe in the N. Konkan.
Wattakatta, a class of Nairs, oil-makers.
Wazir, prime minister.
Weaker, gate-keeper.
Wutz, Indian steel.

Yoghi (Bairaghi), a Hindu religious mendicant.
Zafardars, a non-commissioned officer in the Mysore (Maison) Horse.
Zamburaks, swivel guns.
Zamindar (Zemindar), a landed proprietor.
Zenana, the ladies' apartments.
Ziar, a low caste of Malabar.
Zil (Zillah), the district of a civil judge; province; tract.
Zindah, living.
Zor Lugao, put on strength.

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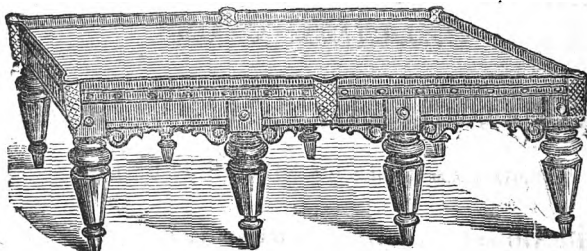
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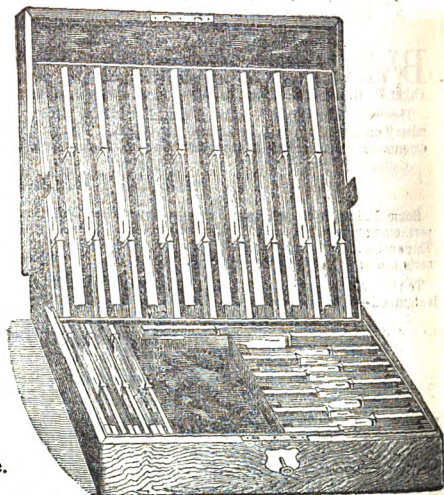
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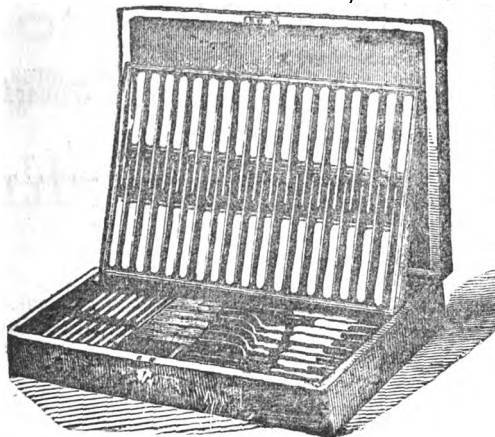
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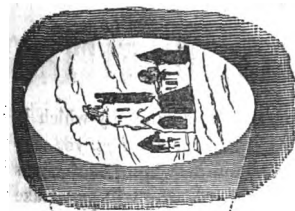
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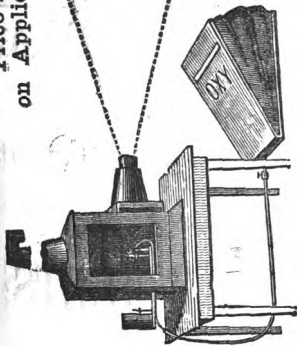
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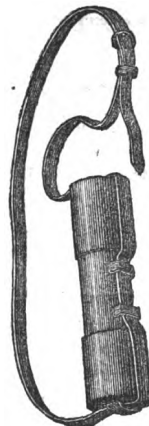
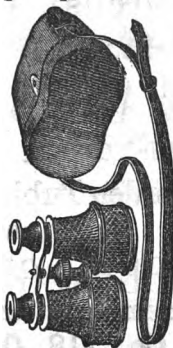
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[30-Lo.

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If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India or the Colonies, a commission will be charged of	1-4th per cent.
On return or transfer of Government paper or share certificates; or, if sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India or the Colonies, a commission will be charged of	1-4th per cent.
On delivery of Government paper, &c., for the purpose of administration and redemption.	A fee of Rs.10.
On the sale of Government paper or other stock, the proceeds of which are to be remitted through the Corporation	No charge.
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past year for £187,651

Yielding annual premiums of 8,200

The claims paid since 1834 amount to

the sum of 1,299,234

A reduction of 50 per cent. upon the premiums for the current year was declared upon all participating policies. This ABATEMENT OF ONE HALF THE PREMIUM, upon INDIAN AS WELL AS ENGLISH INSURANCES, was stated to be a larger advantage to the assured than any society, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, had been able to afford.

Policies have been issued since 1834 for £7,035,833

The amount assured under existing

policies is 2,323,645

The amount of existing assets exceeds 808,000

Annual income exceeds 132,000

EXAMPLES OF REDUCED PREMIUMS, AFTER 6 YEARS, ENGLISH POLICIES.

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured, 1st January, 1859.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium, May, 1-64-65.
20	£1,000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
30	1,000	24 8 4	12 4 2
40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

INDIAN (CIVIL).

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured, 1st January, 1859.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium, May, 1864-65.	Further reduced Premium, if in Europe, May, 1864-65.
20	£1,000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

INDIAN (MILITARY).

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured, 1st January, 1859.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium, May, 1864-65.	Further reduced Premium, if in Europe, May, 1864-65.
20	£1,000	£47 0 0	£23 10 0	£9 13 4
30	1,000	54 0 0	27 0 0	12 4 2
40	1,000	63 0 0	31 10 0	15 15 0

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55-Lo.

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 SINGLE AND DOUBLE RIFLES, for Rook, Rabbit, and Sea-Fowl Shooting, small calibres, in great variety.
 IMPROVED DOUBLE RIFLES of Enfield bore, Ten Guineas and upwards; good Sporting Rifles, carrying Government Cartridge.
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[31-Lo.]

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ORDERS RECEIVED BY MR. THOMAS SHORT, JUN., MADRAS. [33-Lo.]

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS

CAUTION.

The Patentees having established the validity of their patent in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June inst., in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Wile and a special jury, in which Ellwood and another.

Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, wholesale hat manufacturers, were plaintiffs, and Christy, and others, of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the city of London, also wholesale hat manufacturers, were defendants, and the jury having by their verdict found that the above-named defendants had infringed the plaintiff's patent, and that the invention was new in England and India at the date of the letters patent, we, the above-named plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all manufacturers, dealers in, and sellers of hats, caps, or helmets, that we shall proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling hats, caps, or helmets constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the patentees be obtained; at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.—Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.



JOHN ELLWOOD AND SONS,
24, Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, Southwark,
Patentees for "Air-Chamber Hats."

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's or the seller's name in the shield.

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WATER OR AIR MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS

Are a great luxury either in sickness or health. They are unaffected by tropical heat, may be used on any ordinary Bedstead, and are very portable.



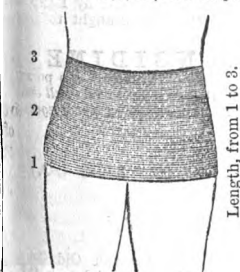
FULL LENGTH WATER OR AIR MATTRESS.

[IN SENDING AN ORDER THE WIDTH OF THE BEDSTEAD SHOULD BE STATED.]

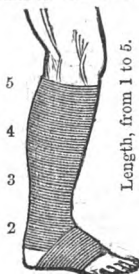
The late Dr. CHALMERS, well known in Calcutta, when referring to them, wrote:—"What would I have given for one when confined on my back in the burning, scorching, climate of Bengal."

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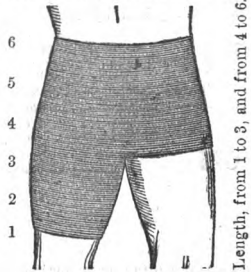
Light and Pervious, affording uniform support and pressure in a spiral direction. The Figures 1, 2, 3, &c., show the points at which the measures should be taken; the length should also be stated.



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WILLIAM HOOPER (Operative Chemist), Inventor & Manufacturer,
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Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

[46-Lo.

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SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S

LATE
BRIDGE'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA,
IN PINTS, HALF-PINTS, AND
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**A Pint Bottle is equal to
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"Latterly, in consequence of much
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with complete benefit and success."—J.
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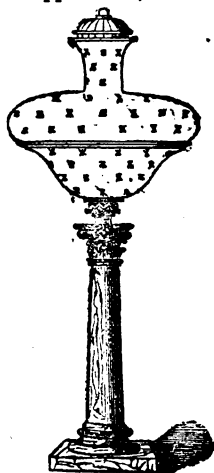
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